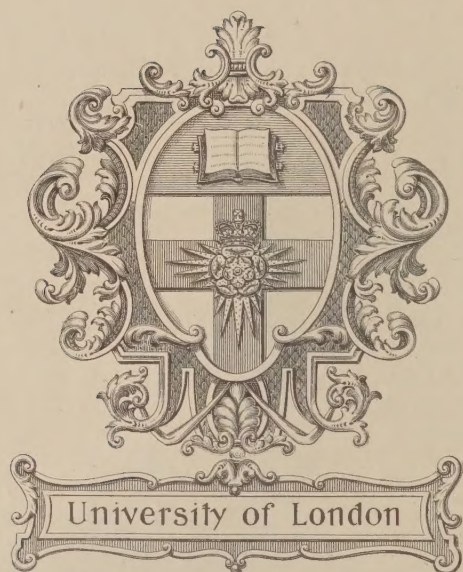






ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

"

THIRTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(17.)—

EDUCATION; SCIENCE AND ART;
EDUCATION (IRELAND); EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

Session

5 February — 21 August 1867.

VOL. LV.

1867.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1867.

THIRTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

EDUCATION:

Minute of the Committee of Privy Council:

- [3789.] Minute of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for Education - - - - - p. 1

Revised Code:

- [3778.] 1867. Revised Code of Regulations, incorporating the Minute of 11th June 1866, with a Schedule of all Articles cancelled or modified, and of all New Articles by the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education - - - - - 3

Grants for Building Schools:

- [3840.] Cases in which, between the 1st January 1861 and the 31st March 1867, the Educational Department of the Privy Council has Awarded or entered into Correspondence respecting Grants towards Building Elementary Schools in England and Wales, with the Amount in each Case, distinguishing those Cases in which the Department has Refused to make a Grant towards building a National or Church of England School on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded from such a School, specifying in each case the Proportion or Number of Dissenters in respect of which the Refusal was made, and whether or not the Promoters met it by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause in their Trust Deed; and distinguishing also the Cases where any Annual Grant has been paid or promised, the Amount of the last Annual Grant paid to each such School to be stated - - - - - 27

- [3832.] Number of Grants made in each Year, 1859-1866, for Building, Enlarging, or Improving Elementary Day Schools in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain, with the Total Amount of such Grants:—Number of Schools Inspected, distinguishing Schools from Departments of Schools:—Average Number of Scholars attending the Schools Inspected, and the Number of Scholars present on the Day of Inspection:—Number of Certificated Teachers acting in the Schools Inspected - - - - - 45

Training Colleges:

107. Number of Candidates, Male and Female, who presented themselves for Examination at the Training Colleges at Christmas 1866:—Number who passed their Examination in the Year;—Number who entered Training Colleges in January 1867:—Number of Pupil Teachers Apprenticed in the Year 1866:—And, Number in each of the Years of Apprenticeship in 1866 (in continuation of Paper, No. 91, of Sess. 1866) - - - - - 47

Merton College:

494. Correspondence which lately passed between Merton College and the Privy Council on the subject of a proposed change in the Ordinance of the College relative to the Clerical Restrictions upon the Fellowship - - - - - 49

SCIENCE AND ART:

National Gallery:

- ✓ 176. Treasury Minute, dated the 27th March 1855, re-constituting the Establishment of the National Gallery:—And, Annual Reports of the Director to the Lords of the Treasury, from the above Date to 1864 inclusive - - - p. 55

New National Gallery:

- ✓ 91. Report of the Judges appointed to consider the Designs for a New National Gallery:—And, Letter from the Competing Architects to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings - - - 201
- ✓ 196. Letter from Mr. Digby Wyatt, on behalf of the Competing Architects, to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., and of the First Commissioner's Reply - - - 211

New Courts of Justice:

- ✓ 235. Correspondence between the Commissioners of the New Courts of Justice or their Secretary and Dr. Percy:—And, Correspondence between the Competing Architects and the Commissioners or their Secretary since the 15th January last (so far as regards the first Portion of the Order) - - - 213

Paris Exhibition:

- ✓ 379. Correspondence between the Treasury, the Department of Science and Art, and the Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, relative to the Expenditure to be incurred in connection with that Exhibition, and the Sums to be provided in the Estimates or Supplementary Estimates for 1865, 1866-7, and 1867-8:—And, Correspondence between the said Commissioners and the French Commissioners for the Exhibition, on the subject of Expenditure - - - 219

Universal Art Catalogue:

- ✓ 362. Correspondence and Papers on the Subject of the Universal Art Catalogue 367

Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities:

- ✓ [3886.] Correspondence as to the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities - - 393
- [3886-I.] Appendix to Ditto - - - 477

EDUCATION (IRELAND).

National Education (Ireland):

Classics and French:

- ✓ 472. Proposal or Plan submitted by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland to the Government for the Introduction of Classics and French into the National Schools, and Correspondence relating thereto - - - 713

Denominational System:

- ✓ 473. Answers prepared by Members of the Board of National Education in Ireland, one by Judge O'Hagan and the other by the Resident Commissioner, the Right Honourable Alexander Macdonnell, in reply to Letter of late Government to the Commissioners of National Education, on the subject of the Letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops of January 1866, to Sir George Grey, demanding the Introduction of the Denominational System into certain Schools and the Destruction of the Model Schools - - - 731
- ✓ 473-I. Supplemental Return of Answers prepared by Members of the Board of National Education in Ireland, one by Judge O'Hagan and the other by the Resident Commissioner, the Right Honourable Alexander Macdonnell, in reply to Letter of late Government to the Commissioners of National Education, on the subject of the Letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops of January 1866, to Sir George Grey, demanding the Introduction of the Denominational System into certain Schools, and the Destruction of the Model Schools - - - 737

Model Schools:

- ✓ 226. Statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly, in reply to the Letter of the Right Honourable C. P. Fortescue, M.P., on the Organisation and Government of Model Schools, &c. - - - 741

Training and Model Schools (Ireland):

- ✓ 225. Correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, upon the subject of the Proposals with respect to Training and Model Schools contained in the Letter of the Right Honourable C. P. Fortescue, M.P., to the Commissioners, dated the 19th June 1866:— Minutes adopted by the Commissioners in reference to those Proposals:— And, Memorandum or Report upon the subject submitted to the Commissioners by any of their Inspectors or other Officers - - - - - p. 747

Trinity College (Dublin):

- ✓ 463. { Gross and Net Amount of the Revenue of Trinity College, Dublin, specifying the various Sources from which they are derived, and how much from each Source, with Deductions therefrom:—And, Number of Resident and Non-Resident Undergraduates on the Books, and who appeared at the last Terminal Examination; and,
Number of Students who have kept their Terms during the last Academic Year - - - - - 773

College of Science, Dublin:

- ✓ 219. Report of the Commission on the College of Science, Dublin, and of the Objections made to any of the Recommendations by Members of the Commission:— Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education directing the Abolition of the Office of Director of the Museum of Irish Industry:—And, Correspondence with different Departments of the Government with reference to the Abolition of that Office, and to the New Arrangements proposed to be adopted for the Government of the Museum - - - - - 777

Royal Irish Academy:

- ✓ 52. Letters from the Secretary to the Treasury to the Secretary for Ireland since 1864 respecting a Grant to the Royal Irish Academy - - - - - 787

Sanitary Science (Ireland):

- ✓ 162. Correspondence between the Sanitary Committee of the Ennis Town Commissioners and the Commissioners of the National Board of Education in Ireland, in reference to the Introduction of an Elementary and Popular Treatise on Sanitary Science into the List of Books used in the National Schools in that Country - - - - - 791

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND):

Revised Code (Scotland):

- ✓ [3895.] Minute by the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education - - - - - 795

Highland Schools (Scotland):

- ✓ 15. Sums payable in the Year 1866 on account of Grants made to facilitate the Foundation and Endowment of additional Schools in Scotland, in pursuance of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 87, with the Date of the Grant of each Endowment 797

EDUCATION.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 20th day of February 1867.

MINUTE BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Their Lordships, having considered :—

1. The present ratio of teachers to scholars in the elementary day schools under inspection, and the state of instruction in such schools, as shown by the result of the examinations under Article 48 of the Code, and by the reports of Her Majesty's inspectors; also—

2. The present supply of candidates qualified for admission into the Normal schools for training masters,—

Resolved;

I. To provide in the estimate for public education in England and Wales, during the financial year 31 March 1867–8, for an additional grant of 1s. 4d. per pass in reading, writing, or arithmetic, up to a sum not exceeding 8*l.* for any one school (*department*) upon the following conditions beyond those now specified in the Articles 38–63¹ of the Code, viz.:—

(a.) The number of teachers must have allowed, throughout the past year (Article 17), at least one certificated or one assistant teacher, fulfilling respectively the conditions of Articles 67 and 91–3, for every 80 scholars, or one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81–9 for every 40 scholars, after the first 25 of the average number of scholars in attendance.

(b.) The number of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic must—

1. exceed 200 per cent. of the annual average number of scholars in attendance who are over six years of age. In schools where the calculation of average attendance is made indiscriminately upon scholars above and scholars under six years of age, the school registers of age are to determine in what ratio the average number in attendance is to be divided.

2. fall under Standards IV–VI, to the extent of at least one fifth part of the whole number of passes.

(c.) The time tables of the school, in use throughout the past year (Article 17), must have provided for one or more specific subjects of secular instruction beyond Article 48. The inspector must name the specific subject or subjects in his Report, and must state that at least one-fifth part of the average number of scholars over six years of age have passed a satisfactory examination therein.

II. To exempt, for one year, from the operation of Article 46, children who have already passed in Standard VI, provided they pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects professed in their school beyond Article 48 conformably to section (c) in paragraph I of this Minute.

III. To provide in the same estimate for certain new grants to elementary schools wherein it should appear from the inspector's last Report that the number of teachers throughout the year (Article 17) had been sufficient to satisfy section (a) in paragraph I of this Minute; such grants to be at the rate of 10*l.* for every male pupil-teacher admitted (Articles 105–110) from the said elementary schools into any Normal school under inspection from candidates placed by examination in the first class, and 5*l.* for every male pupil-teacher so admitted from candidates in the second class.

IV. To offer certain further new grants to the same elementary schools for every male pupil-teacher who, having been admitted from them into a Normal school under inspection at the examination (Article 103) held in December 1867, or at any later examination, should at the end of his first year's residence, be placed in the first or second division (Articles 119, 121, 102³); such grants to be at the rate of 8*l.* for every student placed in the first division, and 5*l.* for every student placed in the second division.

No grants of this kind can become payable before December 1868, and therefore, although offered now, they have no place in the estimate for the financial year March 1867–8.

V. To pay, in the financial year 31 March 1867–8, only so many twelfth parts of the additional grants offered by this Minute as, in the case of grants under paragraph I, equal the number of months from 1 April to the end of the school year (Article 17), and, in the case of grants under paragraph III, equal the number (*nine*) of months from 1 April to 31 December (Article 81, f. 2).

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1867.

REVISED CODE OF REGULATIONS,

INCORPORATING

The Minute of 11th June 1866,

WITH A

SCHEDULE OF ALL ARTICLES CANCELLED OR MODIFIED,
AND OF ALL NEW ARTICLES,

BY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

[Price 3d.]

CONTENTS.

REVISED CODE :—

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.		Page
The Parliamentary Grant	-	3
Its Administration	-	3
Its Object	-	3
Its Means	-	3
Grants	-	3
To what Schools; of what character	-	3
Elementary	-	3
Normal	-	3
How appropriated	-	3
Inspection	-	3
Inspectors, how appointed	-	3
The duties of Inspectors	-	3
What Schools must, or may be inspected	-	3
Times of inspection	-	3
Duration of liability to inspection	-	4
Mode of applying for grants	-	4

CHAPTER I. GRANTS TO ESTABLISH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

GRANTS FOR BUILDING.		
Conditions	-	4
Preliminary	-	4
Financial	-	4
Site	-	5
Trust Deed	-	5
Plans	-	5
Mode of payment	-	5

CHAPTER II. GRANTS TO MAINTAIN SCHOOLS.

PART I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SECTION I. ANNUAL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON THE NUMBER AND PROFICIENCY OF THE SCHOLARS, THE NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF THE TEACHERS, AND THE STATE OF THE SCHOOLS.

Conditions relating to Scholars	-	6
Attendance, how to be reckoned	-	6
Rates of grant	-	6
Standards of examination	-	7
Conditions relating to Schools	-	7
Antecedent to any grant	-	7
In reduction of grant	-	7
School Records	-	8
Of what consisting	-	8
How to be kept	-	8
What entries to be made by	-	8
Teacher	-	8
Inspector	-	8
Secretary of Managers	-	8

SECTION II. TEACHERS.

How many classes of Teachers	-	9
<i>Certificated Teachers.</i>		
How many classes of certificated Teachers	-	9
Certificates, how obtained	-	9
Who admissible to examination	-	9
Probation	-	9
Certificates, how raised and lowered	-	9
Concurrence of Managers and Inspector	-	9

Pupil Teachers.

Who may be Pupil Teachers	-	10
Upon what conditions	-	10
How engaged	-	10
In what relation to the Committee of Council	-	11
Vacancies, how supplied	-	11
Qualifications	-	11
Instruction of female Pupil Teachers in Domestic Industry	-	14
Disposal of Pupil Teachers at the end of their Apprenticeship	-	14

Assistant Teachers.

Assistant Teachers, wherein different from Pupil Teachers	-	14
---	---	----

SECTION III. ENDOWMENTS.

Endowed Schools, defined	-	14
How far admissible to receive grants on inspection	-	14
How far excluded from grants	-	14

PART II. NORMAL SCHOOLS. Page

SECTION I.

Normal Schools, defined	-	14
On what conditions aided	-	14
For what purposes not aided	-	14

SECTION II. GRANTS TO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Grants to Practising Departments	-	15
Grants to Colleges	-	15
Nature and Rates of Grants	-	15
Provisional arrangements until 1868	-	15
Limitations of Grant	-	16
Times of Payment	-	16
Compensations	-	16

SECTION III. ADMISSION INTO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

By Competitive Examination	-	17
Examinations	-	17
When	-	17
Where	-	17
In what subjects	-	17
Open to whom	-	17
Result	-	17
Certificate of health	-	17
Declaration of purpose	-	17
Terms of admission	-	17
If terms of admission not fulfilled	-	17

SECTION IV. EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES ADMITTED INTO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Who admissible and subject to examination	-	17
When	-	17
How subdivided	-	17
The Fourth Division	-	17
Its effects	-	17
Power of Principal to remit Students to the Fourth Division	-	17

SECTION V. USE MADE OF EXAMINATIONS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR AWARDED TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Notice to acting Teachers	-	18
Examinations	-	18
Option of Standard	-	18
How far honorary	-	18
The fourth division	-	18
Registered and scheduled Teachers, present rank of	-	18

PART III. SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION I. SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS.

Provisional Certificates for Teachers in small Rural Schools	-	18
Provisional Certificates defined	-	18
Small Rural Schools defined	-	18
Unions of small Rural Schools, under what conditions	-	18

SECTION II. EVENING SCHOLARS.

Managers may apply for examination to be held by themselves of Evening Scholars	-	19
Under what conditions	-	19
Inspector may attend without notice	-	19

CHAPTER III. REVISION OF CODE.

New Articles, under what limitations	-	20
Code to be annually printed and laid before Parliament	-	20

APPENDIX.

Showing separately all Articles cancelled or modified, and all new Articles	-	21
Supplementary Rules	-	24

MINUTES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

1. A SUM of money is annually granted by Parliament for public Education in Great Britain.

2. This sum is administered by an establishment called the Education Department.

3. The head of the Education Department is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence (Order in Council, 25 February 1856, Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116).

4. The object of the grant is to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

5. The means consist in aiding voluntary local exertion, under certain conditions, to establish or maintain schools, which are either :

(a.) For the instruction of children (*elementary*) ; or

(b.) For training schoolmasters and schoolmistresses (*normal*).

6. In elementary schools, the children attend from the homes of their parents, and charge is taken of them during the school hours only.

7. In normal schools, entire charge is taken of the students.

8. Every school aided from the grant must be either :

(a.) A school in connexion with some recognized religious denomination ; or

(b.) A school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorized version.

9. Aid to establish schools is given by grants towards the cost of building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up, elementary school-rooms and dwellings for elementary teachers.

Aid is not given to establish normal schools.

10. Aid to maintain schools is given by grants to the Managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

11. The aid given to maintain schools is known as " Annual Grants," being annually payable, at a fixed time, to each school allowed to receive them.

12. No grants are made to schools which are not open to inspection by inspectors appointed by Her Majesty in Council on the representation of the Committee of Council on Education.

13. The Committee of Council consults the religious or educational bodies which are mentioned in Article 30 before making representations to Her Majesty for the appointment of inspectors to visit schools in connexion with those several bodies.

14. The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Committee of Council.

15. No annual grant is paid, except on a report from the inspector, after a periodical visit, showing that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled.

16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. This month remains the same from year to year, unless the Committee of Council informs the managers of a change. The inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.

17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

18. Schools which have received aid for building, but are not receiving annual grants, are inspected as often as the periodical inspection of the schools receiving annual grants permits.

19. The managers of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, may apply for the benefit of Article 18, without having received, or applying for, any grant.

20. The duration of the period, over which the right of inspection extends, depends upon the degree of permanency of the object for which the grant is made.

(a.) If the grant is made for erecting, enlarging, or improving a school, the right of inspection is secured by a clause inserted in, or endorsed upon, the school deed, and is co-extensive with the interest conveyed by that deed.

(b.) If the grant is annual only, the inspector's visit may at any time be declined by the managers, on forfeiting the grant depending upon it.

21. No undertaking must be commenced in general reliance upon the aid to be obtained from the Parliamentary grant. Separate applications, in the form of proposals, must, in the first instance, be addressed to the Secretary, Committee on Education, Council Office, London, S.W.

Full instructions are thereupon issued according to the particulars of the application.

The promoters, or managers, must appoint one of their own body to act as correspondent with the Education Department. Teachers cannot act as correspondents for the schools in which they are employed.

CHAPTER I.

GRANTS TO ESTABLISH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

BUILDING.

22. Aid is not granted to build new elementary schools unless their Lordships are satisfied—

(a.) That there is a sufficient population of the labouring class which requires a school in the vicinity.

(b.) That the religious denomination of the new school is suitable to the families relied upon for supplying scholars.

(c.) That the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency.

(d.) That the buildings, at the time of application, have not been begun nor contracted for, and that no trust deed has been executed.

23. The grants made by the Committee of Council for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up elementary schools, are not to exceed *any one* of the following limits, viz:—

1st Limit.—The total amount voluntarily contributed by proprietors, residents, or employers of labour *in* the parish where the school is situated, or *within* a radius of four miles from the school. Such contributions may be in the form of

(a.) Individual subscriptions;

(b.) Collections in churches or chapels in the same parish, or within the distance of four miles from the school;

(c.) Materials, at the price allowed for them by the contractor, or at which sold off;

(d.) Sites given without valuable consideration (the value to be certified by two professional surveyors);

(e.) Cartage (the value to be certified by the parochial surveyor of roads).

2nd Limit.—2s. 6d. per square foot of internal area in new school-rooms and class-rooms.

3rd Limit.—65l. for each teacher's residence.

24. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be previously approved by the Committee of Council.

25. The balance of expenditure which is not covered by the *voluntary local* contributions and by the *public grant*, taken together, may be made up from any other sources that are available, such as the proceeds of endowment, or subscriptions which are not local.

26. Grants are not made for rooms intended to be used on Sundays only; nor for rooms under places of worship; nor to pay off debts for building; nor in consideration of former expenditure for building; nor for maintenance of buildings; nor for improving or fitting up schools which have already received the maximum amount allowable under Article 23.

27. The extension of the area of existing school-rooms to receive more scholars, and the addition of teachers' dwellings to existing school-rooms, are treated *pro tanto* as new cases under Article 23.

28. No application can be entertained if the approved estimate (Article 24) falls below 20l. in small rural schools (Article 133), or 50l. in other schools.

The Site.

29. The site must be—

- (a.) *In extent*,
Not less than 1,200 square yards.
- (b.) *In situation*,
 - 1. Not unhealthy, nor noisy.
 - 2. Within convenient distance from the homes of the scholars
- (c.) *In tenure*,
Fee simple (Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38., and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49.)
 - (1.) Without incumbrance, or rights reserved over the surface.
 - (2.) If with reservation of minerals, the party in whom the fee simple of them is vested must covenant to make compensation in the event of damage, and the grant made by the Committee of Council must be the first charge upon such compensation; the whole of which is to be applied as the Secretary of State for the Home Department may direct in furtherance of the trust for a school.
 - (3.) If subjected to powers of leasing, sale, or re-entry, the lease or sale must not be without the written consent of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, nor the re-entry without first repaying any grant which may have been paid in respect of the premises.
 - (4.) Leaseholds are not admissible, if fee simple can be obtained. The term must not be less than 99 years, and there must be no onerous covenants, nor more than nominal rent.
 - (5.) Copyholds must be enfranchised (Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49. s. 6.)

The Trust Deed.

30. The trust deed must declare the premises to be granted in trust for the education of the poor, and for no other purpose whatever. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, and for the inspection and management of the school, according to one or other of the precedents settled for: Church of England Schools, British Schools, Established Church of Scotland Schools; Wesleyan Schools, Free Church (Scotland) Schools, Roman Catholic Schools, Jewish Schools, Episcopal Church (Scotland) Schools, Undenominational Schools (belonging to none of the previous classes, but in which the Bible is read daily from the authorized version).

31. When the trust deed has been executed according to a draft approved and sealed by the Committee of Council, and (when necessary) enrolled or registered, a copy of it, including all signatures, attestations, and endorsements, must be made on plain unstamped parchment, and lodged in the Education Office.

32. When the application is for a grant to enlarge, improve, or fit up, an existing elementary school already conveyed in trust, the deed must be a legal conveyance of the land, and not at variance with any of the principles which determine the approval of new deeds. The right of inspection must be permanently secured (Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 37. sections 1 and 2), and there must be no powers or reservations to which the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 131. cannot be applied, and which might become prejudicial to the school.

The Plans.

33. The plans (with specification and estimate), when approved and sealed, may be returned to the promoters for use, but must be lodged in the Education Office before a grant is paid.

Payment of Grants for Building, Enlarging, Improving, or Fitting up Elementary Schools.

34. The amount of the grant is not announced until after the draft trust deed and plans have been sealed.

35. The grant must be accepted or declined within 14 days.

36. The grant is paid on presentation of a certificate (with balance sheet annexed), by the Building and Managing Committees of the school, setting forth that the building and conveyance are completed, and that the money in hand, raised by absolute donations, will, when added to the grant, meet all claims, and finally close the account.

37. Grants under 50*l.* are treated as lapsed, if unpaid at the end of nine months, and grants above 50*l.* at the end of eighteen months, from the date of announcing them.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS TO MAINTAIN SCHOOLS.

PART I.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.

ANNUAL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON THE NUMBER AND PROFICIENCY OF THE SCHOLARS, THE NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE TEACHERS, AND THE STATE OF THE SCHOOLS.

38. Schools may meet three times daily ; viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

39. Schools which do not meet more than once daily cannot receive grants.

40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17:

(a.) The sum of 4*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the morning and afternoon* meetings, not being less than 400, of their school, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the evening* meetings, not being less than 40, of their school.

(b.) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school :—

1. If more than six years of age 8*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).

2. If under six years of age, and present, except in united schools (Article *138²), on the day of the examination, 6*s.* 6*d.*, subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(c.) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).

*40¹. The average number of scholars in attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances (Article 41) of all the scholars for the same period, and dividing the sum by the number of times the school has been open within the same period ; the quotient is the average number in attendance.

41. Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction less than two hours, nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under instruction less than one hour and a half.

42. Evening attendances may not be reckoned with morning or afternoon attendances in making up the prescribed minimum of 200 or 24 attendances.

43. Evening attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under 12 years of age.

44. Every scholar attending more than 200 times in the morning or afternoon, for whom 8*s.* is claimed, forfeits 2*s.* 8*d.* for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 2*s.* 8*d.* in writing, and 2*s.* 8*d.* in arithmetic (Article 48).

*44¹. Evening scholars may be examined by the inspector at the time of his visit (Article 16), or, when more convenient, at another time under the direction of the managers (Articles 142–9.)

45. Every scholar attending more than 24 times in the evening for whom 5*s.* is claimed forfeits 1*s.* 8*d.* for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 1*s.* 8*d.* in writing, and 1*s.* 8*d.* in arithmetic (Article 48).

46. Every scholar for whom the grants dependent upon examination are claimed must be examined according to one of the following standards, and must not be presented for examination a second time according to the same or a lower standard.†

47. Under any Half Time Act, 100 attendances (Article 41) qualify individual scholars for the grant offered by Article 40, *b* :—

(a.) Upon examination.

(b.) Without examination, after they have passed according to the highest standard, but continue to attend school under the Act.

*47¹. In calculating (Article 40¹) the average number in attendance, the attendances (Article 41) of half time scholars reckon for no more than those of other scholars.

* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered.

† See Supplementary Rules, page 24.

48.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Reading	Narrative in monosyllables.	One of the Narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from a more advanced reading book used in the school.	A few lines of poetry from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	A short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative.
Writing	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript.	Copy in manuscript character a line of print.	A sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read.	A sentence slowly dictated once, by a few words at a time, from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	Another short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time.
Arithmetic	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10; orally, from examples on black-board.	A sum in simple addition or subtraction, and the multiplication table.	A sum in any simple rule as far as short division (inclusive).	A sum in compound rules (money).	A sum in compound rules (common weights and measures).	A sum in practice or bills of parcels.

49. The grant may either be withheld altogether or reduced for causes arising out of the state of the school.

50. The inspector does not proceed to examine scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic for the grant, until he has first ascertained that the state of the school does not require it to be withheld.

51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

- (a.) If the school be not held in a building certified by the inspector to be healthy, properly lighted, drained, and ventilated, supplied with offices, and containing in the principal school-room at least 80 cubical feet of internal space for each child in average attendance.
- (b.) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67) and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

Exceptions :—

1. United schools (Article 136).
 2. Infants, in a separate room, whose average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 17) does not exceed 40, and who form part of one school under a certificated teacher in the same premises.
- (c.) If the girls in the school be not taught plain needlework as part of the ordinary course of instruction.
 - (d.) If the registers and accounts be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.
 - (e.) If, on the inspector's report, there appears to be any *prima facie* objection* of a gross kind. A second inspection, wherein another inspector or inspectors takes part, is made in every such instance, and if the grant be finally withheld, a special minute is made and recorded of the case.
 - (f.) If three persons at least be not designated to sign the receipt for the grant on behalf of the school.

52. The grant is reduced,—

- (a.) By not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half in the whole, upon the inspector's report, for faults of instruction* or discipline on the part of the teacher, or (after one year's notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.
- (b.) By sums of 10%, for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81–9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91–3 respectively for every such 80 scholars.

The forfeiture is reduced from 10% to 5% if the failure to comply with these Articles be confined to the examination of a pupil-teacher (Article 88); but

* In Church of England Schools the Order in Council of 10th August 1840, and the instructions to inspectors relative to examination in religion, which are founded upon it, are included under this paragraph.

this reduction is made only once for the same pupil-teacher, and not in successive years for the same school.

Pupil-teachers cannot be apprenticed in schools under teachers certificated in the lower grade of the fourth class (Articles 131-2), nor in united schools (Articles 135-140).

- (c.) By its excess above,—
1. The amount of school fees and subscriptions; or
 2. The rate of 15s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance,
- } in the year defined by Article 17.
- (d.) By the amount of any annual endowment (Article 93³.)

53. If the excess of scholars has arisen from increased attendance of children since the last settlement of the school staff (Articles 62, 63), the forfeiture prescribed by Article 52 (b), does not accrue.

*53¹. The reduction prescribed by Article 52 *d* is suspended, as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17.

54. Pupil-teachers admitted before 30th June 1862, and the masters or mistresses by whom they are instructed, have a second charge for their several stipends and gratuities so long as their service fulfils the conditions prescribed by the Code of 1860, upon the money received by the managers under Article 40; and in case the money so received shall not be sufficient to meet the second charge upon it, the Committee of Council will add the sum requisite to make up the deficiency.

55. In every school receiving annual grants is to be kept, besides the ordinary registers of attendance,—

(a.) A diary or log-book.

(b.) A portfolio wherein may be laid all official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

Diary or Log Book of School.

56. The diary or log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 500 ruled pages.

57. The principal teacher must daily make in the log-book the briefest entry which will suffice to specify either ordinary progress, or whatever other fact concerning the school or its teachers, such as the dates of withdrawals, commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., may require to be referred to at a future time, or may otherwise deserve to be recorded.

58. No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

59. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed nor altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

60. The inspector will call for the log-book at his annual visit, and will report whether it appears to have been properly kept throughout the year.

61. The inspector will not write any report on the good or bad state of the school in the log-book at the time of his visit, but will enter therein with his own hand the full name and standing (*certificated teacher of the — class, or pupil-teacher of the — year, or assistant-teacher*) of each member of the school establishment. The inspector will not enter the names of pupil-teachers respecting whose admission the Committee of Council has not yet pronounced a decision.

62. The summary of the inspector's report when communicated by the Committee of Council to the managers must be copied into the log-book by the secretary of the latter, who must also enter the names and description of all teachers to be added to, or withdrawn from, those entered by the inspector, according to the decision of the Committee of Council upon the inspector's report. The secretary of the managers must sign this entry.

63. The inspector before making his entry of the school establishment in the following year will refer to his own entry made in the preceding year, and also to the entry which is required to be made by the secretary of the school pursuant to Article 62, and he will require to see entries in the log-book accounting for any subsequent change of the school establishment.

*63¹. A log-book must be kept in each united school (Article 140 *b*.)

* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered.

SECTION II.

Teachers referred to in the preceding Section.

64. The recognized classes of teachers are,—(a.) Certificated teachers. (b.) Pupil-teachers. (c.) Assistant teachers.

65. Lay persons alone can be recognized as teachers in elementary schools.

Certificated Teachers.

66. Teachers in order to obtain certificates, must be examined (Article 130), and must undergo probation by actual service in school (Articles 73, 74).

67. Certificates are of four classes. The fourth (lowest) class consists of an upper and a lower grade (Article 131), and includes special certificates for teachers of infants (Article 122). No certificate is issued above the fourth class. Certificates are raised to the higher classes by good service only (Article 78).

Examination.

68. Teachers are examined for certificates as means of distributing the Parliamentary grant to schools. The examination is not open to candidates for professional diplomas only.

69. Examinations are held in December of each year at the several training schools under inspection (Articles 119 and 128). The relative proficiency of the candidates according to examination is recorded upon their certificates, but does not affect the class of them (Article 67).

70. A syllabus, for male and female candidates respectively, of the course of study, may be had on application to the Committee of Council.

71. The names of teachers desiring to be examined must be notified by the managers of their schools to the Committee of Council before the 1st day of November preceding the examination.

72. Candidates admissible to be examined for certificates must be,—

- (a.) Students in normal schools under inspection (Articles 94, 119, and 120-1); or,
- (b.) Teachers who, besides satisfying Articles 68 and 71, have either,
 1. completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily; or,
 2. obtained at least two favourable reports with an interval of one year between them upon the school in which they are still employed.

Probation.

73. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, undergo probation (*that is to say*), they must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them; and, if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required.

74. One favourable report is sufficient after the examination, if the candidate, being continuously engaged in the same school, has obtained two favourable reports in consecutive years immediately preceding the examination.

75. Teachers under probation (Articles 73-4) satisfy the conditions which require that schools be kept by certificated teachers.

76. If the second (or third) report is favourable, a certificate of the fourth class is issued, and remains in force (unless recalled under Articles 79, 80) for the next five years; after which interval, it is open to revision, according to the intermediate annual reports; and so on after each further period of five years until the first class is reached.

77. No teacher who has changed more than once from one school to another during the five years preceding revision can be advanced to a higher class.

78. Re-examination is not permitted to candidates once passed, unless they fall under Article 131.

Concurrence of Managers and Inspector.

79. The managers must annually state whether the teacher's character, conduct, and attention to duty have been satisfactory.

80. The inspector must annually report whether the teacher's school is efficient in organization, discipline, and instruction.

Pupil-teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a school under inspection on the following conditions, namely :—

(a.) *That the school* is reported by Her Majesty's Inspector to be—

1. Under a duly certificated master or mistress (Articles 67 and 131).
2. Held in suitable premises.
3. Well furnished, and well supplied with books and apparatus.
4. Divided into classes, and skilfully instructed.
5. Under good discipline.
6. Likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(b.) *That the pupil-teachers* be not less than 13 years (completed) of age at the date (*see marginal note 6*) of their engagement.

(c.) Be of the same sex as the principal teacher of the school, or department of a school, in which they are employed; but in mixed schools, or departments of schools, under a master and mistress, female pupil-teachers may receive instruction out of school-hours from the master, on condition that the mistress be invariably present during the whole time that the lessons are being given by the master, who must be husband, father, son, or brother of the mistress, and not both young and unmarried.

(d.) Be presented to the inspector for examination at the time and place fixed by his notice (Article 16).

(e.) Pass the examinations and produce the certificates specified in Article 88⁹

(f.) *That the managers* enter into an agreement in the following terms :—

To be stamped with a stamp of 2s. 6d.

¹ Names, &c. in full of a quorum of the Managers.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between ¹ _____

_____ herein-after called *the managers*,

on behalf of the Managers of the _____

² Names, &c. in full of father or other surety of the assistant.

School and ² _____

_____ herein-after called *the surety*

³ Father, or as the case may be.

the ³ _____

of ⁴ _____

⁴ Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*.

⁵ His or her.

The said managers for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the said surety h ⁵ _____ executors, administrators, and assigns, as follows :

⁶ The month defined by Article 16.

⁷ Preceding month.

⁸ Five full years; or any less number of years not under two, provided (a.) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (b.) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 19th year (completed).

1. To engage the said pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the said school, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not be obliged to serve therein more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 30 hours in any one week.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of ⁶ _____ 186____, and shall end on the last day of ⁷ _____ 188____, but if the said pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, attend one of the examinations held by Her Majesty's inspectors of schools for admission into Normal Schools in December next preceding the last-mentioned date, this engagement may end on the 31st day of the said month of December.

⁹ The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

3. The said pupil-teacher shall be paid as wages ⁹ _____ per ¹⁰ _____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by ⁹ _____ per ¹⁰ _____ in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the managers of the said school for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Committee of Council that the said pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions, of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Committee applicable to the case.

¹⁰ Week, or as the parties may agree.

4. The said pupil-teacher either while the school is not being held, or as one of the scholars (if any) attending the school for instruction in the evening, shall receive, without charge, from the certificated teacher of the said school for the time being, special instruction during five hours per week, of which hours not more than two shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction shall be in the subjects in which the said pupil-teacher is next to be examined pursuant to the said Articles.

5. The said pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct, of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of 3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

6. The said pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h⁵ _____ own part, and with the privity and consent of the said surety.

7. The said surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the said pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Witness.

N.B.—This agreement should be deposited with the school papers (Article 55). The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp), or at least a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers, or otherwise*), forms and instructions for a new agreement (with stamp) may be obtained upon application (Article 21) to the Committee of Council.

82. The Committee of Council is not a party to the engagement, and confines itself to ascertaining, on the admission of the apprentice and at the end of each year of the service—

(a.) Whether the prescribed examination is passed before the inspector.

(b.) Whether the prescribed certificates are produced from the managers.

83. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Committee of Council on Education (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of their Lordships as final), but, otherwise, must be settled like any other matter of hiring or contract.

84. Vacancies in the office of pupil-teacher, however occasioned, which occur in the course of any year (Article 17), must not be filled up until after the next examination by the inspector. In the meantime, the candidate or candidates must be engaged by the week only as monitors, and the memorandum of agreement, Article 81 (*f*), must not be executed until after notice from the Committee of Council (Article 62) to the managers that the conditions of admission to pupil-teachership are fulfilled in each case.

85. Temporary monitors engaged by the week, pursuant to Article 84, for the supply of vacant pupil-teacherships during a current year (Article 17), satisfy Article 52 (*b*), provided that—

(a.) A sufficient number of candidates to complete the requisite proportion of teachers to scholars pass the inspector's next examination for admission (Article 88) to permanent engagements; and—

(b.) The vacancies have not been occasioned by voluntary causes (*i.e.*, causes for which any of the parties to the agreement can be held responsible) before the fourth year's examination has been passed.

86. Except in the cases provided for by Article 85, each vacancy in a pupil-teachership during a current year (Article 17) works a forfeiture under Article 52 (*b*.)

87. The qualifications and certificates required of candidates for admission and of pupil-teachers in each year of their service are regulated by the following Table.

88.]	Health.	Certificates of Character and Conduct.		Reading.	English Grammar. [After Admission, Latin Grammar, as alternative.]	Writing and Composition.
		In Church of England Schools.	In Schools not being Church of England Schools.			
For Admis- sion.	A medical certificate that candidate is not subject to any infirmity likely to interfere with profession of teacher.	A certificate from the clergyman and managers that the moral character of the candidates and of their homes justifies an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and the example of their parents.	A certificate from the managers that the moral character of the candidates and their families justifies an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and the example of their parents.	To read with fluency, ease, and expression.	To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.	To write from dictation in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a passage of simple prose.
End of 1st Year.	Certificate from managers that pupil-teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate for profession of teacher.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress. 3. Certificate from the clergyman that they have been attentive to their religious duties.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress. 3. Certificate from the managers that they have been attentive to their religious duties; but this certificate is not required if the managers on religious grounds object to give it, and if the school fulfils the conditions of Article 8.	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The noun, verb, and adjective; with their relations in a simple sentence. [As an alternative exercise, the regular declensions of Latin nouns, and the meaning in English of the Latin prepositions.]	To write from memory the substance of a passage of simple prose, read to them with ordinary quickness.
End of 2d Year.	Same as at end of first year	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The pronoun, adverb, and preposition; with their relations in a sentence. [As an alternative exercise, the regular declensions of Latin adjectives, and the Latin pronouns.]	To write as above, and to be able to repeat 50 consecutive lines of a secular character from some standard English poet (selected by the managers) with just expression and knowledge of meaning.
End of 3d Year.	Same as at end of first year, but from medical practitioner.	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The conjunction with the analysis of sentences. [As an alternative exercise, the conjugation of Latin regular verbs (active and passive), and of the verb esse.]	To write notes of a lesson on a subject selected by the inspector; and to be able to repeat 40 consecutive lines of a secular character from some standard writer of English prose (selected by the managers), with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.
End of 4th Year.	Same as at end of first year	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	Recapitulation of the preceding exercises, and to know the meaning in English of the Latin prepositions. [As an alternative exercise, the conjugation of the verbs posse, velle, and the concordis.]	To write an account of the organization of the school, and of the methods of instruction used; and to be able to repeat 100 lines (including the former 50) of the same poet as at the end of the 2d year, with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.
End of 5th Year.	Same as at end of first year	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	Recapitulation of the preceding exercises, and an account of the sources and growth of the English language. [As an alternative exercise, recapitulation of the preceding exercises in Latin.]	To write an original composition on some simple subject to be selected by the inspector within the range of this Table, and to be able to repeat (including the former 40) 80 lines of the same prose writer as at the end of the 3d year, with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.

Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	History.	Drawing. <i>Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.</i>	Music. <i>Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.</i>	Religious Knowledge.			
					In Church of England Schools, the Clergyman assisting in the Examination.	In Schools in Scotland.	In Schools where the Managers are not desirous of coming under the obligation of giving the Instruction set forth in the Two preceding Columns.	In Schools where the Managers object on Religious Grounds to give any Certificate concerning the Religi- ous State of their Schools.
To write from dictation sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and to work them correctly, and to know the tables of weights and measures.	To have an elemen- tary know- ledge of geography.	- - -	1. If exercises in freehand, li- near geometry, linear perspec- tive, and model and object draw- ing be worked successfully dur- ing the appren- ticeship, the fact is regis- tered, and the pupil-teacher is credited with a corresponding number of marks in any future examina- tion for a teach- er's certificate. 2. The exer- cises may be worked in any order through- out the years of apprenticeship. 3. Pupil-teach- ers may study and be examin- ed (about March in each year) at any of the draw- ing schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art.	- - -	To repeat the Church Cate- chism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with the outlines of Scripture His- tory.	To repeat the As- sembly's Shorter Catechism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with the outlines of Scripture His- tory.	To produce a certificate from the managers of the school that the religi- ous know- ledge of the candidate is satisfactory to them.	No an- nual cer- tificates are re- quired, but it must have appeared that the school ful- fils the conditions of Article 8.
Male Pupil- teachers.	Female Pupil- teachers.							
Practice and proportion.	Practice and bills of parcels.	The British Isles. [Maps to be drawn in this and the follow- ing years.]	- - -	Shapes of notes and rests. Staves. Places of notes on the treble stave.	The Holy Scrip- tures and Cate- chism, with illus- trations by pass- ages from Holy Writ.	The Holy Scrip- tures and the As- sembly's Shorter Catechism, with illustrations by passages from Holy Writ.	Same as above.	-
Vulgar frac- tions.	Proportion	Europe and ancient Palestine.	- - -	Dotted notes and rests. Time, various kinds of, and signatures of. Diatonic scale.	The Holy Scrip- tures, Liturgy, and Catechism, more fully than in the preceding year.	The Holy Scrip- tures and the As- sembly's Shorter Catechism, more fully than in the preceding year.	Same as above.	-
Decimal frac- tions; and Eu- clid, Book I., to end of XVth Proposition.	Vulgar fractions.	The colo- nies.	The succession of the English Sov- ereigns from the reign of Egbert, with dates, to the present time. [In Scotland, if preferred, the suc- cession of Scottish Sovereigns from Alexander III., may be substituted for the English Sovereigns pre- ceding James I.]	Intervals. Sharps and flats. Accidental intervals.	More fully in the Holy Scrip- tures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More fully in the Holy Scrip- tures, and the As- sembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	-
Euclid, Book I., to the end of XXVth Proposition; Al- gebra, first four rules; and recapitulation of preceding rules in Arith- metic.	Decimal fractions.	Asia and Africa.	Outlines of Bri- tish history from the accession of Henry VII.	Places of notes on the bass stave. Major and minor scales. Common char- acters used in music.	More fully in the Holy Scrip- tures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More fully in the Holy Scrip- tures, and the As- sembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	-
Euclid, Book I., and reca- pitulation of the preceding rules in Arith- metic and Al- gebra.	Recapitu- lation of the preceding rules.	America and the oceans.	Outlines of Bri- tish history from the accession of Henry VII. to the present time.	Transposition. Alto and tenor staves. Recapitulation of preceding exercises.	More complete- ly in the Holy Scriptures, Lit- urgy, and Cate- chism.	More complete- ly in the Holy Scriptures, and the Assembly's Shorter Cate- chism.	Same as above.	-
			Candidates for examination in drawing cannot be examined on the occasion of the Inspector's visit.					

89. Female pupil-teachers, before admission to apprenticeship, must produce a written attestation from the schoolmistress and managers that they possess reasonable competency as sempstresses; and, at the annual examinations, must bring certified specimens of plain needlework to the inspector, together with a statement from the schoolmistress specifying whether they have been receiving practical instruction in any other kind of domestic industry. The inspector, at the time of examination, or afterwards, will obtain the opinion of some competent person upon the merit of the needlework.

Pupil-teachers who have successfully completed their Apprenticeship.

90. At the close of the apprenticeship pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. Any person properly interested in knowing the character of a pupil-teacher may apply to the Committee of Council for a testimonial, declaring that the pupil-teacher has successfully completed an apprenticeship; or the pupil-teacher, if willing to continue in the work of education, may become an assistant in an elementary school (Article 91), or may be examined as a candidate for admission into a normal school (Articles 103-111), or may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Articles 132, 133).

Assistant Teachers.

91. Pupil-teachers who can be certified, pursuant to Article 90, to have completed their apprenticeship with credit, may serve as assistants in schools in place of pupil-teachers, without being required to be annually examined. But such assistants cease to fulfil the conditions of Article 52 (b), if at any time the inspector reports them to be inefficient teachers, or if they fail to produce from the managers, and from the principal teacher, of their school, the same certificates of conduct, attention to duty, and obedience, as are required from pupil-teachers.

92. Vacancies caused by the withdrawal of assistants in the course of any school year (Article 17) must be supplied by the appointment of temporary monitors, pursuant to Articles 84, 85; but if another assistant, qualified according to Article 91, be appointed before the inspector's next examination, the temporary monitors who preceded such appointment are not required to be examined.

93. Assistants are left entirely at liberty to make their own terms with their employers, both as to hours and wages.

SECTION III.
ENDOWMENTS.

*93¹. An endowed school is one deriving income from property inalienably appropriated to it, or to education.

*93². Endowed schools, in order to be admissible to receive either grants or inspection, must fulfil the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

*93³. Annual Grants (Article 40) to endowed schools are reduced by the amounts of their income (Article 52 d.) from endowment; but the reduction is suspended as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17 (*Article 53¹).

PART II.
NORMAL SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.

94. A normal school includes—

(a.) A college, for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the labouring classes; and

(b.) A practising department, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession.

95. No grant is made to a normal school unless the Committee of Council is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

96. No grant is made for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up the premises of normal schools.

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

SECTION II.

GRANTS TO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

97. To the practising departments (Article 94, *b*), the same annual grants (Article 40) are made as to other elementary schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

98. To the colleges (Article 94, *a*), annual grants are made of 100*l.*, in five successive payments of 20*l.* per annum for every master, and of 70*l.* in five successive payments of 14*l.* per annum for every mistress who, having been trained in them, during two years, has, since December 1862,—

(*a.*) completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73–6), and become qualified to receive a certificate "in a school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94; or

(*b.*) been reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

99. Masters and mistresses who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Articles 73–6) upon the same terms as others; and five annual grants, of half the amount specified in Article 98, may be made for them to the colleges in which they were trained, provided—

(*a.*) they completed their training before 1st January 1864; or

(*b.*) are teachers of infants, having—

1. received a complete and special course of training for that service in their colleges, which must have been previously recognized by the Committee of Council as providing such a course; and

2. undergone their probation (Article 73–6) in infant schools.

100. The grants specified in the Articles 98–9 will not come into full operation before the year commencing 1st January 1868. Provisional arrangements for the years 1864–7 are included in Article 101.

101. In January 1864 was ascertained—

(*a.*) What had been the *average annual sum* paid to each College on account of students examined in December 1860–1–2, and of Queen's scholars, certificated assistants, and lecturers resident in the years 1861–2–3. *This sum remains constant in the calculations which follow in this Article.*

(*b.*) What *number of teachers* trained in it during two years, or during one year conformably to Article 99 (*a*), had, in 1863, become qualified, or been reported, as required by Article 98, or 99 (*b*).

The annual grant to each College was—

In 1864, four-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported in 1863;

In 1865, three-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported in 1863–4.

In 1866, two-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the three years 1863–5.

In 1867, the number will be ascertained of teachers so qualified or reported during the four years 1863–6; in 1868, the number during the five years 1863–7.

In 1867, the grant to each college will consist of one-fifth of the said average sum, *together with* 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the four years 1863–6.

In 1868, of 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the five years 1863–7.*

* If $A =$ the average sum paid in 1861–3, and T the number of teachers on each of whom $\text{£}x$. is to be allowed, the following formula expresses the result:—

$$\text{Grant for 1864} = \frac{4}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1865} = \frac{3}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863-4).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1866} = \frac{2}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863-5).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1867} = \frac{1}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863-6).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1868} = \text{£}x T (1863-7)$$

In 1869, and in each subsequent year, the earliest year of the five will be replaced by the year last ended.

102. The annual grant to each college, whether payable under Articles 98–9, or, until 1st January 1868, under the provisional arrangements specified in Article 101, must not exceed—

(a.) 75 per cent. of the expenditure, certified in such manner as their Lordships may from time to time see fit to require, of the last preceding year; or such proportionately larger sum as Article 102⁷ may allow.

(b.) 50*l.* for each male student, and 35*l.* for each female student, in residence respectively, for continuous training throughout the year in which it is being paid.

*102¹. The number of students in continuous training must not exceed,—

(a.) *In England and Wales*, the number of students for whom accommodation was provided in 1862.

(b.) *In Scotland*, the actual number in training in 1862.

*102². The sum payable in each year, conformably to Article 102, is ascertained in *January*; and out of this ascertained sum an instalment is paid for students examined in the *preceding December* (Article 119), according to the scale set forth in Article 102³, as soon as the result of that examination has been declared. The remainder of the said ascertained sum is paid in equal parts on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December.

*102³. The instalments payable under Article 102² in respect of each student examined are determined according to the following scale:—

At the End of		For Candidate placed by Examination in each Division.	Instalment to be allowed to College (<i>in the case of Females, Two-thirds of these Sums</i>).		
			£	s.	d.
First year's residence	- - {	1	20	0	0
		2	16	0	0
		3	13	0	0
		4	13	0	0
Second year's residence	- - {	1	24	0	0
		2	20	0	0
		3	16	0	0
		4	16	0	0

*102⁴. The payments in respect of students examined in December, as set forth in Article 102³, are paid although the College may not be re-opened in the following year.

*102⁵. An account is kept from year to year in the following form:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		6.	7.	8.	9.
Year.	Name of College.	Value of Certificates under Article 98, including the Sum A, as long as Article 101 is operative.	Amount of certified Expenditure in year preceding Grant.	Maximum Grant as per Column 3 payable		Grant actually paid.	Deficiency under Article 98 to cover maximum Grant payable.	Excess under Article 98 over maximum Grant payable.	
				at 75 per cent. of Expenditure of preceding year.	at £ per Student.				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	

*102⁶. All sums appearing in column 9 are applied to the payment of the sums appearing in column 8.

*102⁷. The amount appearing in column 5 is increased proportionately to any increase in the number of students (Article 107) resident for continuous training (Article 120) throughout the year in which the grant is being paid. The increased number of students must not exceed the maximum defined by Article 102¹.

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

SECTION III.

ADMISSION INTO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

103. A competitive examination of candidates for admission into each normal school is annually held at it in December, by one or more of the inspectors during the week following the examination for certificates (Article 119).

104. The examination extends to the subjects required at the end of a pupil teacher's apprenticeship (Article 88).

105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions than that the candidates—

(a.) Intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94, or 98, b;

(b.) having been pupil teachers, have successfully completed their apprenticeship; or

(c.) not having been pupil teachers, are more than 18 years old.

106. All candidates who obtain the minimum number of marks are arranged in order of merit, irrespectively of their having been pupil teachers or not.

107. The authorities of each normal school may propose to the Education Department for admission any candidate declared to be admissible pursuant to Article 106.

*108.

109. Before candidates are admitted—

(a.) The medical officer of the normal school must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory, and whether they are free from bodily lameness, defect, or deformity; and,

(b.) They must sign a declaration signifying their intention conformably to Article 105.

110. The authorities of each College settle their own terms of admission.

111. Upon proof by the authorities of any College that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions set forth in Articles 98–9, contrary to a declaration signed by them on admission into the College, the Committee of Council will refuse to grant teachers' certificates (Article 76) to such candidates, or to admit them to probation for certificates (Articles 73–5).

* 112–118.

SECTION IV.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES ADMITTED INTO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

119. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several Colleges in the week preceding the examination for admission (Article 103). The day fixed for the commencement of this examination is printed on the syllabus (Article 70) from year to year.

120. No student may be presented for examination except such as, at the date of their admission, satisfied Article 105, and have been resident throughout the whole year. No such student may be left out.

121. The students have a different examination according as they are males or females, or are at the end of a first or second year of residence.

122. The first year's syllabus for females includes special subjects for the teachers of infants. Candidates who pass in these subjects, and complete their probation (Articles 73–6,) in schools for infants, receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

* 123, 124.

125. At the end of the first year's residence, students who fall into the fourth division (Article 102³), are required to take up the first year's subjects again (viz., at the end of the second year), but in such cases the instalments to the College, and the certificates which the students may obtain as teachers (Article 76), are respectively at the rate (Article 102³) and in the form (Article 130) of the first year.

126. The principal is at liberty, by notice in writing to the Committee of Council before 30th June in each year, to designate any student who may have appeared in the third division at the end of the previous (first) year's residence, as proper to be examined again upon the same terms as the students included in the fourth division; but such designation on the part of the principal does not affect the privileges attached to the student's rank in the previous examination.

* 127.

* Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

SECTION V.

USE MADE OF EXAMINATIONS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR AWARDING TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

128. Teachers qualified to be examined for certificates, according to Articles 68, 71, and 72, receive notice to attend the examination held pursuant to Article 119.

129. Teachers attending examinations pursuant to Article 128 may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second years' students (Article 121).

130. No candidate (Article 72) can obtain a teacher's certificate without passing one of these examinations, but the order of the candidates according to examination, except the fourth division (Article 131), is honorary (Articles 67 and 69).

Students who pass successfully through two years of training in normal schools receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

131. Candidates (whether students or acting teachers), who are placed by examination in the fourth division (Article 102³), receive their certificates in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 67). Such teachers are not recognized, under Article 81a, for the superintendence of pupil-teachers until they have risen to a higher certificate either by re-examination (Article 78), or good service (Articles 76-7).

*131¹. All teachers at present *registered as competent to instruct pupil teachers* are included in the fourth class, upper grade, of certificated teachers; all *other registered teachers*, and all *scheduled students acting as teachers*, are included in the fourth class, lower grade.

PART III.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION I.

SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS.

132. Pupil teachers who fulfil the conditions of Article 90, may, upon special recommendation by the Inspector, and upon consideration of their last examination papers, be provisionally certified in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 131) for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Article 133), but after their 25th year of age (completed) their provisional certificates must have been exchanged for permanent certificates (Article 66), or are *ipso facto* cancelled.

*132¹. The provisional certificate (Article 132) is confined to an entry of the pupil teacher's name in a register kept by the Committee of Council on Education, and does not involve the issue of any certificate to the pupil teacher.

133. Small rural schools—

- (a) Must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms; or
- (b) Must not have an annual average attendance of more than 100 scholars.

134. (The Article formerly 134 is now 131¹, which see above.) Schools having an average annual attendance of more than 89 scholars are not exempted by Article 133 from Article 52, b.

135. Any number of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8,

- (a) Not being less than *two*, nor more than *six*;
- (b) Of which no one has within *one and a half* miles of it, a population of more than *five hundred*;
- (c) Of which the aggregate number of scholars is not less than *forty* (annual average); and
- (d) Of which each has its own resident teacher;—

may be united under the superintendence of one certificated master or mistress, who must spend *two* clear hours at the least in each week at each school during its ordinary time of meeting, or, if the number of united schools be less than *six*, such longer time per week as *twelve* hours divided among the united schools will give to each.

* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of articles not substantially altered.

136. The resident teacher of each of the united schools is not required to be certificated.

137. The superintending teacher must have been trained for two years in a Normal School (Article 94) under Government inspection, must have been placed not lower than the third division in the examination (Articles 119-121) at the end of the second year, and must have received a certificate after the usual probationary service (Articles 73 and 76).

138. The day scholars of all the united schools must be assembled once per annum, with their resident and superintending teachers, at some school-room under inspection, for examination by one of Her Majesty's inspectors, in the same manner as if they formed one school (Articles 16, 17).

*138¹. The resident teachers (Article 135 *d*) must bring with them (Article 138) their school registers, their log books (Article 140), and the examination schedules, duly filled up and signed, of their several schools.

*138². Children under six years of age, who are qualified by attendance for the grant under Article 40, *b*, 2, must be entered in the schedules, but they need not appear in person at this examination, but will be inspected at their several schools (Article 140).

Children (of whatever age), who have not attended often enough (200 times) to be entered in the schedules, need not appear at this examination, but will be inspected at their several schools (Article 140).

139. The whole of the united schools must be represented by one official correspondent, and by one treasurer for the receipt of annual grants (Article 40).

140. (The Article formerly 140 is now 141.) The inspector, before or after examining (Article 138) the children, visits the several schools and makes a special report upon each of them. If he reports (*inter alia*) that Article 40, *b*, 2 is not satisfied in regard to the infants (Article *138²), the grant for them in that school is withheld.

141. (This Article was numbered 140 in the Code of 1866.) Articles 38-63¹ apply, in all respects not specially excepted, to each united school, but

- (*a.*) pupil-teachers cannot be apprenticed (Article 81) in them (Article 136); and
- (*b.*) the superintending (Article 137) as well as the resident (Article 135 *d*) teacher must join in keeping the log-book (Articles 56-63¹) of each united school.

SECTION II.

EVENING SCHOLARS.

142. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised (Article 16) may apply in writing to the Committee of Council on Education, to be furnished with printed papers and instructions for holding an examination of their evening scholars (Articles 38, 39).

*142¹. Only one examination per annum of evening scholars is held in the same school, and it may be held at any time of the year, provided that, between any two of such examinations, there intervene—

- (*a*) the inspector's annual visit (Article 17); and also
- (*b*) forty, or more, meetings of the school in the evening (Article 40*a*).

143. The applicants must pledge themselves that (exclusively of all teachers of the candidates) at least two managers—or, if only one manager, then such manager, and at least one other responsible person—shall be present during the whole of the examination, and shall conduct it in every respect according to the instructions accompanying the examination papers.

144. The examination papers are sent under an official seal, and must not be unsealed except in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates immediately about to use them.

145. The written exercises, all of which must be upon paper, having been securely sealed up in the presence of the candidates before leaving the examination room, under the seals of the two persons holding the examination, must be forwarded, by the next post, to the Education Department, and transmitted thence to the inspector of the School.

* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of articles not substantially altered.

146. The exercises of the evening scholars transmitted to the inspector are not returned by him to the Committee of Council except as part of his next annual report on the whole school (Article 16), and the grant for the examination of the evening scholars is not paid except as part of the next annual grant to the whole school (Article 17).

†147. (The Article formerly 147 is now part of *142¹, which see above).

148. In order to ensure the presence of a responsible manager to receive the examination papers, the managers of each school, in which a special examination of evening scholars is to be held, must renew their application (Article 142) every year to the Committee of Council. The day fixed for the examination must allow the interval required by Article †142¹.

149. The inspector of the school is at liberty to attend, without notice, at the time fixed for the examination (Article 142), and to hold it in person.

CHAPTER III.

REVISION OF CODE.

150. The Committee of Council on Education, in the course of each year, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament, and laid on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

151. In January of each year the Code shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles, since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,
Lord President of the Council.

H. CORRY,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council
on Education.

Council Office, 31 January 1867.

* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of articles not substantially altered.

† Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

APPENDIX I.

Showing separately (for 1867) all ARTICLES cancelled or modified, and all new ARTICLES.

Articles in the Code of 1866 which are cancelled or modified
in the Code of 1867.

24. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be satisfactory to the Committee of Council.

40. (b.) 2. If under six years of age, and present on the day of the examination, 6s. 6d., subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

(b.) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67), except in united schools (Article 136), and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

72. Candidates admissible to be examined for certificates, must (in addition to Articles 68 and 71) fulfil one of the following conditions, viz.:—

(a.) They must have resided for one or more years as* students in normal schools under inspection (Articles 94, 119, and 120–1); or,

(b.) Must be upwards of 22 years of age, and either,

1. Have completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily; or,
2. Have obtained at least two favourable reports with an interval of one year between them upon the school in which they are still employed.

81. (b.) That the pupil-teachers be not less than 13 years (completed) of age at the date of their engagement.

81. (f.) Marginal note ⁶. Article 17.

81. (f.) Marginal note ⁸. Five full years, but if this falls beyond the candidate's 19th year (completed), any less number of years not under two, may be inserted if the parties wish it, and if the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service.

88. Column "Drawing,"

6. For detailed information respecting the means of instruction, and the places and times of examination, apply by letter to "The Secretary, Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, London, S.W."

New Articles in the Code of 1867.

24. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be previously approved by the Committee of Council.*

40. (b.) 2. If under six years of age, and present, except in united schools (Article *138[†]), on the day of the examination, 6s. 6d., subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

(b.) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67), and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

Exceptions:

1. United schools (Article 136).

2.† Infants, in a separate room, whose average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 17) does not exceed 40, and who form part of one school under a certificated teacher in the same premises.

72. Candidates admissible to be examined for certificates, must be—

(a.) Students in normal schools under inspection (Articles 94, 119, and 120–1); or,

(b.) Teachers who, besides satisfying Articles 68 and 71, are upwards of 22 years of age, and have either,

1. completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily; or,
2. obtained at least two favourable reports with an interval of one year between them upon the school in which they are still employed.

81. (b.) That the pupil-teachers be not less than 13 years (completed) of age at the date (see marginal note ⁶)* of their engagement.

81. (f.) Marginal note ⁶. The month defined by Article 16.*

81. (f.) Marginal note ⁸. Five full years; or any less number of years not under two, provided (a.) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service, and provided also (b.) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 19th year (completed).*

88. Column "Drawing,"

6. For detailed information respecting the means of instruction, and the places and times of examination, apply by letter to "The Secretary, Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, London, S.W." Candidates for examination in drawing cannot be examined on the occasion of the inspector's visit.

* The preceding words involve an exception not intended to Article 120.

* Verbal change, confined to making clearer the meaning.

† Paragraph 28 of Instructions to Inspectors (Report of Committee of Council, 1862–63, p. xxiv), transferred to Code.

Articles in the Code of 1866 which are cancelled or modified
in the Code of 1867.

99. Masters and mistresses who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Articles 73-6) upon the same terms as others; and five annual grants, of half the amount specified in Article 98, may be made for them to the colleges in which they were trained, provided—

- (a.) that the training has been previously recognized by the Committee of Council as a complete and special course for teachers of infants; and
- (b.) that they have obtained their certificates after probation (Article 73-6) in infant schools.

102. The annual grant to each college, whether payable under Articles 98-9, or, until 1st January 1868, under the provisional arrangements specified in Article 101, must not exceed—

- (a.) 75 per cent. of the expenditure, certified in such manner as their Lordships may from time to time see fit to require, of the last preceding year.
- (b.) 50*l.* for each male student, and 35*l.* for each female student, in residence respectively, for continuous training throughout the year in which it is being paid.

New Articles in the Code of 1867.

99. Masters and mistresses who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Articles 73-6) upon the same terms as others; and five annual grants, of half the amount specified in Article 98, may be made for them to the colleges in which they were trained, provided that they—

- (a.) completed their training before 1st January 1864;* or
- (b.) are teachers of infants,† having
1. received a complete and special course of training for that service in their colleges, which must have been previously recognized by the Committee of Council as providing such a course; and
 2. undergone their probation (Article 73-6) in infant schools.

102. The annual grant to each college, whether payable under Articles 98-9, or, until 1st January 1868, under the provisional arrangements specified in Article 101, must not exceed—

- (a.) 75 per cent. of the expenditure, certified in such manner as their Lordships may from time to time see fit to require, of the last preceding year, or* such proportionately larger sum as Article 102⁷ may allow.
- (b.) 50*l.* for each male student, and 35*l.* for each female student, in residence respectively, for continuous training throughout the year in which it is being paid.

‡102⁵. An account is kept from year to year in the following form :—*

[illegible]

‡102⁶. All sums appearing in column 9 are applied to the payment of the sums appearing in column 8.*

†102⁷. The amount appearing in column 5 is increased proportionately to any increase in the number of students (Article 107) resident for continuous training (Article 120) throughout the year in which the grant is being paid.* The increased number of students must not exceed the maximum defined by Article 102.¹⁴

105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions than that the candidates—

- (c.) Have successfully completed their apprenticeship as pupil-teachers.

109. Before candidates are admitted—

- (a.) The medical officer of the normal school must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory;

105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions than that the candidates—

- (a.) Intend *bona fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94, or 98, *b* ;
- (b.) Having been pupil-teachers, have successfully completed their apprenticeship;† or,
- (c.) Not having been pupil-teachers, are more than 18 years old.

109. Before candidates are admitted—

- (a.) The medical officer of the normal school must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory; and whether they are free from bodily lameness, defect, or deformity;

* Minute, 11 June 1866.

† Verbal change, confined to making clearer the meaning.

‡ Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

Articles in the Code of 1866 which are cancelled or modified
in the Code of 1867.

120. No student may be presented who has not been resident* throughout the whole year; and no student who has so resided may be left out.

140. Articles 38-63¹ apply to each united school, but
- (a.) pupil-teachers cannot be apprenticed (Article 81) in them (Article 136); and
 - (b.) the superintending (Article 137) as well as the resident (Article 135 d) teacher must join in keeping the log-book (Articles 56-63¹) of each united school, and must produce it to the inspector at the time of his visit (Article 138).

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Heading of column VI. (as now printed.)

Occupation of Parent.

LEAVE BLANK if the parent (not employing journeymen or apprentices) supports himself by manual labour.

In other cases, make an entry.

RULE 10.—Entries in column VI. have reference to Article 4 in the Revised Code, and do not exclude children from the grant whose parents, though not supporting themselves by manual labour, yet are of the same means and social level as those who do so; such as shopkeepers who have only petty stocks, and employ no one but members of their own family.

Cases of doubt are to be determined according to the answers to one or more of the following inquiries:—

* * *

Every occupation which does not fall within the letter of Article 4, should be entered in column VI., but a well-marked line should be drawn under those entries which are thought to fall within the spirit of Article 4. See No. 12, in specimen schedule, *suprà*.

* See note * on altered Article 72, *suprà*, page 21.

New Articles in the Code of 1867.

120. No student may be presented for examination except such as, at the date of their admission, satisfied Article 105, and have been resident throughout the whole year. No such student may be left out.

*138¹. The resident teachers (Article 135 d) must bring with them (Article 138) their school registers, their log books (Article 140), and the examination schedules, duly filled up and signed, of their several schools.†

*138². Children under six years of age, who are qualified by attendance for the grant under Article 40, b, 2, must be entered in the schedules, but they need not appear in person at this examination, but will be inspected at their several schools (Article 140).‡

Children (of whatever age), who have not attended often enough (200 times) to be entered in the schedules, need not appear at this examination, but will be inspected at their several schools (Article 140).‡

140. (The Article formerly 140 is now 141.) The inspector before or after examining (Article 138) the children, visits the several schools and makes a special report upon each of them. If he reports (*inter alia*) that Article 40, b, 2 is not satisfied in regard to the infants (Article *138²), the grant for them in that school is withheld.‡

141. (This Article was numbered 140 in the Code of 1866.) Articles 38-63¹ apply, in all respects not specially excepted, to each united school, but

- (a.) pupil-teachers cannot be apprenticed (Article 81) in them (Article 136); and
- (b.) the superintending (Article 137) as well as the resident (Article 135 d) teacher must join in keeping the log-book (Articles 56-63¹) of each united school.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Heading of column VI. (See note * in page 24.)

Occupation of parent.

LEAVE BLANK if the parent supports himself by his own manual labour.‡

In other cases, make an entry.

RULE 10.—Entries in column VI. have reference to Article 4 in the Revised Code, and do not exclude children from the grant whose parents, though not supporting themselves by their own manual labour, yet are of the same means and social level as those who do so; such as shopkeepers who have only petty stocks, and employ no one but members of their own family.

The occupation of *all* parents who do not support themselves by their own manual labour must be entered in column VI.

A well marked line (see No. 12 in specimen Schedule, p. 24), may be drawn under all entries in column VI., which are thought to be fairly within the meaning of Article 4.

A separate list of the names against which these underlined entries are made, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced the managers to underline them, must be filed with the examination Schedule, and handed to the inspector on the day of his visit.

In determining whether the line may be drawn under the several entries or not, cases of doubt may be resolved according to the answers to one or more of the following inquiries:—

* * *

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference or quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

† Notice to managers transferred to Code.

‡ Verbal change, confined to making clearer the meaning.

APPENDIX II.

A copy of the following Supplementary Rules is sent to the correspondent of the School by the Inspector at the same time as notice of his visit (Article 16).

RULE 1.—In column II. of the Examination Schedule the names of the qualified scholars must be entered class by class, *beginning with the lowest scholar in the lowest class.*

RULE 2.—The entries in column VII. must show where one class ends and another begins. The number denoting each Class is to be written only *once*; dots (" ") are to be put for each repetition of it, until the next higher class begins. There must be no intermixture of classes.

RULE 3.—The entries in column VIII *b.* will show where one standard ends and another begins. The number denoting each standard is to be written only once; dots (" ") are to be put for each repetition of it until the next higher standard begins. There must be no intermixture of standards.*

RULE 4.—The end of each standard in column VIII *b.* need not (although, of course, it *may*) coincide with the end of each class in column VII.* Compare the entries opposite to No. 6 who ends a class, but not a standard; No. 8 who ends a standard but not a class; No. 16 who ends both a class and a standard (this is preferable).

RULE 5.—The managers need not present all the scholars who in each class are qualified for examination by number of attendances; but those whom they present at all must be presented in the classes to which the school registers prove them to belong, unless they fall as "*Exceptions*" under Rule 6.

RULE 6.—The children who, for whatever reason, are presented under a lower standard than that which an examination of the school according to the above rules assigns to their class, must be entered *last* in the schedule under the title of "*Exceptions*," otherwise they will violate Rule 2 or 3. No child is to be placed among the "*Exceptions*" unless there is some special *excuse* for doing so, such as previous *illness*, &c. *Prima facie*, every child who is not fit to be examined in its own class has been wrongly placed there for instruction.

RULE 7.—The Inspector is directed to refuse to examine Schools wherein Rule 2 or 3 is violated. He will in such cases proceed to inspect the School, and will report to the Committee of Council why he has left column IX. (*his Report on each candidate*) in the Examination Schedule blank.

RULE 8.—No grant will be paid to a School (not being one for Evening Scholars or Infants only) unless one class—*i.e.* all who are to be examined as members of one class according to Rule 5—be presented at least as high as Standard III.

RULE 9.—A deduction of at least one-tenth will be made from the grant to a School (not being one for Evening Scholars or Infants only) unless one class—*i.e.* all who are to be examined as members of one class, according to Rule 5—be presented *above* Standard III.

RULE 10.—Entries in column VI. have reference to Article 4 in the Revised Code, and do not exclude children from the grant whose parents, though not supporting themselves by their own manual labour, yet are of the same means and social level as those who do so; such as shopkeepers who have only petty stocks, and employ no one but members of their own family.

The occupation of *all* parents who do *not* support themselves by their own manual labour must be entered in column VI.

A well marked line (see No. 12 in specimen Schedule)*

may be drawn under all entries in column VI., which are thought to be fairly within the meaning of Article 4.

A separate list of the names against which these underlined entries are made, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced the managers to underline them, must be filed with the examination Schedule, and handed to the inspector on the day of his visit.

In determining whether the line may be drawn under the several entries or not, cases of doubt may be resolved according to the answers to one or more of the following inquiries:—

(a.) Does A.B. work for himself, or for a master? if for himself, does he employ apprentices or journeymen? This will apply to masons, carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, mariners, fishermen, &c.

The class denoted by Article 4 supports itself by its own manual labour only, and not by profit on the labour of others.

(b.) Would it be unreasonable to expect him to pay 9*d.* per week for the schooling of each of his children? This payment equals about 30*s.* per annum, the estimated cost (Royal Commissioners Report, page 345) of elementary instruction in a day school.

(c.) Does he rank, and associate with, the working men, or with the tradesmen of the place?

Simple policemen, coastguards, and dock and railway porters, may commonly be regarded as labouring men. But petty officers in those services, excisemen, pilots, and clerks of various kinds, present more difficulty, and must be judged of according to the answers to the preceding inquiries.

RULE 11.—To find the average number of scholars in attendance at a school for any period, ADD TOGETHER the total number of attendances (see Rule 12) marked in the Class Registers within the period, and DIVIDE the sum BY the number of times which the school has been open within the same period; THE QUOTIENT is the average number in attendance.

This calculation should be made first, for the whole school, and then *separately* for those scholars only who do not fulfil Article 4. See Rule 10, *suprà*, and note ‡ in pp. 2, 3, 4 of the Form IX. The divisor will be the same in both cases.

RULE 12.—Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction less than two hours, nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under instruction less than one hour and a half. (Article 41). The Class Registers at each meeting of a school must be marked and finally closed before the minimum time constituting an attendance begins. The inspector will inquire whether this rule has been observed (Article 51, *d.*)

RULE 13.—No child's name should be kept on the Admission Register after a fortnight's continuous absence without inquiry from the parents whether the child has been withdrawn. The names of children withdrawn (whether they are so, the answer of their parents will decide) should be cancelled at once in the Registers, and not included in the returns of age and stay at school; but the attendances (if any) opposite to such names in the Class Registers, must be counted under Rule 11., *suprà*, and the whole number of such names must be counted for the return "left in past year."

* In the following transcript of part of the Examination Schedule, Columns II., VII., and VIII*b.*, are filled up, by way of example, according to Rules 2 and 3. Of course, the other columns must not, in practice, be left blank; and the actual numbers, presented in each class, will generally be much larger.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII <i>a.</i>	VIII <i>b.</i>
Number.	NAME.	Age (on next Birthday).	Date of Admission to this School.	Number of Attendances in the Year.	Occupation of Parent.	In what Class of School; <i>first means highest.</i>	Under what Standard LAST examined, enter I., II., III., &c., as case may require.	Under what Standard NOW to be examined, enter I., II., III., &c., as case may require.
			Year. Month.		LEAVE BLANK if the Parent supports himself by his own Manual Labour. In other cases, make an entry.			
1	John Jones	-				4th		I.
2	Thomas Peters	-				"		"
3	Henry Brown	-				"		"
4	Wm. Robinson	-				"		"
5	Thomas Davies	-				"		"
6	Robert Finch	-	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	Luke Williams	-	"	"	"	3rd	"	"
8	Simon Hunt	-	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	James Short	-	"	"	"	"	"	II.
10	Richard Rogers	-				"		"
11	Samuel Grant	-				2nd		"
12	John Styles	-	"	"	Huckster†	"		"
13	Henry Pigot	-	"	"		"		III.
14	Silas Wills	-				"		"
15	John Miller	-				"		"
16	Peter Downes	-	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	Charles Potts	-	"	"	"	1st	"	IV.

† See Rule 12.

‡ See Rule 10

EDUCATION.

RETURN

OF THE

CASES in which, between the 1st JANUARY 1861 and the 31st MARCH 1867, the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL has awarded,* or entered into CORRESPONDENCE respecting GRANTS towards BUILDING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES, with the Amount in each case, distinguishing those Cases in which the Department has refused to make a Grant towards building a NATIONAL or CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOL on the ground that CHILDREN of DISSENTERS might be excluded from such a School, specifying in each case the PROPORTION or NUMBER of DISSENTERS in respect of which the refusal was made, and whether or not the PROMOTERS met it by agreeing to insert a CONSCIENCE CLAUSE in their TRUST DEED; and distinguishing also the Cases where any ANNUAL GRANT has been paid or promised, the Amount of the last Annual Grant paid to each such School to be stated.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified).	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
1. Bethnal Green, St. John's.	Middlesex	—	£ s. d. 65 0 0	—	—	—	£ s. d. 80 15 5	
2. Bromyard	Hereford	Bromyard	254 0 0	3,100	—	—	44 17 6	
3. Giggleswick	York	Giggleswick	125 0 0	760	—	—	38 3 4	
4. Llanwenarth	Monmouth	Llanwenarth	86 16 6	2,248	—	—	19 5 10	
5. Bodvari	Flint	Bodvari	360 0 0	1,000	—	—	29 16 8	
6. Fylingdales Thorpe	York	Fylingdales	150 0 0	1,745	—	—	44 18 8	
7. Philleigh	Corwall	Philleigh	78 14 6	446	—	—	8 2 6	
8. Chagford	Devon	Chagford	128 12 6	1,553	—	—	38 4 0	
9. Oswaldtwistle, Bell-thorne, and Daisy Green.	Lancaster	Oswaldtwistle	479 0 0	8,000	—	—	32 18 2	
10. Wallingford	Berks	Wallingford	328 0 0	3,438	—	—	90 16 2	
11. Wisbech St. Peter's	Cambridge	Wisbech, St. Peter's	204 0 0	10,178	—	—	60 15 8	
12. Framilode	Gloucester	Framilode	32 0 0	687	—	—	38 10 10	
13. Stambourne	Essex	Stambourne	216 0 0	564	—	—	—	
14. Ocker Hill	Stafford	Ocker Hill	65 0 0	—	—	—	123 9 8	
15. Willington	Durham	Willington	98 5 0	4,000	1/3rd	—	48 17 6	
16. Over	Cambridge	Over	65 0 0	1,300	—	—	26 9 4	
17. Cheadle	Chester	Cheadle	68 12 6	2,500	—	—	55 14 8	
18. Horncastle	Lincoln	Horncastle	207 0 0	4,987	—	—	94 12 6	
19. Skirlaugh	York	Skirlaugh	254 11 1	700	—	—	27 10 0	
20. Ashford (B.S.)	Kent	Ashford	586 0 0	6,000	—	—	141 13 6	
21. Manton	Rutland	Manton	95 4 0	276	—	—	9 2 11	
22. Llanspythid	Brecon	Llanspythid	74 5 0	727	—	—	3 19 0	
23. Marylebone, Portman Chapel.	Middlesex	St. Marylebone	1,358 14 0	5,000	—	—	230 3 10	
24. Camberwell (Crawford Street B.S.)	Surrey	Camberwell	43 2 6	60,000	—	—	117 0 8	
25. Thornbury	Gloucester	Thornbury	250 5 2	3,196	—	—	60 17 6	
26. Brewham	Somerset	Brewham	333 0 0	909	—	—	15 0 0	
27. Kingsclere	Hants	Kingsclere	279 4 0	2,883	—	—	24 8 0	
28. Eaton Bray (Wesl.)	Bedford	Eaton Bray	209 10 0	5,099	—	—	24 0 2	
29. Hartford	Chester	Hartford	37 10 0	—	—	—	62 4 4	
30. Shincliffe Village	Durham	Shincliffe	86 12 6	1,600	—	—	64 18 3	
31. Newcastle-on-Tyne (St. John's.)	Northumberland	Newcastle, St. John	20 2 0	—	—	—	90 18 2	

* See as far as No. 882 inclusive.

^a Paid 18th September 1865.

^b Paid 26th November 1862.

^c Paid 1st February 1864.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross ✕ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
32. Ruishton - - -	Somerset - -	Ruishton - - -	133 0 0	453	—	—	22 10 0	
33. Smethwick, St. Matthew	Stafford - -	Smethwick, St. Matthew	685 4 0	3,121	—	—	— ^a	
34. Wednesbury, St. John	Stafford - -	Wednesbury, St. John	228 15 0	6,000	—	—	— ^b	
35. Blakenall, Bloxwich -	Stafford - -	Blakenall - - -	115 0 0	—	—	—	52 5 4	
36. Birkenhead, St. James	Chester - -	Birkenhead - - -	499 10 0	2,000	—	—	108 7 4	
37. Norwich, St. Giles	Norfolk - -	Norwich - - -	354 0 0	1,611	—	—	134 10 10	
38. St. Pancras, Edward St.	Middlesex - -	St. Pancras, Christ Church.	303 18 9	—	—	—	23 3 7	
39. Dyffryn (B.S.) - -	Merioneth - -	Llanendwyn - -	199 6 0	1,250	—	—	41 19 10	
40. Gorton, St. Patrick (R.C.)	Lancaster - -	Gorton - - -	199 10 0	4,476	—	—	116 19 6	
41. Llanystumdwy - -	Carnarvon - -	Llanystumdwy - -	60 2 6	1,206	—	—	49 0 0	
42. Yarburgh - - -	Lincoln - -	Yarburgh - - -	55 15 6	290	—	—	—	
43. Teversham - - -	Cambridge - -	Teversham - - -	199 0 0	238	—	—	7 10 0 ^c	
44. Escomb and Witton Park Iron Works.	Durham - -	Escomb - - -	80 0 0	4,500	—	—	110 9 10	
45. Barnoldswick (Wesl.) -	York - - -	Barnoldswick - -	542 12 0	6,000	—	—	64 3 2	
46. Boughton, St. Paul's -	Chester - -	Boughton, St. Paul's	170 10 0	2,600	—	—	134 12 8	
47. Newcastle Clergy Ju- bilee.	Northumberland	Newcastle - - -	800 0 0	—	—	—	77 12 2	
48. Birmingham, Bishop Ryder's.	Warwick - -	Bishop Ryder's, Bir- mingham.	341 12 0	10,000	—	—	208 8 10	
49. Cardiff, St. Mary - -	Glamorgan - -	Cardiff, St. Mary - -	260 0 0	17,000	—	—	138 17 10	
50. Swaby - - -	Lincoln - -	Swaby - - -	65 0 0	474	—	—	41 10 0 ^d	
51. Holbrook - - -	Suffolk - -	Holbrook - - -	581 8 0	900	—	—	31 17 0	
52. Caverswall - - -	Stafford - -	Caverswall - - -	215 15 0	1,581	—	—	30 12 4	
53. Rusholme - - -	Lancaster - -	Rusholme - - -	598 15 0	3,700	—	—	94 11 2	
54. High Offley - - -	Stafford - -	High Offley - - -	208 0 0	800	—	—	—	
55. Gosforth - - -	Northumberland	Gosforth - - -	422 2 0	2,319	—	—	83 13 2	
56. Lye Waste - - -	Worcester - -	Lye Waste - - -	344 8 0	5,000	—	—	205 15 8	
57. Henley-in-Arden - -	Warwick - -	Henley-in-Arden - -	95 0 0	1,400	—	—	6 0 0	
58. Campsall Norton - -	York - - -	Campsall - - -	295 6 6	1,250	—	—	18 13 4	
59. Diseworth, Lane's Charity	Leicester - -	Diseworth - - -	190 0 0	600	—	—	6 15 9	
60. Ladywood, St. John's -	Warwick - -	Ladywood, St. John, Birmingham.	262 0 0	10,000	—	—	279 16 10	
61. Horsington - - -	Lincoln - -	Horsington - - -	197 2 6	400	—	—	—	
62. Little Drayton - - -	Salop - - -	Little Drayton - -	65 10 0	2,000	—	—	79 13 10	
63. Bolton-le-Moors Em- manuel.	Lancaster - -	Bolton-le Moors Em- manuel.	144 0 0	7,000	—	—	212 17 0	
64. Pendleton, Brunswick (Wesl.)	Lancaster - -	Pendleton - - -	845 0 0	20,000	—	—	100 10 6	
65. Wilmslow, Dean's Row (B.S.)	Chester - -	Deans Row - - -	281 15 10	2,000	—	—	35 0 6	
66. Shepton Mallett - -	Somerset - -	Shepton Mallett - -	1,062 12 0	5,117	—	—	116 10 4	
67. Marton-cum-Grafton -	York - - -	Marton-cum-Grafton -	227 2 2	500	—	—	—	
68. Harborne Heath, St. John.	Stafford - -	Harborne, St. John's	366 5 0	2,355	—	—	70 13 10	
69. Fulham, All Saints', Boys.	Middlesex - -	Fulham, All Saints' -	150 10 0	5,100	—	—	133 14 10 ^e	
70. Charlton - - -	Kent - - -	St. Luke, Charlton -	609 8 0	6,000	—	—	131 16 0	
71. Holloway, St. James -	Middlesex - -	Holloway - - -	99 7 6	—	—	—	206 5 0	
72. Bristol, St. Luke the Marsh.	Gloucester - -	St. Philip and St. James, Bristol.	191 0 0	16,000	—	—	77 16 1	
73. Llandaff - - -	Glamorgan - -	Llandaff - - -	233 10 0	1,200	—	—	84 5 2	
74. Wilmington - - -	Kent - - -	Wilmington - - -	46 17 6	925	—	—	17 0 5	
75. Cranbrook - - -	Kent - - -	Cranbrook - - -	160 0 0	—	—	—	89 18 0	
76. Duffryn (B.S.) - -	Glamorgan - -	Aberdare - - -	600 0 0	3,000	—	—	432 6 9	
77. Bodle Street Green in Warbleton.	Sussex - - -	Bodle Street Green -	319 18 6	780	—	—	36 3 4	
78. Cheveley - - -	Cambridge - -	Cheveley - - -	140 7 6	700	—	—	—	
79. Copenhall - - -	Chester - -	Copenhall - - -	464 0 0	3,000	—	—	113 8 4	
80. Llanellen - - -	Monmouth - -	Llanellen - - -	148 15 0	350	—	—	29 18 6	
81. Nafferton - - -	York - - -	Nafferton - - -	65 0 0	7,500	—	—	23 1 6	
82. Chewton Mendip - -	Somerset - -	Chewton Mendip - -	200 0 0	1,000	—	—	53 12 6	
83. Etchingham - - -	Sussex - -	Etchingham - - -	150 0 0	950	—	—	16 19 4	
84. Clerkenwell, St. Paul -	Middlesex - -	Clerkenwell - - -	1083 12 0	28,000	—	—	90 6 5	
85. Dunkirk - - -	Kent - - -	Dunkirk - - -	116 13 4	700	—	—	50 0 8	
86. Jersey, St. Peter - -	Jersey - - -	Jersey, St. Peter - -	267 10 0	2,496	—	—	43 17 11	
87. Bridport - - -	Dorset - - -	Bridport - - -	61 0 0	—	—	—	130 9 2	
88. Backwell - - -	Somerset - -	Backwell - - -	192 12 6	1,161	—	—	11 7 10	
89. Belton - - -	Suffolk - -	Belton - - -	282 3 0	500	—	—	38 8 4	
90. Dorking, St. Martin -	Surrey - - -	St. Martin, Dorking -	365 19 8	3,600	—	—	81 16 8	
91. Portland, St. George -	Dorset - - -	Portland, St. George	48 0 0	3,000	—	—	94 14 10	
92. Winchfield - - -	Hants - - -	Winchfield - - -	122 15 0	300	—	—	—	
93. Lynham - - -	Wilts - - -	Lynham - - -	166 2 6	1,040	—	—	15 0 0	
94. Steventon - - -	Berks - - -	Steventon - - -	174 10 0	1,000	—	—	33 10 6	
95. Portland, St. John -	Dorset - - -	Portland, St. John -	48 0 0	3,000	—	—	116 6 8	

^a See No. 731.^b See No. 819.
^d Paid 19th March 1862.^c Grant paid 1st March 1866.
^e Boys, girls, and infants.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
96. Studley -	Warwick -	Studley -	65 0 0	2,200	—	—	39 5 1	
97. Hopton, Lowestoft -	Suffolk -	Hopton -	63 15 0	340	—	—	22 12 5	
98. Gulval -	Cornwall -	Gulval -	111 12 6	1,859	—	—	37 10 4	
99. Tutbury, Wakefield Charity.	Stafford -	Tutbury -	142 0 0	1,800	—	—	68 14 0	
100. Bream -	Gloucester -	Bream -	205 15 3	2,000	—	—	43 11 8	
101. Ladywood, St. John, Ichineld Port.	Warwick -	St. John, Ladywood, Birmingham.	162 16 3	10,000	—	—	46 18 4	
192. Chorlton-on-Medlock, St. Luke.	Lancaster -	Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.	583 2 0	8,000	—	—	122 3 10	
103. Rushen -	Isle of Man -	Rushen -	344 10 6	3,336	—	—	43 6 4	
104. Bulkington, St. James -	Warwick -	Bulkington -	609 0 0	2,000	—	—	79 14 2	
105. Loughor -	Glamorgan -	Loughor -	82 10 0	1,099	—	—	83 14 8	
106. Leighton and Minshall Vernon.	Chester -	Middlewich -	183 17 10	600	—	—	20 10 2	
107. Abbots Langley -	Hertford -	Abbots Langley -	88 18 0	—	—	—	24 9 8	
108. Birmingham, St. Bar- nabas.	Warwick -	Birmingham, St. Bar- nabas.	576 11 3	7,000	—	—	212 10 10	
109. Bloxwich (Inf.) -	Stafford -	Bloxwich -	823 17 8	—	—	—	— ^a	
110. Constantine (B.) -	Cornwall -	Constantine -	76 14 0	—	—	—	66 10 8	
111. South Darley -	Derby -	South Darley -	131 16 8	560	—	—	26 1 0	
112. Leeds, Hunslet Pottery Field.	York -	Hunslet, St. Jude's -	950 0 0	6,000	—	—	113 2 8	
113. St. George-in-the-East. (Middlesex Society).	Middlesex -	St. Georges-in-the East.	776 4 0	50,000	—	—	117 14 6	
114. Birstal (Wesl.) -	York -	Birstal -	345 15 0	12,000	—	—	79 14 4	
115. Lincoln Practising -	Lincoln -	Lincoln, St. Nicholas and St. John.	133 17 6	1,700	—	—	53 15 10	
116. Battersea, Plough Lane (B.S., Girls).	Surrey -	Battersea -	76 0 0	15,000	—	—	57 18 0	
117. Bristol, St. Philips and Jacob.	Gloucester -	Bristol, St. Philip and Jacob.	1,018 10 0	16,000	—	—	183 11 2	
118. Fawley -	Berks -	Fawley -	160 16 0	270	—	—	19 14 4	
119. St. Marylebone, St. Thomas, Portman Square.	Middlesex -	St. Thomas, Portman Square.	759 15 0	10,000	—	—	134 5 8	
120. Church Stretton -	Salop -	Church Stretton -	521 2 0	1,676	—	—	—	
121. Honiton -	Devon -	Honiton -	273 7 6	3,427	—	—	91 7 8	
122. Great Grimsby -	Lincoln -	Great Grimsby -	344 18 9	12,000	—	—	67 0 3	
123. Chesterfield -	Derby -	Chesterfield -	124 5 0	10,000	—	—	43 14 11	
124. Canterbury, St. George and St. Mary.	Kent -	Canterbury -	65 0 0	1,650	—	—	22 4 10	
125. Great Warley -	Essex -	Great Warley -	65 0 0	442	—	—	16 3 10	
126. Harrold -	Bedford -	Harrold -	67 10 0	1,100	—	—	34 15 2	
127. Purton -	Wilts -	Purton -	584 0 0	2,088	—	—	77 5 4	
128. Newton, St. Peter -	Lancaster -	Newton-in-Makerfield	1,216 0 0	2,000	—	—	34 7 0	
129. Rowington -	Warwick -	Rowington -	196 0 0	900	—	—	37 8 0	
130. Hyde Lea -	Stafford -	Hyde Lea -	204 0 0	500	—	—	0 16 8	
131. West Houghton -	Lancaster -	Dean -	612 0 0	4,547	—	—	66 13 10	
132. Docking -	Norfolk -	Docking -	400 0 0	1,640	1/3rd	—	37 8 2	
133. Sheffield Eldon, St. Jude's.	York -	Eldon -	623 5 0	5,548	—	—	94 12 8	
134. Ingatestone -	Essex -	Ingatestone -	251 0 0	900	—	—	—	
135. Lewisham, St. Mary -	Kent -	Lewisham -	290 0 0	12,000	—	—	83 15 6	
136. Shidfield Droxford -	Hants -	Shidfield -	114 0 0	960	—	—	27 18 4	
137. Twickenham Common	Middlesex -	Twickenham, Trinity	100 0 0	3,500	—	—	19 13 4 ^b	
138. Widnes Dock, St. Mary.	Lancaster -	Widnes, St. Mary -	235 0 0	6,000	—	—	88 4 2	
139. Great Queen Street (Wesl.)	Middlesex -	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	1,700 0 0	30,000	—	—	112 9 6	
140. Two Mile Hill, St. Michael.	Gloucester -	St. Michael, Two Mile Hill.	36 7 6	4,000	—	—	8 18 8	
141. New Windsor -	Berks -	New Windsor -	1,050 0 0	10,028	—	—	187 15 1	
142. Saratt -	Herts -	Saratt -	171 0 0	700	—	—	22 10 0	
143. Haddenham, (Girls Ind.)	Cambridge -	Haddenham -	188 15 4	2,200	—	—	59 2 0	
144. Newington, St. Mary -	Surrey -	St. Mary, Newington	66 10 0	14,033	—	—	266 19 8	
145. Burton-on-Trent -	Stafford -	Burton-on-Trent, Tri- nity.	504 4 0	5,000	—	—	144 14 0	
146. Twyford -	Hants -	Twyford -	364 0 0	958	—	—	37 14 10	
147. Birmingham, St. John (R.C.)	Warwick -	Birmingham, St. Mary	858 0 0	10,500	—	—	70 19 8	
148. Lanchester -	Durham -	Healyfield -	86 14 0	500	—	—	—	
149. West Cowes -	Hants -	West Cowes, Isle of Wight.	336 0 0	5,000	—	—	140 5 8	
150. Earls Heaton -	York -	Earls Heaton -	24 15 0	3,500	—	—	53 1 6	

^a See No. 693.^b Paid 2nd May 1864.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross ✕ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
151. Peel (Wesl.) -	Isle of Man -	Peel -	£ 395 0 0	3,000	—	—	£ 12 0 5	
153. Notting Hill, St. James.	Middlesex -	Notting Hill, St. James.	293 8 9	7,795	1/3rd	—	152 7 8	
154. Bramshaw Fritham -	Hants -	Fritham -	37 10 0	120	2 families	—	—	
155. Clunbury -	Salop -	Clunbury -	257 10 0	982	—	—	33 10 8	
156. Welford and Sulby (Inf.)	Northampton -	Welford -	65 0 0	1,200	—	—	43 12 0	
157. Ryton-on-Dunsmore -	Warwick -	Ryton-on-Dunsmore -	196 8 0	600	—	—	20 18 4	
158. Chilham -	Kent -	Chilham -	236 0 0	1,400	—	—	34 14 8	
159. Deptford, St. John's -	Kent -	Deptford, St. John's -	75 0 0	7,625	—	—	209 16 8	
160. Dowlais, St. Mary (R.C.)	Glamorgan -	Dowlais -	298 0 0	20,000	—	—	— ^a	
161. Sundridge -	Kent -	Sundridge -	175 8 9	750	6 families	—	30 5 8	
162. Nantwich (Wesl.) -	Chester -	Nantwich -	51 5 0	6,000	—	—	73 3 9	
163. Markfield -	Leicester -	Markfield -	158 7 6	1,500	—	—	—	
164. Stoke Damerel (Public B.S.)	Devon -	Stoke Damerel -	130 0 0	50,000	—	—	112 10 0	
165. Crewe (Wesl.) -	Chester -	Crewe -	359 10 0	9,000	300 families	—	95 14 4	
166. Liverpool, Brunswick (Wesl.)	Lancaster -	West Derby Ward, Liverpool.	1,220 13 0	37,400	—	—	229 9 8	
167. Tattershall -	Lincoln -	Tattershall -	242 12 0	1,040	One-half	—	17 10 0	
168. Terrington, St. Clement's.	Norfolk -	Terrington, St. Clement.	98 5 0	2,300	1/4th	—	67 4 10	
169. Easingwold -	York -	Easingwold -	94 10 0	2,400	—	—	36 16 2	
170. Walton and Felixtow -	Suffolk -	Walton-cum Felixtow -	35 0 0	1,456	—	—	36 0 4	
171. Oving -	Bucks -	Oving -	85 5 0	442	—	—	13 17 8	
172. Cleckheaton Moor Bottom.	York -	Whitechapel, Cleckheaton.	33 15 0	1,761	1/4th	—	99 6 2	
173. Stockwell, Practising (B.S.)	Surrey -	Lambeth, St. Mary -	642 12 0	139,325	—	—	114 19 0	
174. Exeter, St. Thomas -	Devon -	Exeter, St. Thomas -	325 0 0	4,577	1/4th	—	39 5 4	
175. Ashreigney -	Devon -	Ashreigney -	361 16 0	1,088	—	—	—	
176. Hampstead, Christ Church.	Middlesex -	Hampstead -	137 10 0	3,000	1/4th	—	117 10 4	
177. Muswell Hill, St. James	Middlesex -	Hornsey -	47 0 0	—	—	—	34 8 6	
178. Skirbeck, St. Nicholas	Lincoln -	St. Nicholas, Skirbeck -	110 5 0	556	17 families	—	31 7 4	
179. Leigh -	Dorset -	Leigh -	91 10 0	439	—	—	21 7 0	
180. Rochdale, St. Alban's	Lancaster -	St. Alban's, Rochdale -	636 0 0	6,000	—	—	94 1 8	
181. Bethnal Green, St. James-the-Less.	Middlesex -	St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green.	757 16 0	4,500	—	—	219 6 4	
182. Neston -	Chester -	Neston -	837 0 0	3,600	—	—	47 3 6	
183. Alverthorpe and Flanshaw.	York -	Alverthorpe -	65 0 0	4,283	—	—	59 1 8	
184. Tuddenham -	Suffolk -	Tuddenham -	115 5 0	425	1/4th	—	29 10 0	
185. Tentenden, St. Michael	Kent -	St. Michael, Tenterden	178 10 0	810	1/3rd	—	40 19 2	
186. Chacewater -	Cornwall -	Chacewater -	68 0 0	4,300	2/3rds	—	46 8 11	
187. Sheffield, St. Mary, Leadmill Road.	York -	Sheffield, St. Mary -	459 0 0	8,000	—	—	52 16 0	
188. Lydiate (R.C.) -	Lancaster -	Lydiate -	140 10 0	561	—	—	—	
189. Kirkby Malzeard -	York -	Kirkby Malzeard -	190 0 0	1,661	—	—	29 16 8	
190. Great Horton -	York -	Horton -	1,294 0 0	11,500	—	—	173 17 8	
191. Morton Reddlesden -	York -	Morton -	120 0 0	700	—	—	48 14 1	
192. Thomes Lane -	York -	Thorne -	228 0 0	2,000	1/3rd	—	72 5 11	
193. Scalby -	York -	Scalby -	115 6 6	1,800	1/3rd	—	— ^b	
194. Trefnant, Trinity -	Denbigh -	Heullan -	233 0 0	630	—	—	27 9 4	
195. Cameley -	Somerset -	Cameley -	122 1 3	590	—	—	46 7 4	
196. Hurstwaite -	York -	Hurstwaite -	57 0 0	600	—	—	30 5 0	
197. Stranton -	Durham -	Stranton -	367 10 0	4,000	200 families	—	75 17 10	
198. Longney -	Gloucester -	Longney -	137 15 1	486	—	—	—	
199. Glyntaff -	Glamorgan -	Glyntaff -	110 5 0	7,000	—	—	22 9 1	
200. Long Eaton -	Derby -	Long Eaton -	243 18 9	1,400	108 families	Yes	81 2 4	
201. Westminster, Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge Road.	Middlesex -	Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge Road.	445 1 3	6,000	—	—	112 14 6	
202. Everton, Homer Street (Wesl.)	Lancaster -	Everton -	1,223 0 0	50,000	—	—	136 13 8	
203. Farcet -	Huntingdon -	Farcet -	76 4 6	756	1/4th	—	11 14 10	
204. Kirkstall, St. Stephen	York -	Kirkstall -	90 0 0	4,500	—	—	163 0 0	
205. Wattisfield -	Suffolk -	Wattisfield -	84 18 9	615	One-half	Yes	—	
206. Eccleshall -	Stafford -	Eccleshall -	279 3 9	2,700	—	—	78 3 6	
207. Llantrisant (B.S.), Dinas Colliery.	Glamorgan -	Llantrisant -	93 2 6	1,143	—	—	— ^c	
208. High Harrowgate -	York -	High Harrowgate -	102 0 0	—	—	—	42 12 2	
209. Upton, Ellacombe -	Devon -	Upton, Torquay -	142 10 0	6,774	—	—	70 15 0	
210. Applethwaite, St. Mary Windermere.	Westmoreland	Applethwaite -	50 0 0	1,500	—	—	43 11 4	

^a See No. 665.^b See No. 230.^c See No. 528.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
211. Coniscliffe -	Durham -	Coniscliffe -	65 0 0	—	—	—	17 10 6	
212. North Wheatley -	Notts -	North and South Wheatley.	48 10 4	480	1/4th	—	25 17 2	
213. Penarth -	Glamorgan -	Penarth -	237 16 3	1,500	—	—	20 17 0	
214. Raunds (Wesl.) -	Northampton -	Raunds -	429 0 0	2,000	300 families	—	49 10 2	
215. Pickhill -	York -	Pickhill -	185 0 0	800	—	—	30 15 2	
216. Hunslet, St. Joseph, (R.C.)	York -	Hunslet -	129 7 6	24,000	—	—	59 3 8	
217. Dulverton -	Somerset -	Dulverton -	342 8 0	1,496	—	—	56 17 10	
218. Gosport, Trinity -	Southampton -	Holy Trinity, Gosport	117 10 0	3,600	—	—	74 15 0	
219. Hatfield, Broad Oak, St. Mary.	Essex -	Hatfield, Broad Oak, St. Mary.	199 15 0	1,000	5 families	—	56 4 3	
220. Jersey, St. Ouen -	Jersey -	St. Ouens -	277 12 6	2,600	—	—	43 4 4	
221. Dunsforth -	York -	Low Dunsforth -	209 0 0	303	1/5th	—	—	
222. Church Kirk -	Lancaster -	Church Kirk -	780 10 0	5,000	—	—	79 11 8	
223. Ealing, St. Mary and Christ Church.	Middlesex -	Ealing -	179 17 6	5,000	1/4th	—	40 18 2	
224. Rainton -	Durham -	West Rainton -	252 0 0	5,000	—	—	38 19 8	
225. Banwell -	Somerset -	Banwell -	215 2 6	1,876	—	Yes	40 14 1	
226. Ystradgynlais -	Brecon -	Ystradgynlais -	150 0 0	5,000	—	—	41 5 2	
227. Yeovil Hendford, Trinity.	Somerset -	Yeovil -	379 5 0	9,000	—	—	— ^a	
228. Little Milton -	Oxford -	Little Milton -	149 0 0	400	—	—	23 10 10	
229. East Donyland -	Essex -	East Donyland -	111 10 0	1,200	—	—	55 14 6	
230. Scalby -	York -	Scalby -	65 0 0	—	—	—	35 9 8 ^b	
231. Woolastone -	Gloucester -	Woolastone -	197 7 6	1,114	—	—	17 8 0	
232. Tetford (Wesl.) -	Lincoln -	Tetford -	57 12 6	800	—	—	24 9 8	
233. Nevin (B.S.) -	Carnarvon -	Nevin -	670 4 0	2,000	11/12th	—	36 3 8	
234. Farncombe -	Surrey -	Farncombe -	193 2 6	2,084	—	—	113 15 10	
235. Bristol and Gloucester Practising School.	Gloucester -	—	65 0 0	—	—	—	61 6 0	
236. Preston, St. Peter's -	Lancaster -	St. Peter, Preston -	1,177 12 0	13,000	1/3rd	—	288 6 5	
237. Hughenden -	Buckingham -	Hughenden -	72 0 0	750	—	—	12 1 4	
238. Jarrow, Ellison -	Durham -	Jarrow -	280 0 0	5,000	One half	—	— ^c	
239. Birmingham, All Saints', Heath Street.	Warwick -	All Saints, Birming- ham.	233 15 0	11,477	—	—	76 7 8	
240. Vaynor, Gampontys- ticill.	Brecon -	Gampontysticill -	74 5 0	350	1/4th	—	—	
241. Scothy -	Cumberland -	Wetheral -	174 0 0	475	—	—	29 4 10	
242. Peel, Christians En- dowed -	Isle of Man -	Peel, Isle of Man -	315 0 0	2,700	100 families	—	129 6 0	
243. Horsforth -	York -	Horsforth -	433 12 6	2,524	—	—	65 11 10	
244. Norwood, Southall -	Middlesex -	Norwood -	147 10 0	2,000	—	—	23 13 11	
245. Broadwas -	Worcester -	Broadwas -	62 13 9	318	—	—	—	
246. Ruislip -	Middlesex -	Ruislip -	231 5 0	1,100	—	—	25 0 8	
247. Burgh (Wesl.) -	Lincoln -	Burgh -	27 10 0	1,225	—	—	16 8 0	
248. Whitechurch (Wesl.) -	Salop -	Whitechurch -	226 0 0	5,977	—	—	— ^d	
249. Ruabon, Cefn Mawr (B.S.)	Denbigh -	Cefn Mawr -	469 2 6	6,000	5/6ths	—	—	
250. Ashford -	Kent -	Ashford -	163 13 0	6,950	—	—	168 10 10	
251. Andover (B.S.) -	Southampton -	Andover -	61 15 0	5,195	—	—	113 9 6	
252. Cross Canonby -	Cumberland -	Cross Canonby -	223 0 0	723	—	—	36 9 0	
253. Keighley, Wesley Place (Wesl.).	York -	Ingrow cum Hains- worth.	316 0 0	3,000	150 families	—	94 5 7	
254. Ambleside -	Westmoreland -	Ambleside -	281 15 0	2,000	2/10ths	—	62 13 4	
255. Wolverhampton, St. Peter's College, Infant.	Stafford -	St. Peter, Wolver- hampton.	156 5 0	9,000	1/4th	—	207 9 10	
256. Upper Chelsea, St. Saviour's.	Middlesex -	St. Saviour's, Chelsea	549 10 0	8,837	—	—	199 9 6	
257. Croydon, St. Andrew's	Surrey -	St. Andrew's, Croydon	340 3 0	2,000	—	—	38 7 1	
258. Gerrans -	Cornwall -	Gerrans -	193 16 0	935	—	—	45 19 8	
259. Pewsey, St. John -	Wilts -	Pewsey -	171 5 0	2,000	—	—	60 5 4	
260. Llanillyfni (B.S.) -	Carmarthen -	Llanillyfni -	288 17 6	1,200	—	—	78 10 8	
261. Thorpe Abbots -	Norfolk -	Thorpe Abbots -	46 0 0	258	—	—	—	
262. Ravenstone, Endowed	Bucks -	Ravenstone -	75 7 6	460	1/4th	—	—	
263. Felin Foel (B.S.) -	Carmarthen -	Felin Foel -	27 5 0	1,400	—	—	86 15 7	
264. Swannington -	Leicester -	Whitwick -	276 12 0	1,100	1/3rd	—	27 17 10	
265. Fazeley -	Stafford -	Fazeley -	310 10 0	1,670	—	Yes	31 1 10	
266. Pimlico, St. Gabriel -	Middlesex -	St. Gabriel, Pimlico -	896 0 0	6,000	—	—	116 11 5	
267. Smallbridge, Hamer, St. John, now All Saints.	Lancaster -	Hamer -	285 15 0	1,500	—	Yes	97 15 8	
268. Salford, St. Peter's, Greengate, R.C.	Do. -	Salford -	475 0 0	100,000	450 families	—	149 1 1	
269. South Hill -	Cornwall -	South Hill -	140 5 0	691	1/3rd	—	15 6 4	
270. Southwick -	Durham -	Southwick -	169 13 6	4,000	—	—	73 0 6	

^a See No. 460.^b See No. 193.^c See No. 686.^d See No. 860.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross $\times$ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
271. Hulme, St. Michael -	Lancaster	Hulme, St. Michael and St. George.	£ 620 0 0	10,000	—	—	£ 198 0 2	
272. Worplesden -	Surrey	Worplesden -	6 0 0	1,547	—	—	—	
273. Wootton Bassett -	Wilts	Wootton Bassett -	598 0 0	2,300	—	—	81 1 8	
274. Par Biscovy -	Cornwall	Par -	87 15 0	1,844	—	—	12 8 4	
275. Piddlehinton -	Dorset	Piddlehinton -	212 0 0	400	—	—	35 9 2	
276. Ipswich, California, St. John's.	Suffolk	St. Margaret, Ipswich	177 13 9	1,200	—	—	32 3 0	
277. Wheathampstead -	Herts	Wheathampstead -	282 11 3	2,012	1/4th	—	59 10 10	
278. Over Darwen, Trinity	Lancaster	Over Darwen -	792 8 0	12,000	—	—	106 4 4	
279. Inskip -	Do.	Inskip -	45 0 0	—	—	—	28 7 0	
280. Wellington -	Stafford	Wellington -	180 3 9	7,000	—	—	77 2 4	
281. Staunton -	Worcester	Staunton -	165 2 6	505	—	—	51 10 2	
282. Crowhurst -	Surrey	Crowhurst -	123 8 9	260	—	—	7 6 4	
283. Eton, St. John's	Bucks	Eton -	554 0 0	3,300	—	—	37 7 8	
284. West Bromwich (Ch. Ch.)	Stafford	West Bromwich -	665 14 0	20,000	—	—	133 19 1	
285. Warcop -	Westmoreland	Warcop -	144 0 0	720	—	—	—	
286. Hugglescote -	Leicester	Hugglescote -	272 10 0	1,220	—	Yes	36 10 6	
287. Upton-cum-Chalvey (Inf.)	Bucks	Upton-cum-Chalvey	94 10 0	933	—	—	52 10 4	
288. Shipley and Cotmanhay	Derby	Cotmanhay -	55 0 0	2,600	—	—	100 7 10	
289. Draycott and Wilne -	Derby	Draycott -	40 0 0	—	—	—	86 15 8	
290. Paddock Wood -	Kent	Paddock Wood -	147 4 0	800	—	—	36 12 8	
291. Blakenhall -	Stafford	Blakenhall -	395 12 6	4,000	—	—	52 5 4	
292. Lakenham, St. Mark's	Norfolk	Lakenham, St. Mark's	55 12 6	4,866	—	—	229 18 2	
293. Monkwearmouth -	Durham	Monkwearmouth -	49 10 0	—	—	—	41 3 10	
294. Prickwillow -	Cambridge	Prickwillow -	226 10 0	1,400	—	—	73 0 6	
295. Romsey (B.S.) -	Hants	Romsey -	139 10 0	—	—	—	118 18 10	
296. Frome Bishop -	Hereford	Frome Bishop -	65 0 0	1,000	—	—	21 0 8	
297. Llanfihangel Nant- bran.	Brecon	Llanfihangel Nant- bran.	91 10 0	495	—	—	—	
298. Childs Wickham -	Gloucester	Childs Wickham -	143 15 0	444	1/10th	—	28 3 0	
299. Lanercost Island -	Cambridge	Burtholme -	119 0 0	650	—	—	—	
300. Manchester Collyhurst	Lancaster	Manchester, St. Anne	605 0 0	9,300	—	—	—	
301. Huddersfield, St. John's	York	Huddersfield, St. John	560 4 0	3,800	—	—	105 9 4	
302. Acton -	Middlesex	Acton -	172 15 0	3,100	—	—	84 15 8	
303. Plymouth, Public Free	Devon	Charles -	208 13 2	50,000	—	—	429 7 2	
304. Fittleworth -	Sussex	Fittleworth -	111 5 0	800	—	—	36 16 10	
305. Notting Hill, St. John's	Middlesex	Notting Hill, St. John's	687 0 0	8,000	—	—	132 4 8	
306. Salisbury, St. Thomas'	Wilts	Salisbury, St. Thomas'	479 0 0	2,359	—	—	76 0 6	
307. Bloxham -	Oxford	Bloxham -	142 0 0	1,366	—	—	26 3 6	
308. Horsham, Girls	Sussex	Horsham -	94 13 0	6,000	—	—	—	
309. Llanpumpsaint (B.S.)	Carmarthen	Llanpumpsaint -	165 0 0	519	2/3rds.	—	36 2 11	
310. Heyshott -	Sussex	Heyshott -	67 0 0	435	—	—	26 0 4	
311. Tooting -	Surrey	Tooting -	78 15 0	2,125	—	—	16 13 4	
312. Thornbury, Bristol	Gloucester	Thornbury -	57 4 6	—	—	—	60 17 6	
313. Southwick -	Durham	Southwick -	169 13 6	4,000	—	—	73 0 6	
314. Woodplumpton -	Lancaster	Woodplumpton -	226 17 6	1,575	—	Yes	46 11 8	
315. Whitwood Mere -	York	Whitwood Mere -	103 10 0	1,000	2/5ths	—	29 13 4	
316. Bridestowe -	Devon	Bridestowe -	159 0 0	1,664	—	—	19 12 4	
317. Norton Canes -	Stafford	Norton Canes -	153 10 0	800	80 families	Yes	24 15 0	
318. Hertford (B.S.)	Herts	St. Andrew, Hertford	250 6 3	2,200	—	—	78 5 10	
319. Paddington, Trinity	Middlesex	Holy Trinity, Pad- dington.	618 10 0	16,000	—	—	235 11 2	
320. Handsworth, St. Mi- chael's.	Stafford	Handsworth -	236 0 0	3,268	—	Yes	107 19 8	
321. Cutnall Green -	Worcester	Cutnall Green -	153 6 3	1,122	—	—	8 5 6	
322. Northwood -	Middlesex	Northwood -	170 0 0	450	7 families	—	23 16 10	
323. Thwaites -	Cumberland	Thwaites -	122 7 6	660	—	—	—	
324. St. Asaph -	Flint	St. Asaph -	400 0 0	3,592	—	—	28 0 0	
325. Sale St. Anne -	Chester	Sale -	239 3 9	3,026	—	—	48 8 0	
326. Normanby -	York	Normanby and Eston	197 2 6	3,300	—	—	—	
327. Burwell (B.S.) -	Cambridge	Burwell -	43 15 0	2,400	—	—	36 13 4	
328. Finedon, Boys -	Northampton	Finedon -	27 0 0	1,840	—	—	62 19 0	
329. Mapledurwell -	Hants	Mapledurwell -	42 10 0	205	5 families	—	—	
330. Battle and Langton -	Sussex	Battle -	178 8 0	3,849	—	—	93 8 2	
331. Ipswich, Trinity	Suffolk	Holy Trinity, Ipswich	312 0 0	2,326	—	—	155 10 0	
332. Paignton -	Devon	Paignton -	100 0 0	3,076	1/10th	—	80 15 10	
333. Ulverstone -	Lancaster	Ulverstone -	9 2 6	8,000	—	—	256 14 6	
334. Cymmer Llantrisant -	Glamorgan	Cymmer -	37 10 0	4,000	—	—	81 8 4	
335. Paines Lane, St. George.	Salop	St. George's, Paines Lane.	48 0 0	4,000	—	—	— ^b	
336. Bordesley, St. An- drews.	Warwick	St. Andrews, Bordes- ley.	516 0 0	8,000	—	—	106 13 8	
337. Dendron -	Lancaster	Dendron -	196 12 6	500	—	—	—	

^a See No. 840.^b See No. 710.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promoters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross $\times$ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
338. Kingswinford Glynne	Stafford -	Kingswinford -	177 10 0	5,201	61 families	—	16 19 7	
339. St. Erth - - -	Cornwall -	St. Erth - - -	57 6 0	2,557	—	—	73 4 2	
340. Shadforth - - -	Durham -	Shadforth - - -	56 10 0	—	—	—	—	
341. Newbold with Dunstan	Derby -	Newbold and Dunstan	292 12 6	2,035	—	—	39 13 10	
342. Marks Tey - - -	Essex -	Marks Tey - - -	136 3 9	480	1/3rd	—	10 13 11	
343. Mottram in Longden- dale.	Chester -	Mottram in Longden- dale.	65 0 0	5,000	—	—	29 14 2	
344. Finedon, Infant -	Northampton -	Finedon - - -	18 10 0	1,840	—	—	62 19 0	
345. South Brent - - -	Somerset -	South Brent - - -	260 0 0	937	—	—	18 13 10	
346. Sharow - - -	York -	Sharow - - -	52 11 6	740	—	—	36 7 0	
347. Northfield, Selly Oak	Worcester -	Northfield - - -	606 10 0	3,000	—	—	49 1 11	
348. Glastonbury - - -	Somerset -	Glastonbury, St. John	305 15 10	3,593	—	—	96 17 8	
349. Clydach - - -	Glamorgan -	Clydach - - -	243 2 6	3,000	140 families	—	—	
350. Middleton, King's Lynn.	Norfolk -	Middleton - - -	288 16 0	932	1/6th	—	16 4 2	
351. Eccleston, St. Thomas	Lancaster -	St. Thomas, Eccleston	339 7 6	8,206	—	—	— ^a	
352. Blackley, Barnes Green	Do. -	Barnes Green - -	202 0 0	908	—	—	41 10 10	
353. Chatham, St. John's -	Kent -	St. John, Chatham -	249 0 0	5,168	—	—	— ^b	
354. Kingsclere, Woodlands	Hants -	Woodlands - - -	117 13 6	1,170	—	—	23 17 10	
355. Hertford, All Saints (Inf.)	Hertford -	Hertford, All Saints and St. John's.	36 13 0	4,404	—	—	37 0 4	
356. Frankton, St. Andrew's	Salop -	Frankton - - -	64 0 0	661	—	—	—	
357. Highbridge - - -	Somerset -	St. John's, Highbridge	181 0 0	700	4 families	—	11 5 6	
358. Crumlin, Llanhilleth -	Monmouth -	Crumlin - - -	123 15 0	2,500	—	—	30 7 9	
359. Aldmonbury, Lower Houses.	York -	Lower Houses - -	40 0 0	1,690	—	—	9 17 5 ^c	
360. South Shields, Trinity	Durham -	Holy Trinity, South Shields.	36 10 0	16,697	—	—	111 14 0	
361. Ashton-under-Lyne -	Lancaster -	Ashton-under Lyne -	850 0 0	12,000	—	—	187 16 0	
362. Dacre Stainton - - -	Cumberland -	Dacre - - -	103 15 0	964	—	—	22 19 10	
363. Eastwood - - -	Nottingham -	Eastwood - - -	324 3 9	3,000	—	—	137 12 10	
364. Willingale - - -	Essex -	Willingale - - -	130 10 0	800	—	—	—	
365. Brawdy, Tancredston	Pembroke -	Brawdy - - -	81 0 0	941	—	—	15 19 0	
366. Milford - - -	Hants -	Milford - - -	15 5 0	1,050	1/10th	—	28 13 6	
367. Dean Forest (Ch. Ch. Jubilee)	Gloucester -	Ch. Ch., Dean Forest	187 0 0	2,000	—	—	45 17 8	
368. Llywell - - -	Brecon -	Llywell - - -	226 5 0	1,503	1/4th	Yes	27 8 0	
369. Bacton - - -	Norfolk -	Bacton - - -	65 0 0	545	—	—	30 4 0	
370. Marlton - - -	Devon -	Marlton - - -	144 0 0	554	—	—	25 11 6	
371. Tottenham, Hanger Lane, St. Anne.	Middlesex -	St. Anne's, Hanger Lane, Stamford Hill.	155 0 0	1,200	1/4th	—	21 12 0	
372. Pentraeth, Bodlodeb	Anglesey -	Pentraeth - - -	148 17 6	900	48 families	—	31 4 10	
373. Royston - - -	Hertford -	Royston - - -	67 10 0	2,061	—	—	59 1 10	
374. Sutton-in-Ashfield -	Nottingham -	Sutton - - -	81 5 0	8,000	—	—	154 2 0	
375. Pentraeth (B.S.) - -	Anglesea -	Pentraeth - - -	214 12 6	1,500	9/10ths	—	46 14 6	
376. Knighton - - -	Radnor -	Knighton - - -	515 0 0	1,566	1/3rd	—	50 16 3	
377. Notting Hill, St. Peter	Middlesex -	St. Peter, Notting Hill	332 13 9	5,000	—	—	54 7 10	
378. Charlestown, St. Thomas.	York -	Charlestown - -	452 0 0	5,180	—	—	98 6 8	
379. Cuddington - - -	Buckingham -	Cuddington - - -	81 10 0	650	—	—	22 18 1	
380. Aylesbury, St. John -	Buckingham -	Aylesbury - - -	99 0 0	5,200	—	—	38 8 0	
381. Temple Newsam - -	York -	Whitkirk - - -	90 0 0	1,700	—	—	50 16 2	
382. Gateshead (Wesl.) -	Durham -	Gateshead - - -	375 0 0	32,751	—	—	153 12 10	
383. Wellesbourne - - -	Warwick -	Wellesbourne - -	185 10 9	1,400	—	—	—	
384. Eastleach Martin and Eastleach Turville.	Gloucester -	Eastleach Martin and Eastleach Turville.	160 12 6	636	—	—	68 9 10	
385. Berwick - on - Tweed (Inf.)	Northumberland	Berwick-on-Tweed -	124 5 0	7,500	—	—	121 18 6	
386. Alpheton - - -	Suffolk -	Alpheton - - -	48 0 0	298	—	—	—	
387. Dean Forest, Trinity, Drybrook.	Gloucester -	Holy Trinity, Dean Forest.	150 0 0	4,000	—	—	94 8 8	
388. Blore and Swinscoe -	Stafford -	Blore Rey - - -	112 10 0	320	—	—	9 15 10	
389. Cheltenham (Ragged Ind.)	Gloucester -	Cheltenham - - -	203 3 9	40,000	—	—	61 16 0	
390. Brockenhurst - - -	Hants -	Brockenhurst - -	387 12 0	1,034	1/3rd	—	40 17 8	
391. Quorndon - - -	Leicester -	Quorndon - - -	65 0 0	—	—	—	53 16 8	
392. Upton - - -	Nottingham -	Upton - - -	89 5 0	506	—	Yes	19 16 10	
393. Gellygaer, Foehrhiw	Glamorgan -	Foehrhiw - - -	87 10 0	275	1/6th	—	18 0 2	
394. Wolverhampton, St. John.	Stafford -	Wolverhampton, St. John.	283 2 6	10,589	—	—	115 4 2	
395. Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Warwick -	Stretton-on-Dunsmore	232 14 2	800	1/10th	—	18 0 0 ^d	
396. Shrewsbury - - -	Salop -	Shrewsbury - - -	180 0 0	21,000	—	—	53 8 10	
397. Tanfield - - -	Durham -	Tanfield - - -	35 0 0	—	—	—	43 13 4	
398. Rothwell - - -	York -	Rothwell - - -	488 15 0	3,207	—	—	121 5 4	
399. Warrington, St. Anne	Lancaster -	Warrington, St. Paul's	415 0 0	3,200	—	—	64 15 0	
400. Hoxton, Trinity - -	Middlesex -	Hoxton, Holy Trinity	656 0 0	10,960	—	Yes	170 16 1	

^a See No. 613.^b See No. 699.^c Paid 29th August 1864.^d Paid 6th December 1862.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promoters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross $\times$ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
401. Runcorn, Weston -	Chester -	Weston -	167 13 0	853	—	—	50 7 4	
402. Bowling, St. Stephen	York -	Bowling, St. Stephen	226 17 6	1,350	—	—	66 7 8	
403. Moulsham, St. John's	Essex -	Moulsham, St. John's	240 15 0	5,000	—	—	68 8 0	
404. Southwark, St. Mary	Surrey -	St. Mary, Southwark	33 15 0	9,000	—	—	201 14 6	
405. Derby, Practising -	Derby -	Derby -	105 15 0	50,000	—	—	75 10 6	
406. St. George the Martyr, Queen Square.	Middlesex -	St. George the Martyr, Queen Square.	577 5 0	9,867	—	—	96 0 0	
407. Drypool (Hull), St. Peter.	York -	Drypool, Hull -	668 2 7	5,000	—	—	219 16 0	
408. Derby, St. Peter, Rose Hill.	Derby -	Derby, St. Peter -	275 0 0	13,502	—	—	—	
409. St. Neots -	Cornwall -	St. Neots -	117 0 0	1,584	1/3rd	—	37 4 6	
410. Llanrug (B.S.) -	Carnarvon -	Llanrug and Cemnant	322 2 6	32,50	—	—	55 14 2	
411. Panteg, Wern -	Monmouth -	Wern -	387 12 0	770	—	—	25 1 2	
412. Kings Norton, Strutley Street.	Worcester -	Strutley Street -	205 10 0	400	—	—	37 13 2	
413. Haddenham -	Cambridge -	Haddenham -	127 18 0	2,000	—	—	—	
414. Sutton -	Lancaster -	Sutton -	588 15 0	3,060	—	—	170 2 8	
415. Llanfihangel-yn-howyn	Anglesey -	Llanfihangel-yn-howyn	136 8 0	1,000	—	—	2 4 4 ^b	
416. Newhall -	Derby -	Newhall -	357 10 0	2,362	—	—	73 11 0	
417. Ripley -	Derby -	Ripley -	185 7 6	5,300	—	—	154 1 8	
418. Dulwich (Infant) -	Surrey -	Camberwell -	188 15 0	2,000	—	—	—	
419. Kidmore (Endowed) -	Oxford -	Kidmore Endowed -	98 5 0	600	—	—	28 0 2	
420. Buckland, All Saint's	Buckingham -	Buckland -	146 2 6	400	—	—	15 13 0	
421. Llanelly, Five Road (B.S.)	Carmarthen -	Llanelly -	108 0 0	2,000	—	—	34 15 8	
422. Lostock Gralam -	Chester -	Lostock Gralam -	29 16 0	1,400	—	—	35 7 4	
423. Stradbroke -	Suffolk -	Stradbroke -	157 15 0	1,400	One-half	Yes	76 18 3	
424. Vron (B.S.) -	Denbigh -	Cyssylet -	226 17 6	1,000	—	—	51 9 4	
425. Birmingham, St. George's, Russell Street.	Warwick -	Birmingham, St. George.	123 15 0	17,149	—	—	347 0 6	
426. Somers Town (B.S.) -	Middlesex -	Somers Town -	609 12 0	—	—	—	171 5 0	
427. Menia Bridge (B.S.) -	Anglesea -	Llandesilio -	349 5 0	2,100	—	—	58 10 7	
428. Ardeley or Yardley -	Herts -	—	35 0 0	—	—	—	7 12 6	
429. West Harnham -	Wilts -	West Harnham -	120 0 0	285	1/16th	—	16 11 0	
430. Ely Stuntney -	Cambridge -	Stuntney -	63 0 0	230	2 families	—	12 14 5	
431. Maidenhead -	Berks -	Maidenhead -	287 1 3	3,303	—	—	30 2 5	
432. Barbourne, St. Stephen	Worcester -	St. Stephen, Barbourne	254 0 0	1,500	4 per cent.	Yes	64 2 4	
433. Sherburn -	Durham -	Sherburn -	100 10 5	1,200	—	—	55 10 10	
434. Jurby -	Isle of Man -	Jurby -	228 6 0	1,000	—	—	10 9 0	
435. Wookey -	Somerset -	Wookey -	22 16 0	1,220	—	—	53 10 0	
436. Towyn (B.S.) -	Merioneth -	Towyn -	335 14 0	1,100	—	—	40 10 2	
437. Malden -	Surrey -	Malden -	125 18 9	320	—	—	—	
438. Byker, St. Anthony -	Northumberland -	Byker -	232 17 6	3,272	1/3rd	—	44 0 10	
439. Deptford, St. Paul -	Kent -	St. Paul, Deptford -	683 19 6	20,321	—	—	198 1 8	
440. Oldbury -	Worcester -	Oldbury -	499 16 8	9,780	—	—	191 14 2	
441. Legbourne -	Lincoln -	Legbourne -	80 15 0	551	1/3rd	Yes	30 0 8	
442. Burgh Castle -	Suffolk -	Burgh Castle -	181 0 0	458	—	—	18 5 0	
443. Southport, St. Paul's -	Lancaster -	Southport -	198 0 0	2,500	—	—	153 7 8	
444. Durham, St. Giles (Inf.)	Durham -	St. Giles, Durham -	193 2 6	2,860	—	—	38 3 8	
445. Worthenbury -	Flint -	Worthenbury -	75 7 6	543	—	—	21 10 9	
446. Bedfield -	Suffolk -	Bedfield -	132 0 0	412	—	—	—	
447. Dunmow (B.S.) -	Essex -	Dunmow -	81 3 0	2,722	—	—	87 15 4	
448. Cwmdwr -	Carmarthen -	Cwmdwr -	174 2 6	1,000	—	—	12 19 11	
449. Timsbury -	Somerset -	Timsbury -	95 0 0	1,551	—	—	64 19 4	
450. Swanmore -	Hants -	Swanmore -	226 17 6	840	—	—	36 7 4	
451. Witnesham -	Suffolk -	Witnesham -	40 0 0	784	—	—	42 10 10	
452. Windlesham -	Surrey -	Windlesham and Bag. shot.	64 0 0	4,615	—	—	56 7 3	
453. Ecclesfield High Green (B.S.)	York -	Ecclesfield -	30 0 0	2,000	—	—	—	
454. Cotebrook -	Chester -	Cotebrook -	53 11 3	500	—	—	20 8 6	
455. Whetstone, St. John -	Middlesex -	Whetstone, St. John	80 18 9	1,870	—	—	—	
456. Billington -	Bedford -	Billington -	146 0 0	492	1/4th	—	13 10 10	
457. Ecclesfield, Parsons Cross.	York -	Ecclesfield -	147 18 9	12,480	—	—	35 16 0	
458. Hednesford -	Stafford -	Hednesford -	202 2 6	800	—	Yes	23 12 10	
459. Gateshead -	Durham -	Gateshead -	118 10 0	23,351	—	—	—	
460. Yeovil, Hensford, Trin.	Somerset -	Yeovil, Trinity -	68 0 0	9,000	—	—	85 17 6 ^f	
461. Warblington and Ems- worth.	Hants -	Warblington and Ems- worth.	33 0 0	2,105	—	—	68 2 9	
462. High Elswick, St. Paul's.	Northumberland -	High Elswick, St. Paul	943 18 0	12,000	—	—	101 9 0	

^a Includes boys also.^b Paid 17th September 1861.^c See No. 861.^e See No. 614.^f See No. 227.^d Paid 19 Oct. 1861. See No. 677.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified).	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.		A cross marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.		
					Where the Second Column is blank, there was no Refusal. Where both Columns are blank, the Population for which the School was built was not re- turned as containing Dissenters.				
463. Audenshaw -	Lancaster	Audenshaw -	£ 100 0 0	5,185	—	—	£ 90 8 0		
464. Upper Hopton -	York	Upper Hopton -	215 5 0	1,200	—	—	18 15 2		
465. Botley Hedge End -	Hants	Hedge End, Botley -	134 15 0	580	—	—	21 13 6		
466. King's Teignton -	Devon	King's Teignton -	65 0 0	1,651	—	—	53 7 0		
467. St. Owen's, Jersey (Wesl.)	Jersey	St. Owen, Jersey -	65 0 0	—	—	—	53 1 1		
468. Withersfield -	Suffolk	Withersfield -	103 10 0	640	4 families	—	—		+
469. Thames Ditton -	Surrey	Thames Ditton -	65 0 0	—	—	—	44 6 9		
470. Salehurst -	Sussex	Salehurst -	45 4 0	2,012	—	—	30 6 8		
471. Rhosllanerchrugog (B.S.)	Denbigh	Rhos -	380 0 0	5,000	—	—	81 9 11		
472. Diss -	Norfolk	Diss -	78 17 7	3,637	2/5ths	—	33 7 4		
473. Llanwenarth Citra -	Monmouth	Llanwenarth Citra -	126 5 0	250	—	—	—		
474. Heath and Reach -	Bedford	Heath -	166 0 0	960	—	—	23 18 8		+
475. Burton Abbots -	Oxford	Burton Abbots -	124 12 6	260	—	Yes	—		
476. Stoke Climsland, Luckett.	Cornwall	Luckett -	150 10 0	700	—	—	20 2 8		
477. Rhyl (B.S.) -	Flint	Rhyl -	262 13 9	5,000	—	—	—		+
478. Filleigh Castle Hill -	Devon	Filleigh -	217 17 6	700	—	—	30 14 6		
479. Highbury Vale, Ch. Ch.	Middlesex	Ch. Ch., Highbury -	199 15 0	13,229	—	—	64 3 8		
480. East Hothley -	Sussex	East Hothley -	154 5 0	615	—	—	55 3 6		
481. Brancaster -	Norfolk	Brancaster -	158 18 9	1,070	—	—	22 10 0		
482. Marple, High Lane -	Chester	High Lane -	69 2 6	1,200	—	—	85 17 4		
483. Langford -	Bedford	Langford -	91 13 9	1,086	1/2	—	—		
484. Corsham Side -	Wilts	Corsham Side -	215 15 0	800	—	—	27 12 0		
485. Wombourne -	Stafford	Wombourne -	187 1 3	600	1/3rd	Yes	48 19 10		
486. Hales Owen, The Quinton.	Worcester	Quinton -	71 0 0	3,000	—	—	50 16 2		
487. New Mills, St. Mary (R.C.)	Derby	Whitle -	115 17 6	9,000	—	—	—		
488. Heathfield -	Sussex	Heathfield -	219 4 0	2,220	—	—	35 3 4		
489. Chelsfield -	Kent	Chelsfield -	186 17 6	800	—	—	38 5 0		
490. Crowle -	Worcester	Crowle -	188 0 0	600	—	—	24 12 7		
491. Tonge-cum-Alkington	Lancaster	Tonge -	113 16 8	5,000	—	—	71 1 2		
492. Halton Hologate -	Lincoln	Halton Hologate -	65 0 0	531	—	—	29 7 4		
493. Codsall -	Stafford	Codsall -	230 0 0	1,208	A few families	—	50 19 8		
494. Stretford -	Lancaster	Stretford -	178 17 6	4,000	—	—	99 19 9		
495. Bedfont and Hatton -	Middlesex	Bedfont -	32 0 0	1,150	—	—	50 1 8		
496. St. Ive Liskeard -	Cornwall	St. Ive -	114 17 6	1,045	—	—	31 1 0		
497. Llanelly Bryn (B.S.)	Carmarthen	Llanelly -	104 12 6	1,500	—	—	54 6 2		
498. East Grinstead (Inf.)	Sussex	East Grinstead -	131 5 0	4,200	1/3rd	—	8 11 9		
499. Shelf -	York	Shelf -	318 12 6	3,312	1/3rd	—	97 18 6		
500. Silverdale -	Stafford	Silverdale -	21 7 6	5,000	—	—	—		
501. Wandsworth, St. Ann's	Surrey	St. Ann's, Wandsworth	150 0 0	4,800	—	—	156 2 10		
502. Wootton Rivers -	Wilts	Wootton Rivers -	90 0 0	435	—	—	43 14 5		
503. Weymouth, St. John.	Dorset	St. John, Weymouth	250 0 0	1,200	—	—	104 18 0		
504. Dolfor -	Montgomery	Dolfor -	141 8 9	400	—	—	29 10 10		
505. North Benfleet -	Essex	North Benfleet -	121 4 0	263	—	—	—		
506. Hindley, St. Benedict (R.C.)	Lancaster	Hindley -	835 4 0	8,000	—	—	64 1 10		
507. Derby, Ch. Ch. -	Derby	Ch. Ch., Derby -	90 0 0	6,000	—	—	110 2 9		
508. Liverpool, Moorfields Old Church.	Lancaster	Liverpool -	1,063 0 0	7,000	—	—	134 4 2		
509. Naunton -	Gloucester	Naunton -	141 10 0	530	—	—	17 9 4		
510. Buckland Dover -	Kent	Buckland -	165 0 0	1,600	—	—	84 7 10		
511. Norwich, Thorpe Hamlet.	Norfolk	Thorpe -	218 17 6	2,378	—	—	183 7 7		
512. Devonport, St. James	Devon	St. James, Devonport	863 16 0	5,397	—	—	146 5 6		
513. Gateshead, Low Fell	Durham	Gateshead, Low Fell.	166 10 0	1,200	70 families	—	63 10 6		
514. Lindley -	York	Lindley -	458 15 0	4,259	—	—	138 7 6		
515. Whittington, Girls -	Stafford	Whittington -	105 10 0	800	—	—	—		
516. Deptford, St. Andrew	Durham	St. Andrew's, Deptford	841 7 4	10,000	—	—	113 0 1		
517. Farnworth -	Lancaster	Farnworth -	73 10 0	5,000	1/4th	—	114 1 4		
518. Carlisle Ch. Ch. -	Cumberland	Ch. Ch., Carlisle	250 1 3	10,000	—	—	160 14 11		
519. Bodmin -	Cornwall	Bodmin -	377 2 6	4,809	1/2	—	49 6 0		
520. Chislet -	Kent	Chislet -	220 12 6	1,139	—	—	—		
521. Croydon Ch. Ch. -	Surrey	Croydon, Ch. Ch. -	117 11 3	4,900	1/3rd	—	130 16 8		
522. Ardsley -	York	Ardsley -	59 0 0	1,773	—	—	54 5 6		
523. Lingards -	Do.	Lingards -	65 0 0	—	—	—	47 11 8		
524. Barrow -	Chester	Barrow -	170 13 9	615	1/8th	—	36 9 2		
525. Thorneyburn -	Northumberland	Thorneyburn -	75 7 6	340	1/2	Yes	15 9 4		
526. Glynde -	Sussex	Glynde -	35 1 3	321	—	—	24 17 10		
527. Cavendish -	Suffolk	Cavendish -	213 6 0	1,301	—	—	37 16 4		
528. Llantrisant, Dinas Colliery.	Glamorgan	Llantrisant -	65 0 0	—	—	—	81 16 10 ^b		
529. Warrington, St. Paul (Inf.)	Lancaster	St. Paul, Warrington	95 0 0	1,000	3/10ths.	—	—		

* See No. 766.

b See No. 207.

c See No. 843.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with The Church of England, when not otherwise specified).	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
530. Wednesfield Heath (Wesl.)	Stafford -	Wednesfield -	£ 295 s. 5 d. 0	5,049	—	—	£ 77 s. 12 d. 6	
531. Plumstead, Slade -	Kent -	Plumstead -	184 10 0	27,000	—	—	—	+
532. Dalston -	Cumberland -	Dalston -	237 2 6	2,844	—	—	26 7 8	
533. Plymouth, St. Andrew.	Devon -	St. Andrew, Ply- mouth	515 5 0	15,221	—	—	142 0 6	
534. Monmouth, St. Thomas, Overmonnow -	Monmouth -	Monmouth, St. Thomas	178 12 6	1,100	—	—	—	
535. Bradford - cum - Beswick.	Lancaster -	Bradford - cum - Bes- wick.	691 5 0	6,000	30 per cent.	—	65 5 9	
536. Kingsbridge and Dod- brooke (B.S.)	Devon -	Kingsbridge and Dod- brooke.	50 0 0	3,800	—	—	79 18 8	
537. Pancras, St., St. Mat- thew, Bedford New Town.	Middlesex -	St. Matthew, Bedford New Town.	599 7 6	8,000	1/3rd	—	49 8 10	
538. Hasland -	Derby -	Hasland -	207 6 3	1,100	1/4th	—	—	
539. Herston -	Dorset -	Herston -	22 10 0	380	—	—	46 9 4	
540. Asterby Achams -	Lincoln -	Asterby and Golceby	152 10 0	600	1/2	Yes	29 14 6	
541. Tunstall, St. Mary -	Stafford -	Tunstall -	281 10 3	12,000	—	—	50 1 11	
542. Nettlestead -	Kent -	Nettlestead -	156 10 0	500	—	—	17 4 6	
543. Middleton in Wirk- sworth -	Derby -	Middleton -	59 10 0	1,160	—	—	—	
544. Manchester, St. Cath- erine.	Lancaster -	St. Catherine, Man- chester.	654 0 0	8,000	—	—	—	
545. Beswick and Walton -	York -	Beswick and Walton	132 0 0	595	—	—	—	+
546. Birmingham, St. Mat- thias.	Warwick -	St. Matthias, Birming- ham.	117 13 9	—	—	—	212 15 4	
547. Ruabon, Pen-y-cae -	Denbigh -	Pen-y-cae, Ruabon -	211 5 0	2,000	—	—	—	+
548. Norwich, St. Peter per Mountergate.	Norfolk -	Norwich -	173 0 0	2,868	—	—	66 1 8	
549. Aberdare, Hirwain (B.S.)	Glamorgan -	Aberdare -	515 0 0	32,664	—	—	76 4 0	
550. Walton Breck, Trinity	Lancaster -	Walton Breck -	420 10 0	700	1/3rd	—	69 14 2	
551. Sheffield, St. Vincent (R.C.)	York -	Sheffield -	308 0 0	190,000	—	—	183 10 11	
552. Dufton (B.S.) -	Westmoreland -	—	31 18 3	—	—	—	26 4 8	
553. Cleckheaton, Moor Bottom.	York -	Whitechapel, Cleck- heaton	33 15 0	1,71	1/4th	—	99 6 2	
554. Fincham -	Norfolk -	Fincham -	19 10 9	880	—	—	41 12 4	
555. Plumstead Parva -	Do.	Plumstead Parva -	75 7 6	319	—	—	—	
556. Worle -	Somerset -	Worle -	187 0 0	980	—	Yes	22 6 3	
557. Risby -	Suffolk -	Risby -	132 10 0	2,800	—	—	—	
558. Laister Dyke, St. Mary	York -	Laister Dyke, St. Mary.	213 8 0	8,000	1/4th	—	—	
559. Ryne -	Dorset -	Ryne -	53 2 6	217	—	—	—	
560. Bristol, Temple Col- ston.	Somerset -	Temple -	541 17 6	6,000	—	—	31 10 10	
561. Poplar, All Saints, Northumberland St.	Middlesex -	All Saints, Poplar -	963 0 10	7,000	1/3rd	—	148 16 10	
562. Dolgelly (B.S.) -	Merioneth -	Dolgelly -	285 10 0	4,000	1/4th	—	29 12 8	
563. Sleaford, Alvey -	Lincoln -	New Sleaford -	72 10 0	3,467	—	—	59 6 5	
564. Nottingham, St. Paul	Nottingham -	Nottingham, St. Paul's	352 13 1	7,433	—	—	29 6 8	
565. Dalton in Furness -	Lancaster -	Dalton in Furness	528 7 6	3,500	—	—	207 9 2	
566. Kennington Oval (Inf.)	Surrey -	Kennington -	59 10 0	26,300	—	—	153 13 8	
567. Leighton -	Salop -	Leighton -	126 17 6	340	—	—	17 15 4	
568. New Sleaford (Wesl.)	Lincoln -	New Sleaford -	242 3 1	4,000	—	—	56 5 8	
569. Bottisham Lode -	Cambridge -	Bottisham Lode -	118 2 6	800	—	—	25 15 5	
570. New Wortley -	York -	New Wortley -	77 3 0	8,925	—	—	135 6 8	
571. Selston -	Nottingham -	Selston -	100 0 0	2,700	—	—	111 15 10	
572. Abergwili -	Cardmarthen -	Abergwili -	106 12 6	2,325	—	—	—	
573. Ramsgate, St. George (Inf.)	Kent -	Ramsgate, St. George	188 15 0	9,300	About 1/2	—	159 3 2	
574. Norbiton -	Surrey -	Norbiton -	223 6 8	3,500	—	—	146 13 8	
575. Little Marsden, Lo- meshaye (Udenomi- national.)	Lancaster -	Little Marsden -	346 6 10	6,000	410 families	—	—	+
576. Trevor -	Denbigh -	Llangollen -	223 15 0	2,000	—	—	—	+
577. Theale -	Somerset -	Theale -	112 10 0	900	—	—	—	+
578. Skegby -	Nottingham -	Skegby -	126 0 11	850	—	—	52 5 2	
579. Gresley -	Derby -	Gresley -	218 5 0	2,000	—	—	—	+
580. Arnesby -	Leicester -	Arnesby -	77 0 0	600	—	—	25 6 3 ^c	
581. Castle Camps -	Cambridge -	Castle Camps -	89 17 4	936	—	Yes	—	
582. West Bridgeford -	Nottingham -	West Bridgeford -	146 0 0	500	—	—	—	
583. Poplar, Christ Church	Middlesex -	Christ Church, Poplar	630 0 0	9,000	—	—	— ^d	
584. Boldon -	Durham -	Boldon -	65 0 0	—	—	—	35 0 8	
585. Heanor -	Derby -	Heanor -	56 5 0	4,084	—	—	103 3 2	

^a See No. 789.^b See No. 877.^c Paid 1 July 1865.^d See No. 678.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross $\times$ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
586. Liverpool, Windsor St., St. Clement's.	Lancaster	Liverpool, St. Clement	£ 705 s. 18 d. 9	—	—	—	£ 256 s. 3 d. 8	
587. St. Juliot -	Cornwall	St. Juliot -	51 3 4	258	—	—	— ^a	
588. Ashperton and Canon Frome.	Hereford	Ashperton -	65 0 0	645	—	—	28 10 4	
589. Stourbridge, St. John	Worcester	St. John, Stourbridge	327 0 0	3,377	1/5th	—	41 8 5	
590. Fairfield, Kensington-	Lancaster	Fairfield -	574 3 0	6,000	1/3rd	—	—	+
591. Retford, St. Saviour's	Nottingham	Clareborough -	65 0 0	2,400	—	—	42 11 10	
592. Lamerton -	Devon	Lamerton -	160 17 6	1,200	—	Yes	—	+
593. Llandaff -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	65 0 0	—	—	—	84 5 2	
594. Hamsey Offham -	Sussex	Hamsey -	44 0 0	540	1/8th	—	26 4 0	
595. Wheatenhurst -	Gloucester	Wheatenhurst -	26 10 0	400	—	—	5 5 10	
596. Forest Gate -	Essex	Forest Gate -	125 0 0	3,400	1/3rd	—	65 2 2	
597. Evenwood -	Durham	St. Helen, Auckland-	153 0 0	2,000	—	—	30 16 10	
598. Laxey Glen -	Isle of Man	Laxey Glen -	123 17 6	1,600	—	—	51 4 0	
599. Darfield, Great Hough- ton.	York	Great Houghton -	97 17 6	309	1/5th	—	21 6 5	
600. Burnley Lane -	Lancaster	Burnley Lane -	320 0 0	2,000	—	—	—	
601. Tickhill -	York	Tickhill -	122 0 0	2,000	—	Yes	—	
602. Sutterton -	Lincoln	Sutterton -	193 5 0	1,445	—	—	11 5 9	
603. Sharnbury, St. Chads	Salop	St. Chads -	165 5 0	8,000	1/2	—	155 17 8	
604. Behington, New Ferry (Inf.)	Chester	New Ferry -	556 0 0	2,000	—	—	82 10 0	
605. Rotherhithe, St. Mary, Deptford Road.	Surrey	Rotherhithe -	187 10 0	24,000	—	—	204 7 7	
606. Llanrhaidr (B.S.)	Montgomery	Llanrhaidr -	192 10 0	2,500	—	—	26 18 10	
607. Wooburn -	Buckingham	Wooburn -	83 2 6	2,400	—	—	29 16 8	
608. Shincliffe, Parish -	Durham	Shincliffe -	128 15 0	1,600	—	—	64 18 3	
609. Ashbury, Parish -	Berks	Ashbury -	119 0 0	743	—	—	27 12 0	
610. Collaton, St. Mary -	Devon	Collaton -	55 10 0	330	—	—	—	
611. Twickenham, Arch- deacon Cambridge.	Middlesex	Twickenham -	153 17 6	8,700	—	—	78 13 4	
612. Yelling -	Huntingdon	Yelling -	135 2 6	414	1/2	Yes	23 18 9	
613. Eccleston, St. Thomas	Lancaster	Eccleston, St. Thomas	50 0 0	9,000	—	—	289 4 2 ^b	
614. Ecclesfield, High Green (B.S.)	York	Ecclesfield -	60 0 0	2,000	—	—	120 16 10 ^c	
615. Kensington, St. An- drew.	Middlesex	St. Andrew's Ken- sington.	336 8 9	6,000	—	—	60 8 9	
616. Eccles, Parish -	Lancaster	Eccles -	607 14 7	5,000	300 families	Yes	95 17 2	
617. Pembroke (B.S.) -	Pembroke	Pembroke -	147 3 9	5,000	—	—	26 13 6	
618. Plympton, St. Mary -	Devon	Plympton, St. Mary -	267 10 0	3,026	—	—	30 18 10	
619. Rotherham -	York	Rotherham -	45 0 0	10,000	—	—	239 11 2	
620. Edgbaston, St. James	Warwick	St. James, Edgbaston	187 17 6	6,000	1/5th	—	147 19 8	
621. Walworth, St. John's	Surrey	Walworth -	679 0 0	9,468	—	—	103 19 11	
622. Haydock -	Lancaster	Haydock -	119 7 6	4,200	1/5th	—	30 7 2	
623. Bury, St. Peter -	Lancaster	St. Peter's, Bury	309 12 6	2,200	—	—	—	+
624. Tisbury -	Wilts	Tisbury -	130 0 0	2,360	—	—	70 13 2	
625. Willoughton -	Lincoln	Willoughton -	86 0 0	620	—	—	30 19 4	
626. Huddersfield, St. Paul	York	Huddersfield -	111 0 0	—	—	—	203 2 10	
627. Hartington -	Derby	Hartington -	153 6 3	495	8 families	—	—	
628. Irthlingborough -	Northampton	Irthlingborough	396 0 0	1,800	1/2	Yes	—	
629. Islington, St. Clement	Middlesex	Islington, St. Clement	685 11 5	6,600	—	—	—	+
630. Norwich, St. Paul -	Norfolk	St. Paul's, Norwich	170 0 0	2,741	—	—	57 2 10	
631. Abingdon (Inf.) -	Berks	Abingdon -	151 0 0	6,000	—	—	15 16 5	
632. Danehill -	Sussex	Danehill -	112 3 1	1,000	20 families	—	—	+
633. Lydney -	Gloucester	Lydney -	350 15 0	2,285	75 families	Yes	38 7 0	
634. Beverley (Wesl.) -	York	Beverley -	54 8 9	10,000	—	—	117 19 4	
635. St. Bride's Major -	Glamorgan	St. Bride's Major	130 12 6	850	—	—	37 14 4	
636. Ramsden -	Oxford	Ramsden -	61 0 0	480	—	—	20 18 11	
637. Witham -	Essex	Witham -	65 0 0	3,500	1/4th	—	133 10 6	
638. Leicester, Hill St. (B.S.)	Leicester	Leicester -	115 0 0	—	—	—	353 4 10	
639. Llandrinio -	Montgomery	Llandrinio -	65 0 0	741	—	—	30 11 6	
640. Shrewsbury Coleham, St. Julian and Trinity	Salop	Shrewsbury -	168 5 0	—	—	—	93 0 10	
641. Methringham -	Lincoln	Methringham -	144 5 0	1,600	2/5ths	—	—	
642. Bodedern -	Anglesea	Bodedern -	157 5 0	1,100	2/3rds	—	32 15 2	
643. Battersea, Christ Ch.	Surrey	Christ Ch., Battersea	712 5 0	7,000	1/5th	—	40 10 6	
644. Sheepshed -	Leicester	Sheepshed -	44 7 11	3,500	—	—	133 1 0	
645. High Ongar -	Essex	High Ongar -	201 0 0	1,200	—	—	—	
646. Thirsk, St. Mary -	York	Thirsk -	225 15 0	3,000	—	—	14 9 6 ^d	
647. High Ham -	Somerset	High Ham -	250 15 0	1,300	1/10th	—	24 10 2	
648. Raithby -	Lincoln	Raithby -	54 3 9	200	—	—	—	
649. Alvechurch -	Worcester	Alvechurch -	65 0 0	—	—	—	35 11 4	
650. Liverpool, Windsor Street (Wesl.)	Lancaster	Toxteth Park	720 12 6	75,000	—	—	196 1 8	
651. Birmingham, Bishop Ryder's.	Warwick	Birmingham -	243 0 0	—	—	—	208 8 10	

^a See No. 790.^b See No. 351.^c See No. 453.^d Paid 4th April 1867.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified).	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross ✕ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
652. Lincoln, Practising -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	£ 56 5 0	—	—	—	£ 53 15 10	—
653. East Orchard -	Dorset -	East Orchard -	131 10 0	400	2 families	—	—	+
654. Fleetwood, Testimo- nial.	Lancaster -	Fleetwood -	105 5 0	3,700	—	—	137 11 4	—
655. Alford -	Lincoln -	Alford -	171 0 0	2,700	—	—	62 10 5	—
656. Garston -	Lancaster -	Garston -	354 2 6	2,600	1/3rd	—	69 8 8	—
657. Nottingham, St. Sa- viour's.	Nottingham -	Nottingham, St. Sa- viour.	390 6 3	5,000	1/2	—	38 19 2	—
658. Crook (B.S.) -	Durham -	Crook -	519 1 3	5,137	—	—	—	—
659. Cleckheaton Scholes -	York -	Cleckheaton Scholes -	35 17 6	1,759	1/4th	—	80 1 10	—
660. Milnrow Newhey -	Lancaster -	Milnrow -	207 0 0	6,200	1/5th	Yes	37 5 8	—
661. Bishopwearmouth -	Durham -	Bishopwearmouth -	392 10 0	17,000	—	—	211 16 4	—
662. Yateley -	Hants -	Yateley -	143 19 7	1,007	1/10th	—	33 0 2	—
663. Preston, Emmanuel -	Lancaster -	Preston, St. Peter -	339 5 0	14,000	1/3rd	—	48 14 0	—
664. Challock -	Kent -	Challock -	81 0 0	420	—	—	—	+
665. Dowlais, St. Mary (R.C.)	Glamorgan -	Dowlais -	26 11 2	—	—	—	70 0 0 ^a	—
666. Whitechurch -	Bucks -	Whitechurch -	129 7 6	893	1/4th	—	—	—
667. Worcester, St. Peter -	Worcester -	Worcester, St. Peter -	49 10 0	6,000	—	—	185 18 6	—
668. Maidstone, St. Peter -	Kent -	St. Peter's, Maidstone -	228 12 6	4,000	—	—	66 16 2	—
669. Nottingham, St. Anne -	Nottingham -	St. Anne, Nottingham -	641 11 10	9,000	—	—	37 1 8	—
670. Barkingside -	Essex -	Barkingside -	81 0 0	1,700	—	—	65 5 11	—
671. Little Ilford -	Do. -	Little Ilford -	132 3 9	600	6 families	—	—	+
672. Tollington Park, St. Mark.	Middlesex -	St. Mark, Tollington Park.	542 11 0	7,500	—	—	— ^b	—
673. West Bromwich, St. Peter's.	Stafford -	St. Peter's, West Bromwich.	427 10 0	6,000	—	—	124 13 10	—
674. St. Helier's, St. James	Jersey -	St. Helier's -	314 15 0	29,528	1/3rd	—	200 12 1	—
675. Longlane, Christ Church.	Derby -	Christ Church, Long- lane.	45 10 0	360	7 families	—	11 0 2	—
676. Llanwtyd, Parish -	Brecon -	Llanwtyd -	185 0 0	620	—	—	—	—
677. Whetstone, St. John's	Middlesex -	St. John's, Whetstone -	65 0 0	1,870	—	—	4 5 0 ^c	—
678. Poplar, Christ Church	Do. -	Christ Church, Poplar -	130 0 0	9,000	—	—	53 0 11 ^d	—
679. Ripley, St. John's -	Derby -	Ripley -	230 0 0	2,000	1/2	—	—	+
680. Outwell (Inf.) -	Norfolk and Cambridge.	Outwell -	50 0 0	1,264	—	—	49 14 8	—
681. East Retford -	Nottingham -	East Retford -	51 15 0	—	—	—	196 17 0	—
682. Llanychan -	Denbigh -	Llanychan -	195 2 6	700	—	—	—	+
683. Gelligaer, Cwmys- gwydd-Gwyn.	Glamorgan -	Gelligaer -	83 15 0	400	—	—	—	+
684. Chetwynd -	Salop -	Chetwynd -	180 10 0	510	—	—	11 8 9	—
685. Idridgehay -	Derby -	Idridgehay -	115 17 6	700	5 families	—	—	—
686. Jarro, Ellison -	Durham -	Jarrow -	126 15 0	19,000	—	—	115 0 8 ^e	—
687. Whitechapel, St. Mark's.	Middlesex -	St. Mark's, White- chapel.	74 12 2	15,300	—	—	100 2 2	—
688. Lichfield, St. Michael	Stafford -	St. Michael -	103 2 6	2,327	—	—	—	—
689. Berwick-on-Tweed, St. Mary.	Berwick -	St. Mary's -	214 9 0	2,063	2/3rds	—	—	+
690. Pembroke -	Hereford -	Pembroke -	373 18 0	1,500	—	—	—	+
691. Halifax, Queensbury -	York -	Queensbury -	300 0 0	8,000	—	—	279 11 2	—
692. Denby -	Do. -	Denby -	261 5 0	2,200	—	—	45 9 5	—
693. Bloxwich -	Stafford -	Bloxwich -	47 5 0	—	—	—	150 17 0 ^f	—
694. Dallington, St. James	Northampton -	St. James' End -	175 15 0	1,000	—	—	14 10 7	—
695. Maidstone, All Saints	Kent -	All Saints, Maidstone -	684 2 6	4,000	1/7th	—	120 5 10	—
696. Battersea, St. John's -	Surrey -	Battersea, St. John -	395 16 3	8,000	1/5th	—	—	+
697. Dymchurch -	Kent -	Dymchurch -	226 11 3	951	1/10th	—	25 6 4	—
698. Cilcwm -	Carmarthen -	Cilcwm -	196 17 6	1,600	—	—	—	—
699. Chatham, St. John's -	Kent -	St. John's, Chatham -	249 0 0	6,000	—	—	168 2 8 ^g	—
700. Victoria Docks, St. Mark's.	Essex -	St. Mark's, Victoria Docks.	463 8 9	7,000	—	—	158 12 4	—
701. Aspull, Old School -	Lancaster -	Aspull -	163 10 0	4,500	1/3rd	—	—	—
702. Gainford -	Durham -	Gainford -	81 17 6	7,348	1/20th	—	28 6 6	—
703. Birmingham, St. Mark's.	Warwick -	St. Mark's, Birming- ham.	215 11 3	11,000	—	—	243 11 2	—
704. Aston, Parochial -	York -	Aston -	138 0 0	1,200	—	—	17 2 3	—
705. Litherland, St. Philip's	Lancaster -	Litherland -	308 0 0	1,500	1/6th	—	—	—
706. Braintree, Church -	Essex -	Braintree -	433 17 6	4,620	1/2	—	—	—
707. Pinner -	Middlesex -	Pinner -	342 14 4	2,000	20 families	—	—	+
708. Winster -	Derby -	Winster -	207 6 3	971	28 families	—	—	—
709. Northwood -	Stafford -	Northwood -	48 10 0	6,080	—	—	86 3 6	—
710. St. George's, Pains' Lane.	Salop -	Wellington -	37 10 0	—	—	—	201 18 0 ^h	—
711. Kingsnorth -	Kent -	Kingsnorth -	102 2 6	440	—	—	—	—
712. Kinver, Potter's Cross	Stafford -	Potter's Cross -	151 10 0	1,000	—	—	—	—
713. Maidstone, St. Philip's	Kent -	St. Philip's, Maidstone	339 5 0	2,800	1/3rd	—	46 12 2	—

^a See No. 160.^b See No. 791.^c Paid 19 Oct. 1861. See No. 455.^d See No. 583.^e See No. 238.^f See No. 109.^g See No. 353.^h See No. 335.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified).	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross [*] marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
714. Great Driffield -	York -	Great Driffield -	£ 155 15 0	5,000	—	—	£ 130 11 6	
715. Cambridge, St. Paul, Russell Street.	Cambridge -	St. Paul's -	67 2 0	7,503	—	—	153 11 4	
716. Harton -	Durham -	Harton -	209 11 3	900	1/5th	—	—	+
717. Lydiard Millicent -	Wilts -	Lydiard Millicent -	28 2 6	588	1/10th	—	—	
718. Llanddona (B.S.) -	Anglesey -	Llanddona -	234 2 6	800	—	—	—	
719. Llanwynno Ynys-y- brol (B.S.)	Glamorgan -	Llanwynno -	126 0 0	350	—	—	—	
720. Llanelly (B.S.) -	Carnarvon -	Llanelly -	120 0 0	14,000	—	—	79 7 1	
721. Beddgelert (B.S.) -	Carnarvon -	Beddgelert -	81 0 0	1,600	—	—	40 12 2	
722. Abergavenny -	Monmouth -	Abergavenny -	404 0 0	6,086	1/4th	—	78 0 10	
723. Walsall Caldmere -	Stafford -	Walsall -	297 2 6	2,000	400	—	—	
724. Highworth -	Wilts -	Highworth -	252 1 3	2,450	1/8th	—	63 4 11	
725. Linslade -	Buckingham -	Linslade -	67 10 0	1,600	1/4th	—	47 15 2	
726. Bethnal Green, St. Thomas.	Middlesex -	St. Thomas, Bethnal Green.	42 10 0	9,000	—	—	85 13 10	
727. Guernsey, St. John's, (Inf.)	Guernsey -	St. John, Guernsey -	37 10 0	4,000	—	—	181 5 5	
728. Denford and Ring- stead.	Northampton -	Ringstead -	186 5 0	1,260	1/3rd	—	10 0 0	
729. Islington, St. Thomas	Middlesex -	St. Thomas, Islington	679 3 9	5,600	—	—	59 15 4	
730. Maiden Newton, and Frome Vanchurch.	Dorset -	Maiden Newton with Frome Vanchurch.	75 0 0	1,015	—	—	94 18 0	
731. Smethwick, St. Mat- thew.	Stafford -	St. Matthew, Smeth- wick	123 15 0	4,500	—	—	146 9 2 ^a	
732. Christchurch, Maindee	Monmouth -	Christchurch -	377 15 0	2,200	64 families.	Yes.	—	+
733. Southminster -	Essex -	Southminster -	255 10 0	1,450	1/3rd	—	—	+
734. Conway -	Carnarvon -	Conway -	21 8 1	932	—	—	159 11 2	
735. Little Compton -	Gloucester -	Little Compton -	163 6 6	500	5 families.	—	—	
736. Sadberge -	Durham -	Sadberge -	93 0 0	440	—	—	—	
737. Carlisle, St. Stephens	Cumberland -	St. Stephen, Carlisle -	232 10 4	3,000	—	—	90 10 4	
738. Nottingham, Trinity -	Nottingham -	Holy Trinity, Notting- ham.	174 5 0	10,000	—	—	307 2 6	
739. Bury, St. Thomas -	Lancaster -	St. Thomas, Bury -	362 13 9	1,700	1/4th	—	—	+
740. Steeple Morden -	Cambridge -	Steeple Morden -	194 16 3	900	—	—	—	
741. Northampton, St. Ed- munds.	Northampton -	St. Edmunds, North- ampton.	75 18 6	8,000	—	—	93 16 2	
742. Llangavelach, Morris- ton.	Glamorgan -	Llangavelach -	921 15 0	12,000	—	—	—	
743. Wolverhampton, St. George.	Stafford -	St. George, Wolver- hampton.	255 0 0	7,000	—	—	—	
744. Millom -	Cumberland -	Millom -	65 0 0	—	—	—	—	
745. South Pool -	Devon -	South Pool -	140 9 4	410	—	—	—	
746. Wall -	Stafford -	Wall -	153 10 0	288	—	—	—	
747. Torquay -	Devon -	Upton, Torquay -	46 5 0	9,000	—	—	128 17 4	
748. Battersea Park, Ch. Ch.	Surrey -	Christ Church, Bat- tersea.	195 6 10	9,000	1/5th	—	—	
749. Newland -	York -	Erthingham -	221 10 0	550	—	—	35 3 6	
750. Barnsley, St. George, Kingsley Place.	York -	Barnsley, St. George	177 15 0	6,000	—	—	—	
751. Wigan, Blue Coat -	Lancaster -	All Saints, Wigan -	184 10 0	11,000	1/5th	—	144 12 6	+
752. Heyope -	Radnor -	Heyope -	156 7 6	283	—	—	—	
753. Hesselton -	Suffolk -	Hesselton -	22 10 0	452	—	—	29 6 4	
754. Smethwick (West.) -	Stafford -	Smethwick -	300 0 0	15,000	—	—	46 7 0	
755. Herne -	Kent -	Herne -	260 15 0	3,147	1/20th	—	—	
756. Liverpool, St. Alban's, (R.C.)	Lancaster -	Liverpool -	997 10 0	—	—	—	—	
757. Bethnal Green, St. Luke's (Inf.)	Middlesex -	St. Luke, Bethnal Green.	317 0 0	3,000	—	—	—	
758. Barbon -	Westmoreland -	Barbon -	136 3 9	310	—	—	—	+
759. Barnard Castle -	Durham -	Barnard Castle -	110 0 0	5,300	—	—	128 4 6	
760. Adisham -	Kent -	Adisham -	88 17 6	498	—	—	27 16 6	
761. Great Waldingfield -	Suffolk -	Great Waldingfield -	65 0 0	—	—	—	41 9 10	
762. Lambeth, St. Mary- the-Less, Salamanca St. Saviours.	Surrey -	St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth.	251 16 3	16,185	—	—	—	+
763. Combwich -	Somerset -	Otterhampton -	65 0 0	146	—	—	20 0 0 ^b	
764. Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Thomas.	Northumberland -	St. Andrew's, New- castle.	37 8 1	12,000	—	—	166 1 6	
765. Wigan, All Saints, Swinley.	Lancaster -	All Saints Wigan -	248 0 0	11,000	2/5th	—	—	
766. Silverdale -	Stafford -	Silverdale -	67 1 3	5,000	—	—	137 2 2 ^c	
767. Bristol Emmanuel	Gloucester -	Emmanuel Bristol -	435 18 9	7,000	—	—	—	
768. Haddiscoe and Toft Monks.	Norfolk -	Toft Monks -	155 0 0	782	1/4th	—	25 1 8 ^d	

^a See No. 33.^b Paid 11 March 1862.^c See No. 500.^d This grant was made to Wheatacre Union on account of Haddiscoe and Toft Monks Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.		
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross ⁺ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.	
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.		
769. High Laver -	Essex -	High Laver -	143 15 0	490	—	—	—		
770. Salford, St Bartholo- mew, Egerton.	Lancaster -	Salford, St. Bartho- lomew.	824 7 6	12,000	1/4th	—	—		
771. Llanthewi Rhyddoch, Mount Pleasant (B.S.)	Monmouth -	Llanthewi -	97 17 6	839	—	—	—		
772. Stanley, St. Anne's, West Derby	Lancaster -	West Derby -	174 0 0	6,000	—	—	163 19 4		
773. Barnsley, St. Mary -	York -	Barnsley, St. Mary -	354 5 0	8,000	—	—	91 2 6		
774. Bradley, St. Martin -	Stafford -	Bradley -	218 15 0	6,000	—	—	—		
775. Ogley Hay, Brown- hills, St. Thomas (Inf.)	Stafford -	Brownhills -	81 0 0	1,300	2/3rd	—	—		
776. Oldbury Tat Bank -	Worcester -	Oldbury -	20 0 0	—	—	—	44 17 2		
777. Pulloxhill -	Bedford -	Pulloxhill -	65 0 0	703	—	—	37 16 2		
778. Poole -	Dorset -	Poole, St. James -	26 15 6	6,815	—	—	225 16 6		
779. Kirby-on-the-Moor -	York -	Kirby-on-the-Moor -	177 10 0	700	1/5th	Yes.	—		+
780. Barkisland -	York -	Barkisland -	284 11 10	1,600	1/3rd	—	—		
781. Stepney, St. Thomas	Middlesex -	Stepney, St. Thomas	567 7 6	14,000	—	—	242 15 8		
782. Limehouse, St. John's	Middlesex -	St. John's, Limehouse	222 13 1	10,000	—	—	148 13 10		
783. Semley -	Wilts -	Semley -	65 0 0	700	—	—	27 12 8		
784. Llanwonno -	Glamorgan -	Llanwonno -	39 11 9	8,702	—	—	36 14 0		
785. Kimberley -	Notts -	Kimberley -	132 10 0	3,000	—	Yes.	—		
786. Llanafan-fawr -	Brecon -	Llanafan-fawr -	185 0 0	998	—	—	—		
787. Tanfield, Stanley -	Durham -	Tanfield -	260 5 0	6,000	3/10th	—	41 0 10 ^a		
788. Bayford -	Herts -	Bayford -	65 0 0	—	—	—	30 4 4		
789. Portswood, St. Deny (Inf.)	Hants -	Ch. Ch. Portswood -	214 12 6	2,000	—	—	—		
790. St. Juliot -	Cornwall -	St. Juliot -	65 0 0	—	—	—	—		
791. Tollington Park, St. Marks.	Middlesex -	St. Marks, Tolling- ton Park.	75 0 0	12,000	—	—	164 3 8 ^c		
792. Owersby Parish -	Lincoln -	Owersby -	43 15 0	459	—	—	—		+
793. Longridge -	Lancaster -	Longridge -	169 3 9	2,057	—	—	89 18 4		
794. Weybridge -	Surrey -	Weybridge -	173 1 0	1,600	1/10th	—	76 17 10		
795. Bourn -	Cambridge -	Bourn -	143 10 0	870	—	Yes.	—		
796. Aberdovey -	Merioneth -	Aberdovey -	45 0 0	1,500	—	—	78 13 4		
797. Buckhurst Hill, St. John.	Essex -	St. John, Buckhurst Hill.	96 0 0	1,600	—	—	—		
798. Middleton in Wirk- sworth.	Derby -	Middleton -	28 5 10	1,160	1/10th	—	59 13 10 ^d		
799. Richmond, St. John	Surrey -	St. Johns, Richmond	251 2 6	4,720	—	—	56 19 0		
800. Swimbridge -	Devon -	Swimbridge -	228 15 0	1,532	1/5th	—	25 6 8		
801. Eglington -	Northumberland -	Eglington -	189 17 6	1,000	—	—	—		
802. Darlington Albert (B.S.)	Durham -	Darlington -	441 17 6	21,000	—	—	—		+
803. Seacombe -	Chester -	Poulton cum Sea- come.	733 5 0	3,681	1/2	—	—		
804. Two Mile Hill, St. Michael, Crewe's Hole.	Gloucester -	St. Michael, Two Mile Hill.	146 16 3	500	2/3rd	Yes.	—		+
805. Pimlico, St. Gabriel -	Middlesex -	St. Gabriel, Pimlico -	206 5 0	18,000	—	—	116 11 5		
806. Stoke Prior -	Worcester -	Stoke Prior -	36 8 9	—	—	—	2 19 11 ^e		
807. Arreton, Wooton Bridge.	Hants -	Arreton -	170 12 6	600	300	Yes.	—		
808. North Frodingham -	York -	North Frodingham -	33 15 0	850	—	—	34 8 4		
809. West Anstey -	Devon -	West Anstey -	167 7 6	300	—	—	22 18 8		
810. Pakefield, Cuning- ham.	Suffolk -	Pakefield -	247 10 0	840	—	—	—		
811. Godmanchester -	Huntingdon -	Godmanchester -	414 5 0	2,495	20 families	—	50 15 10		
812. Southwark, St. Peter -	Surrey -	St. Peter, Southwark -	175 10 0	5,044	1/5th	—	102 3 10		
813. Rushall, Butts -	Stafford -	Rushall -	294 15 0	2,500	1/2	—	—		
814. Norwich, St. Stephen -	Norfolk -	St. Stephen, Norwich -	417 10 0	4,191	—	—	146 0 2		
815. Great Yarmouth, South End Mission.	Norfolk -	Great Yarmouth -	120 0 0	4,000	One in five	—	—		
816. Nottingham, Colville St. Trinity.	Nottingham -	Trinity, Nottingham -	154 10 0	10,000	—	—	—		
817. Slaitthwaite, Free -	York -	Slaitthwaite -	65 0 0	—	—	—	23 2 6		
818. Staple -	Kent -	Staple -	84 0 0	—	—	—	—		
819. Wednesbury, St. John.	Stafford -	St. John, Wednes- bury.	38 10 0	6,000	1/3rd	—	150 18 4 ^f		
820. Lower Slaitthwaite -	York -	South Slaitthwaite -	65 0 0	—	—	—	93 14 6		
821. Newport Pagnell -	Bucks -	Newport Pagnell -	128 15 0	3,900	—	—	68 9 4		
822. Northampton, St. Catherine.	Northampton -	Northampton -	59 1 3	2,368	—	—	74 13 6		
823. Crickhowell (B.S.) -	Brecon -	Crickhowell -	226 17 6	3,000	—	—	—		
824. East Walcot -	Somerset -	Walcot, St. Swithin -	218 12 6	15,000	—	—	59 10 6		

^a Paid since 31 March 1867.^b See No. 587.^c See No. 672.^d See No. 543.^e Paid 27 June 1864.^f See No. 34.

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified.)	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross ✕ marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
825. Whissendine -	Rutland -	Whissendine -	88 6 3	695	13 families	Yes.	—	
826. Cowlinge -	Suffolk -	Cowlinge -	201 16 8	900	40 families	Yes.	—	
827. Sutton-in-Hooton -	Chester -	Hooton, St. Paul -	218 0 0	1,200	1/4th	—	—	
828. Frimley -	Surrey -	Frimley -	260 10 0	1,213	—	—	—	
829. Denholme Gate -	York -	Denholme Gate -	67 10 0	2,816	1/2	—	97 18 2	
830. Blackrod, Scot Lane End.	Lancaster -	Scot Lane End, Blackrod.	188 15 0	500	30 families	Yes.	—	
831. Beccles -	Suffolk -	Beccles -	358 0 0	4,266	1/2	—	79 14 0	
832. Hermitage -	Berks -	Hermitage -	60 7 0	580	2/5ths	—	24 11 8	
833. Bucknell -	Salop -	Bucknell -	168 10 0	490	1/11th	—	—	
834. Dearham, Ellenboro, and Unerigg.	Cumberland -	Dearham -	160 1 3	1,086	23 families	—	—	✕
835. Gateshead, St. Cuth- bert, Lady Vernon.	Durham -	St. Cuthberts, Gates- head.	83 15 0	3,600	—	—	—	
836. Hulme, St. Stephen -	Lancaster -	Hulme, Manchester -	578 10 0	4,500	1/3rd	—	11 11 4	
837. Bradwell -	Suffolk -	Bradwell -	90 0 0	387	—	—	16 18 10	
838. Haverton Hill, St. John.	Durham -	Haverton Hill -	63 12 6	400	—	—	—	
839. Navestock -	Essex -	Navestock -	145 6 3	927	—	—	39 0 8	
840. Manchester, Colly- hurst, Albert Me- morial.	Lancaster -	Manchester -	110 15 0	11,000	—	—	138 3 0 ^a	
841. Horrabridge -	Devon -	Horrabridge -	27 16 0	1,300	—	—	51 14 4	
842. Worsboro Dale -	York -	Worsboro Dale -	88 13 6	3,500	—	—	65 18 10	
843. Warrington, St. Paul Newton Street.	Lancaster -	St. Paul, Warrington -	100 0 0	10,500	—	—	34 0 10 ^b	
844. Sneyd -	Stafford -	Sneyd, Burslem -	342 10 0	3,500	—	—	—	
845. Worcester, Sansome Place.	Worcester -	Worcester, Sansome Place.	68 11 0	—	—	—	62 0 10	
846. Ludworth -	Durham -	Ludworth -	27 0 0	—	—	—	35 5 8	
847. Brampton, St. Tho- mas.	Derby -	St. Thomas, Bramp- ton.	78 15 0	5,259	1/5th	—	22 16 7	
848. Tupsley -	Hereford -	Tupsley -	226 17 6	802	—	—	—	
849. Kettering (B.S.) -	Northampton -	Kettering -	69 0 0	6,000	2/3rds	—	74 18 2	
850. Pleck and Bescot -	Stafford -	Pleck and Bescot -	146 14 4	4,000	1/4th	—	76 17 3	
851. Kensington, St. George	Middlesex -	St. George, Campden Hill.	144 13 9	7,500	—	—	59 11 11	
852. Lewes (B.S.) -	Sussex -	Lewes -	194 13 9	10,000	—	—	150 8 8	
853. Cheltenham, St. John.	Gloucester -	St. John, Cheltenham	227 12 6	3,000	1/2	—	97 8 4	
854. Brotton -	York -	Brotton -	184 0 0	800	—	—	—	✕
855. Corwen -	Merioneth -	Corwen -	218 6 3	2,042	2/3rds	—	40 13 4	
856. Preston and Blake- mere.	Hereford -	Preston - on - Wye, Blakemere.	122 8 6	452	—	—	—	
857. Adwy and Coed Poeth (B.S.)	Denbigh -	Bersham -	389 12 6	5,600	—	—	—	
858. Llantrisant -	Glamorgan -	Llantrisant -	373 0 0	5,492	—	—	75 15 10	
859. Holywell and Green- field (B.S.)	Flint -	Holywell and Green- field.	396 5 0	7,500	2/3rds	—	—	
860. Whitechurch (Wesl.) -	Salop -	Whitechurch -	118 16 3	6,096	—	—	7 7 0 ^c	
861. Gateshead -	Durham -	Gateshead -	103 2 6	—	—	—	273 16 0 ^d	
862. Cambridge, St. Giles -	Cambridge -	St. Giles and St. Peter	200 0 0	2,688	—	—	63 8 8	
863. Merthyr Tydvil (B.S.)	Glamorgan -	Merthyr Tydvil -	1,070 3 9	54,000	—	—	—	
864. Blockley, Girls -	Worcester -	Blockley -	303 0 0	2,346	1/3rd	—	75 6 10	
865. Hanford -	Stafford -	Hanford -	147 17 6	850	—	—	12 4 5	
866. Trawsfyndd (B.S.) -	Merioneth -	Trawsfyndd -	170 0 0	1,517	—	—	—	
867. Blackburn, St. Thomas.	Lancaster -	St. Thomas, Black- burn.	300 0 0	7,000	—	—	309 2 1	
868. Bromham -	Wilts -	Bromham -	146 17 6	1,174	—	—	—	
869. Skelmanthorpe -	York -	Skelmanthorpe -	250 15 0	4,600	—	—	—	
870. Somercotes (Inf.) -	Derby -	Somercotes -	215 0 0	4,000	1/3rd	—	—	
871. Caelanmaesmawr (B.S.)	Cardigan -	Caelanmaesmawr -	57 7 0	1,939	—	—	—	
872. Wepre, St. Marks -	Flint -	St. Marks, Wepre -	87 2 6	1,600	2/3rds	—	73 16 2	
873. Habergam, Eaves, Wood Top, Trinity.	Lancaster -	Holy Trinity, Haberg- ham Eaves.	197 0 0	14,000	—	—	—	✕
874. East Peckham -	Kent -	East Peckham -	391 15 0	2,400	—	—	32 6 8	
875. Holyhead Town -	Anglesey -	Holyhead -	65 0 0	—	—	—	118 0 4	
876. Foxdale, St. Patrick -	Isle of Man -	Foxdale -	51 4 9	1,200	—	—	65 13 8	
877. Abergwili -	Cardmarthen -	Abergwili -	65 0 0	2,325	—	—	53 11 4 ^e	
878. Disserth Pencing -	Radnor -	Disserth -	133 0 0	250	—	—	—	
879. Bywell, St. Peter, Healey.	Northumberland -	Bywell, St. Peter -	48 10 0	350	1/10th	—	—	
880. Worcester, St. Martin -	Worcester -	Worcester St. Martin -	73 12 6	5,588	—	—	59 8 0	
881. Carlisle, St. Stephens -	Cumberland -	St. Stephens, Carlisle	232 10 4	3,000	—	—	90 10 4	
882. Renhold -	Bedford -	Renhold -	187 1 3	513	1/3rd	Yes.	18 13 0	

^a See No. 300.^b See No. 529.^c See No. 248.^d See No. 459.^e See No. 572.

* The following cases have been begun, but have not reached the stage at which a grant can be awarded.
(Article 34.)*

NAME OF SCHOOL. (National, or connected with the Church of England, when not otherwise specified).	County.	Parish or School District, as returned by the Promoters.	Amount of Grant.	Population, as returned by Promoters, for which the School was to be built.	Whether the Educational Department refused a Grant on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded.		Whether any Annual Grant has been paid or promised.	
					Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by the Promoters.	Whether the Promo- ters met the Refusal by agreeing to insert a Conscience Clause.	Amount of last Annual Grant paid.	A cross marks a Grant promised, but first Payment not yet due. Articles 16, 17.
883. Gwenddwr -	Brecon -	Gwenddwr -	£	570	1/2	Yes	£ 31 3 10	
884. Llanvrechva -	Monmouth -	Lower Llanvrechva -	—	800	—	Yes	17 14 5	
885. Llanfeydd -	Denbigh -	Llanfeydd -	—	1196	2/3rds	Yes	—	
886. Haltwhistle -	Northumberland -	Haltwhistle -	—	2800	—	Yes	—	
887. Bledlow Ridge -	Bucks -	Bledlow Ridge -	—	532	1/3rd	no answer	—	
888. Chrishall -	Essex -	Chrishall -	—	617	nearly one half	no answer	36 11 3 ^b	
889. Willoughby -	Lincoln -	Willoughby -	—	700	one half	No	—	
890. Llandulas -	Denbigh -	Llandulas -	—	641	a majority	No	26 11 11	
891. Llanwrin -	Montgomery -	Llanwrin -	—	768	2/3rds	no answer	4 6 7	
892. Skillington -	Lincoln -	Skillington -	—	463	nearly half	Yes	37 7 8	
893. Llwydiath -	Montgomery -	Llwydiath -	—	600	about half	Yes	—	
894. Shitlington -	York -	Over -	—	2,000	—	Yes	—	
895. Althorne -	Essex -	Althorne -	—	380	—	No	—	
896. Oystermouth -	Glamorgan -	Newton -	—	350	3/4ths	No	52 12 8	
897. Pontlottyn -	Glamorgan -	Gelligaer -	—	2,254	a majority	No	—	
898. New Tredegar -	Monmouth -	New Tredegar -	—	1,600	—	No	—	
899. Church Lench -	Worcester -	Church Lench -	—	422	1/6th	No	—	
900. Bradworthy -	Devon -	—	—	—	—	No	—	
901. Legbourne -	Lincoln -	Legbourne -	—	551	1/3rd	Yes	30 0 8	
902. Lapford -	Devon -	Lapford -	—	677	1/3rd	Yes	12 7 7	
903. East Bridgeford -	Nottingham -	East Bridgeford -	—	1,170	—	No	30 0 8	
904. Standlake -	Oxford -	Standlake -	—	822	2/7ths	No	—	
905. Barton. St. David's -	Somerset -	Barton, St. David's -	—	414	1/4th	No	25 5 2	
906. Buxton -	Derby -	Buxton -	—	2,000	1/3rd	no answer	—	
907. Brinsley -	Nottingham -	Brinsley -	—	1,220	1/4th	Yes	—	
908. Bacton -	Suffolk -	Bacton -	—	800	33 families	Yes	21 15 0	
909. Wilton -	Somerset -	Wilton -	—	909	32 families	No	—	
910. Honing -	Norfolk -	Honing -	—	325	26 families	Yes	—	
911. Llanyre -	Radnor -	Llanyre -	—	744	1/3rd	No	—	
912. Pantywaun -	Glamorgan -	Gelligaer -	—	275	20 families	No	—	
913. Ridgewell -	Essex -	Ridgewell -	—	795	1/4th	Yes	—	
914. Loughton -	Bucks -	Loughton -	—	386	1/5th	No	—	
915. Llandyssil -	Montgomery -	Llandyssil -	—	780	33 families	No	20 17 6	
916. Dunockshaw -	Lancaster -	Clowbridge -	—	700	2/3rds	No	—	
917. Tremeichion -	Flint -	Tremeichion -	—	707	1/4th	Yes	13 13 0	
918. Ystradyfodwg, Pentre -	Glamorgan -	Ystradyfodwg -	—	4,500	2/3rds	No	18 6 9	
919. Ruckinge -	Kent -	Ruckinge -	—	402	1/2	No	—	
920. Llanegryn -	Merioneth -	Llanegryn -	—	700	nearly one half	No	—	
921. Elmswell -	Suffolk -	Elmswell -	—	759	40 families	No	20 13 7	
922. Dolphinholme -	Lancaster -	Dolphinholme -	—	800	1/3rd	Yes	23 0 4	
923. Trefeglwys -	Montgomery -	Trefeglwys -	—	1,500	84 families	No	14 2 7	
924. Cornworthy -	Devon -	Cornworthy -	—	479	1/4th	No	—	
925. Horsford -	Norfolk -	Horsford -	—	665	nearly half	No	34 10 1	
926. Lacock -	Wilts -	Lacock -	—	1,499	nearly 1/7th	Yes	116 5 5	
927. Draycot -	Somerset -	Draycot -	—	650	12 families	No	—	
928. Llanfabon -	Glamorgan -	Llanfabon -	—	600	—	Yes	51 13 10	
929. Llanwddyn -	Montgomery -	Llanwddyn -	—	529	59 families	No	—	
930. Glynecorrwg -	Glamorgan -	Glynecorrwg -	—	606	1/3rd	No	—	
931. Croxton and Eltisley -	Cambridge -	Eltisley -	—	600	one half	Yes	—	
932. Tydd, St. Giles -	Cambridge -	Tydd, St. Giles -	—	930	—	No	—	
933. Llanishen and Lisvane -	Glamorgan -	Llanishen and Lisvane -	—	800	1/4th	No	—	
934. South Shields, St. Mary, Tyne Dock.	Durham -	St. Mary, South Shields.	—	6,000	nearly one half	Yes	—	
935. Munrow -	Cambridge -	Munrow -	—	700	about half	Yes	—	
936. Eglwysilan -	Glamorgan -	Walnut-Tree Bridge -	—	1,400	about 1/3rd	Yes	—	
937. Wouldham -	Kent -	Wouldham -	—	500	40 families	No	—	
938. Babbicombe -	Devon -	St. Mary's Church -	—	850	128 persons	Yes	30 16 10	
939. Southwick -	Wilts -	Southwick -	—	850	1/3rd	in progress	—	
940. Drakes Broughton -	Worcester -	Drakes Broughton -	—	300	1/3rd	Yes	—	
941. Kirkandrews on Esk -	Cumberland -	Kirkandrews on Esk -	—	1,167	about half	Yes	—	
942. Ruskington -	Lincoln -	Ruskington -	—	1,087	46 families	Yes	57 0 2	
943. Rhayader -	Radnor -	Rhayader -	—	900	1/4th	Yes	—	
944. Ledbury -	Hereford -	Ledbury -	—	4,000	1/5th	Yes	45 8 3	
945. Felinfoel -	Carmarthen -	Felinfoel -	—	2,000	—	No	26 0 10	
946. Devonport, St. Mary -	Devon -	St. Mary, Devonport -	—	6,000	—	Yes	82 15 8	
947. Kearsley Moor -	Lancaster -	Kearsley Moor -	—	1,500	1/3rd	Yes	59 6 10	
948. Whitwell -	Southampton -	Whitwell -	—	570	—	No	17 2 4	
949. Sutton le Marsh -	Lincoln -	Sutton le Marsh -	—	368	two thirds	No	13 5 8	
950. Merthyr Cynog -	Brecon -	Merthyr Cynog -	—	441	3/4ths	No	—	
951. Lyndsey -	Suffolk -	Lyndsey -	—	316	3/10ths	No	—	
952. Dyserth -	Flint -	Dyserth -	—	1,088	1/3rd	No	46 17 0	
953. Llanddeusaint -	Carmarthen -	Llanddeusaint -	—	840	3/4ths	No	—	
954. Gleadless -	York -	Gleadless -	—	1,485	nearly half	Yes	—	

* Article 34. The amount of the grant is not announced until after the draft trust deed and plans have been sealed.

^b Paid 10 Feb. 1865.

SUMMARY.

Number of schools to which, between 1st January 1861 and 31st March 1867, grants for building have been awarded, or in respect of which correspondence for obtaining such grants has been begun.

National or Church of England Schools -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867
Other schools -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Total -								954

Number of applications for grants to build National or Church of England Schools in which no Conscience Clause has been insisted on -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	829
Number of cases in which refusal of grant to build National or Church of England School has been met by agreement of promoters to insert Conscience Clause in deed -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68*
Number of cases in which refusal of grant to build National or Church of England School has been maintained, because insertion of Conscience Clause in deed has not been accepted by promoters -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37†
Number of cases in which the proposal of the Educational Department to insert a Conscience Clause has remained unanswered, and in which it is probable that a grant for building has been abandoned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5‡

Of the foregoing 954 schools 651 (out of 867, or 75 per cent.) National or Church of England Schools.
69 (out of 87, or 79·3 per cent.) other schools.

Total - 720, or 75·48 per cent., have applied for annual grants and have received or been promised them.

* Of these 38 have applied for annual grants, and have received or been promised them.

† Of these 12 have applied for annual grants, and have received or been promised them.

‡ Of these 2 have applied for annual grants, and have received or been promised them.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EDUCATION.

Return for the Years 1859—1866

OF

- (1) The NUMBER of GRANTS made in each Year for building, enlarging, or improving, Elementary Day Schools in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain, with the Total Amount of such Grants :
- (2.) The NUMBER of SCHOOLS inspected, distinguishing Schools from Departments of Schools :
- (3.) The AVERAGE NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending the Schools inspected, and the Number of Scholars present on the Day of Inspection -
- (4.) The NUMBER of CERTIFICATED TEACHERS acting in the Schools inspected.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

YEAR.	Years ending 31st December.		Years ending 31st August.									
	Grants for building, enlarging, and improving Schools.		Number of Schools inspected.							Number of Scholars.		Number of Certificated Teachers acting in Schools Inspected.
			Institutions.	Departments.								
	Number of Grants.	Total Amount.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Total.	In Average Attendance.	Present at Inspection.		
		£s.d.										
1859	434	124,820 9 10	5,531	2,024	1,958	1,280	3,021	8,283	674,602	757,082	5,225	
1860	388	111,274 14 2	6,012	2,162	2,048	1,414	3,388	9,012	751,325	830,971	6,342	
1861	310	92,293 4 0	6,259	2,162	2,014	1,537	3,604	9,317	773,831	879,884	6,758	
1862	223	58,389 17 0	6,113	2,090	1,924	1,526	3,533	9,073	799,056	889,994	7,475	
1863	163	34,425 1 11	6,188	2,430	2,120	1,511	3,171	9,232	825,691	911,287	7,875	
1864	129	25,329 12 6	6,428	2,039	1,750	1,448	4,028	9,265	828,946	955,179	8,587	
1865	101	17,759 13 0	6,815	2,211	1,787	1,605	4,336	9,939	860,370	1,042,766	9,429	
1866	120	23,250 2 5	7,081	2,243	1,841	1,651	4,550	10,285	871,309	1,086,812	9,905	

II.—SCOTLAND.

1859	43	9,378 16 7	1,055	81	176	58	957	1,272	126,799	123,049	997
1860	28	5,828 12 6	1,260	98	166	63	1,064	1,391	132,909	131,961	1,170
1861	31	7,213 11 4	1,446	119	246	83	1,135	1,583	146,104	148,806	1,311
1862	28	5,598 9 9	1,456	89	193	71	1,231	1,584	149,573	150,316	1,424
1863	12	2,256 17 6	1,551	119	237	98	1,260	1,714	166,494	165,145	1,606
1864	7	976 4 4	1,463	192	258	102	1,111	1,663	153,539	155,178	1,606
1865	10	1,123 3 0	1,623	71	101	102	1,522	1,796	161,529	171,504	1,837
1866	10	972 0 6	1,672	89	126	100	1,530	1,845	167,874	178,017	1,966

III.—GREAT BRITAIN.

1859	477	134,199 6 5	6,586	2,105	2,134	1,338	3,978	9,555	801,401	880,131	6,222
1860	416	117,103 6 8	7,272	2,260	2,214	1,477	4,452	10,403	884,234	962,932	7,512
1861	341	99,506 15 4	7,705	2,281	2,260	1,620	4,739	10,900	919,935	1,028,690	8,069
1862	251	63,988 6 9	7,569	2,179	2,117	1,597	4,764	10,657	948,629	1,040,310	8,899
1863	175	36,681 19 5	7,739	2,549	2,357	1,609	4,431	10,946	992,185	1,076,432	9,481
1864	136	26,305 16 10	7,891	2,231	2,008	1,550	5,139	10,928	982,485	1,110,357	10,193
1865	111	18,882 16 0	8,438	2,282	1,888	1,707	5,858	11,735	1,021,899	1,214,270	11,266
1866	130	24,222 2 11	8,753	2,332	1,967	1,751	6,080	12,130	1,039,183	1,264,829	11,871

EDUCATION.

Return for the Years 1859-1866

OF

- (1.) The NUMBER of GRANTS made in each Year for building, enlarging, or improving Elementary Day Schools in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain, with the Total Amount of such Grants :
- (2.) The NUMBER of SCHOOLS inspected, distinguishing Schools from Departments of Schools :
- (3.) The AVERAGE NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending the Schools inspected, and the Number of Scholars present on the Day of Inspection :
- (4.) The NUMBER of CERTIFICATED TEACHERS acting in the Schools inspected.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by
Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. LYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

[Price 3d.]

E D U C A T I O N.

47

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 February 1867;—for,

“RETURNS of Number of CANDIDATES, Male and Female, who presented themselves for EXAMINATION at the TRAINING COLLEGES at Christmas 1866:”

“Of the Number of those who passed their EXAMINATION in the Year:”

“Of the Number of those who entered TRAINING COLLEGES in January 1867:”

“Of the Number of PUPIL TEACHERS Apprenticed in the Year 1866:”

“And, of the Number of PUPIL TEACHERS in each of the Years of Apprenticeship in 1866 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 91, of Session 1866).”

	Christmas 1865.		Christmas 1866.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of Candidates (<i>i.e.</i> for admission) who presented themselves for examination at the Training Colleges at Christmas, 1865 and 1866 - - - - -	608	947	616	968
Number of those who passed their examination in that year -	521	785	450	757
	January 1866.		January 1867.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of those who entered Training Colleges in January 1866 and 1867 - - - - -	508	707	436	685
	1865.		1866.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of Pupil Teachers apprenticed (<i>i.e.</i> admitted to apprenticeship in 1865 and 1866) - - - - -	1,338	1,293	1,450	1,620
Number of Pupil Teachers in 1st year (on 31 Dec. 1865 and 1866)	1,212*	1,143*	1,311*	1,409*
“ “ 2nd “ “	885	1,063	1,169	1,324
“ “ 3rd “ “	929	1,152	792	1,000
“ “ 4th “ “	1,106	1,272	799	1,073
“ “ 5th “ “	1,075	1,384	961	1,133
	5,207	6,014	5,032	5,939*

* These numbers are less than those immediately above them; but Pupil Teachers, who are old and proficient enough, are often “admitted” in one of the later years of service. See Code of 1860, Article 103, and Revised Code, Article 81 f, marginal note s.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
5 March 1867.

R. R. W. LINGEN.

EDUCATION.

RETURN of the Number of CANDIDATES, Male and Female, who presented themselves for Examination at the TRAINING COLLEGES at Christmas 1866; of the Number of those who passed their Examination in the Year; of the Number out of those who entered TRAINING COLLEGES in January 1867; &c.

(*Mr. Powell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 March 1867.*

MERTON COLLEGE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons.

dated 22 July 1867;—for,

“COPY of CORRESPONDENCE which lately passed between MERTON COLLEGE and the PRIVY COUNCIL on the Subject of a proposed Change in the ORDINANCE of the COLLEGE relative to the Clerical Restrictions upon the FELLOWSHIP.”

THE Warden and Fellows of Merton College in the University of Oxford submit the following Statement and Reasons relative to their Application to the Queen in Council, for Her Majesty's approval of the accompanying Ordinance.

It is proper to inform your Lordships that in this application there involved a preliminary question touching the right construction of the powers conferred upon us by recent legislation for the repeal or alteration of our College Statutes.

The instruments under which such powers were created are the Oxford University Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, and the College Ordinance framed by the University Commissioners under the authority of that Act.

The point in dispute may be stated as follows:—Whether the power for the repeal or alteration of our ordinance is fully constituted by the 40th section of the Act of Parliament; or whether it is to be sought in the 46th ordinance, in conjunction with that section of the Act of Parliament; whether, in fact, the section of the Act creates exclusively a complete power, or whether it merely superadds a frail sanction to other conditions authorised to be imposed by and contained in the ordinance.

According to the one view, the power of repeal or alteration of the ordinance would be vested in a majority of the College, subject only to the approval of Her Majesty in Council; while, in the alternative view, a preliminary condition to an application for the approval of the Queen in Council would be the previous vote of not less than a majority of two-thirds of the College, together with the consent of the visitor.

Our application to your Lordships is grounded on the assumption of the correctness of the former of these views.

On this the first occasion upon which we have sought to exercise the power of alteration, conferred under or by virtue of the recent Act of Parliament, it is manifestly of grave importance that we should proceed upon certain grounds, and in strict accordance with our statutory powers.

We therefore humbly pray your Lordships to determine the question at issue, and thus to settle finally the mode in which our power of legislation is to be exercised.

We now proceed to submit the grounds upon which, in the event of your Lordships deciding in favour of the legality of our present mode of procedure, we venture to ask for the approval of Her Majesty in Council of the accompanying ordinance.

According to the present rule, the Fellowships of the College are divided into two moieties, whereof one moiety are termed Clerical Fellowships, and must always be held by persons who have taken, or have declared their intention to take, Holy Orders.

The effect of this rule is to impose a serious restriction on the elections to one half of our Fellowships; and this restriction, which may prevent us in such cases from selecting the persons otherwise best qualified to advance learning, and to educate our students, must obviously be so far injurious to the College, as a

place of learning and education, as well as detrimental to the University, by diminishing the number of Fellowships open to free competition as rewards for academical merit.

The restriction operates even more injuriously than may, at first sight, appear; since even those who intend to take Holy Orders do not, generally speaking, wish to pledge themselves to do so; and therefore they prefer becoming candidates for a perfectly open Fellowship at another College.

The evil is peculiarly manifest at the present moment, when of eight of our Fellowships, the elections to which are in immediate prospect, five must be filled up with persons who are willing to pledge themselves to take Holy Orders.

We do not believe that any countervailing benefit arises from the reservation of so large a proportion as a moiety for this purpose.

It is unquestionably desirable that there should be a clerical element in the College, not only for the purposes of College government, but in order that theological studies may be duly represented amongst us. But we do not doubt that this object will be sufficiently secured by the proposed reservation of one-third of our Fellowships as Clerical Fellowships, as well as by the inducements of the College benefices, and (in a better and surer way) by the natural tendency of men of high cultivation and strong religious feelings to devote themselves to the service of the Church.

With regard to the performance of the services in the College chapel, there is the less ground for apprehension, since chaplains form a part of the statutory establishment of the College.

The ancient statutes of the College contained no absolute obligation to take Holy Orders; and the limitation imposed by the Commissioners on our former freedom in this respect appears to us to be more stringent than is necessary for its presumed object; while, as we have stated, it is in other respects injurious to the College.

Believing therefore, as we do, that the interests of the Church will, in effect, but surely, be promoted by whatever manifestly makes for the interest of the College, and being persuaded that the interest of the College is essentially involved in the abolition of all needless restrictions upon the selection for its Fellowships of the ablest students in the University, we are led by a strong sense of our duty, as the governing body of a place of learning and education, to pray that our enactment of the alteration in our ordinance may be sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council.

Given under our Common Seal this tenth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six.

L. S.

ORDINANCE made by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, for the amendment of an Ordinance made by the Oxford University Commissioners, and approved by Her Majesty in Council, and dated the 19th day of February 1857.

WHEREAS the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester," framed and settled an ordinance dated the 19th day of February 1857, in relation to Merton College, otherwise called the House or College of Scholars of Merton in the said University; and such ordinance, after being submitted to the College in manner directed by the said Act, was duly approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 8th day of May 1857.

And whereas the said ordinance contains the following clause:

"The Warden and Fellows shall from time to time divide the fellowships as nearly as may be into two moieties, whereof one moiety shall be termed Clerical Fellowships,

Fellowships, and shall always be held by persons who have taken or have declared their intention to take Holy Orders."

And whereas by the said Act it is enacted that every statute made by the Commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of that Act shall be subject to repeal and alteration by the College, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council.

And whereas, it is expedient that the said ordinance should be repealed and altered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now, we, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, otherwise styled the Warden and Scholars of the House or College of Scholars of Merton, in the said University, do ordain as follows :—

The words of the said ordinance hereinbefore set forth, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof there shall henceforth be inserted in, and read as part of such ordinance the words following, that is to say :—

"The Warden and Fellows shall from time to time divide the fellowships as nearly as may be into three portions, whereof one portion, or one-third part, shall be termed Clerical Fellowships, and shall always be held by persons who have taken, or have declared their intention to take Holy Orders."

Given under our Common Seal this tenth day of November, in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six.

L. S.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall,
14 November 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Council to acknowledge the receipt of a document containing a statement and reasons, relative to the application of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, to the Queen in Council, for Her Majesty's approval of an ordinance passed by them on the 10th November 1866, for the amendment of an ordinance made by the Oxford University Commissioners on the 19th February 1857, and approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Their Lordships direct me to state that they have no power to determine the question raised, which involves the proper construction of certain provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81.

The Warden,
Merton College, Oxford.

I am, &c.
(signed) E. Harrison.

Merton College, Oxford,
3 December 1866.

Sir,

I BEG to submit to you the following observations with respect to the petition of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College to be permitted to be heard by counsel, on the subject of the ordinance lately submitted by them for the approval of the Queen in Council.

We have reconsidered the power conferred by the 41st ordinance for referring to the Visitor disputes concerning the construction of any of the statutes of the College, and are of opinion that that power does not apply to the present case ; first, because the question at issue is one of the construction of a section in the Act of Parliament, and not of any ordinance or statute of the College ; and, secondly, because it could never have been intended by the Act that any question arising as to the extent of the Visitor's power should be referred to himself for decision.

We also submit that it is impossible for us to raise the question of construction before a court of law, inasmuch as any such issue could only be raised after an alteration of the ordinance had been already made and acted on.

Under these circumstances, we submit that we shall be without remedy, unless Her Majesty in Council shall be pleased to entertain and consider our application for the approval of our new ordinance, and to grant us permission to be heard by counsel in respect of the legal question appearing to be involved.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Robert Bullock Marsham,*
Warden.

A. Helps, Esq.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THE humble Petition of the Warden and Scholars of the House or College of the Scholars of Merton, commonly called the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, in the University of Oxford,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are desirous of procuring the repeal or alteration of a portion of the sixth ordinance framed in relation to Merton College by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of the Statute 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81.

That accordingly, acting under the authority contained in the 40th section of the said Act, your Petitioners on the 10th day of November 1866 duly framed and passed an ordinance for the purpose of repealing and altering a portion of the sixth ordinance aforesaid, and have since submitted such new ordinance for the approval of your Majesty in Council.

That your Petitioners are advised that doubts are entertained with respect to the right construction of the 40th section of the said Act, but that no means exist whereby the legal question can be determined, except by the decision of your Majesty in Council.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty in Council will be pleased to take into your gracious consideration the ordinance which they have submitted for approval, and that (if necessary) they may be permitted to appear and be heard by counsel upon the legal question aforesaid.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Given under our Common Seal this third day of December, in the year
One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six.

L. S.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall,
9 March 1867.

Sir,

HER Majesty having been pleased to refer to the Lords of the Council the ordinance framed by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, on the 10th of November 1866, concerning the Fellowships in that College, and the Petition to Her Majesty in Council of the 3rd of December 1866, relating to that ordinance, their Lordships have taken the ordinance and petition into consideration; and I am directed to state that, after full consideration, their Lordships have come to the conclusion that they cannot recommend Her Majesty to comply with the prayer of the Petition.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. Harrison.*

The Warden,
Merton College, Oxford.

MERTON COLLEGE.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE which lately passed
between MERTON COLLEGE and the PRIVY
COUNCIL on the Subject of a proposed Change
in the ORDINANCE of the COLLEGE relative to
the Clerical Restrictions upon the FELLOWS-
SHIPS.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 July 1867.*

NATIONAL GALLERY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 28 March 1867 ;—for,

COPIES “of a TREASURY MINUTE, dated the 27th day of March 1855,
Re-constituting the Establishment of the NATIONAL GALLERY :”

“And, of the ANNUAL REPORTS of the Director to the Lords of the Treasury
from the above Date to 1864 inclusive.”

Treasury Chambers, }
29 March 1867. }

GEORGE WARD HUNT.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 27 March 1855.

MY Lords have before them the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the National Gallery, dated 4th August 1853.

No. 867 of 1853.

This Committee was appointed “To inquire into the management of the National Gallery ; also to consider in what mode the collective monuments of antiquity and fine art possessed by the nation may be most securely preserved, judiciously augmented, and advantageously exhibited to the public.”

The principal recommendations of the Committee, so far as regards the future management of the Gallery, are the following :

1. A Board of Trustees to be continued.
2. No person to be a Trustee *ex officio*.
3. The Trustees to be appointed by the Treasury.
4. The number of Trustees to be diminished as vacancies occur.
5. The office of Keeper to be abolished.
6. A salaried Director to be appointed.
7. Recommendations for purchases of pictures to be made by the Director in writing to the Trustees.
8. A fixed sum to be annually voted in the Estimates, and placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the purchase of pictures.

As these recommendations, combined with other suggestions in the Report, render necessary an entire revision of the system under which the National Gallery has been managed up to this time, and as the Board of Treasury has always been the controlling power and principal authority over this institution, it appears desirable, before my Lords proceed to lay down the rules and regulations under which the management of the Gallery shall for the future be conducted, that they should briefly recapitulate the official documents which have emanated from this Board in reference to the Gallery.

In the year 1823 the collection of pictures of the late Mr. Angerstein was negotiated for by the Treasury, and a vote was taken in the year 1824 for the purchase of them for the sum of 60,000 *l*.

On 23rd March 1824, the Board of Treasury, by Minute, appointed a Keeper of the Gallery, whose functions were defined as follows :

“To have charge of the collection ; to attend to the care and preservation of the pictures ; to superintend the arrangements for admission ; to be present

occasionally in the Gallery; and to value and negotiate (if called upon) the purchase of any pictures that may in future be added to the collection, and to perform such other services as he may from time to time be called upon to do, by instructions from the Treasury."

On 2nd July 1824, a Treasury Minute nominated a Committee of six gentlemen "to undertake the superintendence of the National Gallery of Pictures, and to give such directions as may be necessary from time to time, for the proper conservation of them, to the Keeper, who will be instructed to conform to their orders."

The Keeper was informed accordingly, and was instructed "in future to submit to the Committee above mentioned his requisitions for advances of money to defray the expenses of the establishment, and forward them to the Treasury, under their sanction."

On 31st March 1824, an Assistant Keeper and Secretary was appointed by the Treasury. He was instructed "to attend to the Gallery on public days; to act as Secretary; and to superintend, under the Keeper, the arrangements for the admission of the public, and of the artists who study in the Gallery," &c.

The committee of gentlemen nominated by the Treasury Minute of July 1824 has, under the name of "Trustees," continued to the present time as the superintending body over the Gallery, vacancies by death or otherwise being filled up on the nomination of the First Lord of the Treasury for the time being; but questions of money for the purchase of pictures, &c., being always referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, the decision of the Treasury was final; the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer being moreover *ex officio* Trustees of the Gallery.

The practice, as regards "purchases of pictures," has been for the Treasury to advance, from Civil Contingencies, the sums necessary, and to provide, in the Estimates for the National Gallery for the year following such purchase, the sums necessary for repaying to Civil Contingencies the amount so advanced.

The evidence given before the Select Committee distinctly proves that the system above described has not conduced to the welfare of the institution; the instructions from the Treasury were not sufficiently specific, and, as the Trustees themselves did not frame any rules, neither Trustees nor Officers seem to have known precisely what were their proper functions, or how to act on emergencies or difficulties; and as regards the purchase of pictures, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has often been influenced, in withholding pecuniary assistance, by the state of the finances of the country, irrespective of the advantageous opportunities from time to time afforded for adding to the national collection.

The National Gallery has much increased in size and importance since its commencement in 1823, and it will be the object of my Lords, in the arrangements they now proceed to make, in conformity with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, not only to meet the existing requirements of the Gallery, but to promote the development of the institution, and make it more worthy of the country and the advanced position of Art. In approaching this task, my Lords understand that the great essential principle aimed at by that Committee was to secure, in the management of the National Gallery, the advantage of the full and undivided responsibility of an officer highly qualified and liberally remunerated; and that while it was contemplated that such officer should have the aid and assistance of unpaid Trustees, yet that the relative position of the Director and Trustees should be such as should in no way weaken the responsibility of the former. With these views, my Lords proceed to state what appears to them the best regulations for the future.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—TRUSTEES AND DIRECTOR.

My Lords are not prepared to abolish entirely the system under which the Gallery is superintended by a Board of Trustees, but they will clearly define the amount of responsibility respectively attaching to the Trustees as a body, and to the salaried "Director," whom they propose to associate with the Trustees, and on whom must be fixed the final responsibility in cases in which any difference of opinion may arise.

Their Lordships are of opinion that the continuance of Trustees is desirable,
not

not for the purpose of sharing, except in a very limited and defined form, the responsibility of the Director, but in order to keep up a connexion between the cultivated lovers of art and the institution, to give their weight and aid, as public men, on many questions in art of a public nature that may arise, and to form an indirect though useful channel of communication between the Government of the day and the institution.

Without this aid the Director would be in a high but insulated position, reporting periodically to the Treasury, but missing the counsel and experience of the Trustees, and being without that stimulus to exertion which the knowledge of the bond of union existing between the lovers of art in this country and himself, through the medium of the Trustees, would be calculated to afford.

My Lords propose, therefore, to continue the present Board of Trustees (with the exception of the members *ex officio*) if the noblemen and gentlemen composing it will continue to act.

But they are of opinion that it will not be desirable that the vacancies occurring shall be filled up until the present number shall be reduced to four, and that thereafter it shall not at any time exceed six; vacancies as they occur being filled up by the First Lord of the Treasury; no person being appointed or acting in virtue of any office he may hold.

My Lords propose to appoint a Director of the National Gallery, with a salary of 1,000 *l.* per annum, such appointment to be for a term of five years, but the Director to be eligible for re-appointment, which appointment, however, may be at any time revoked by the Treasury.

My Lords consider it a fortunate circumstance that they are able to select for the first appointment to this important office, a gentleman of such high attainments as Sir C. Eastlake, who is President of the Royal Academy, and has shown qualifications of the highest order for the office.

The Trustees and the Director being thus appointed, my Lords proceed to define the duties and the limit of responsibility attaching to each, before they proceed to fix the remainder of the establishment of the institution and the system of accounts and payments.

The Trustees will hold meetings at the Gallery in Trafalgar Square on the first Monday in every month during the Session of Parliament (and at such times, when Parliament is not sitting, as the Director may consider necessary), being duly summoned by the Secretary.

No quorum of Trustees will be necessary to legalise proceedings.

The Director will attend all the meetings, unless prevented by illness or other unavoidable cause; the Secretary will also attend.

The Trustees will have before them the minutes of proceedings, the Director's report or statement respecting offers of pictures for sale, and respecting bequests and donations, together with all other reports and communications, special or ordinary, relating to the establishment, which in the opinion of the Director should be submitted to the Trustees.

In the event of the Director proposing the purchase of any picture, the Trustees may either sanction such purchase on the grounds submitted, or if they object to sanction it, and the Director should still propose to act on his own opinion, they may cause their dissent, together with their reasons, to be entered in the minutes, and the whole proceedings shall be submitted to Parliament along with the Annual Report on the Gallery, which will in future accompany the Estimate.

In cases admitting of no delay, where the Director may have completed a purchase before a meeting of the Board could be called, the approval or disapproval of the Trustees on receiving the report will be recorded as above.

As offers of pictures may be sometimes made to the Trustees directly, and as the Trustees might occasionally be disposed to take the initiative in suggesting the purchase of pictures, such proposals or suggestions may be made by them after the Director's report has been disposed of. The decision of the Director on such proposals, after due inquiry, would be final; but the Trustees will have the power of recording a protest in the minutes, as above.

The Trustees may also make any suggestions they desire respecting the management of the establishment or of the Gallery; but on all such suggestions the decision of the Director will be final. The Trustees, if they wish it, having the suggestions and the decision recorded in the minutes.

The appointments of attendants and of all the officers rest with this Board, and all recommendations to the Treasury should be made on the responsibility of the Director.

Two of the Trustees will attest by their signatures the correctness of the general report of the Director respecting the state of the pictures in the Gallery, such report being a statement of facts only, irrespective of any recommendations based thereupon.

The Trustees, or any one of them, will communicate from time to time with Her Majesty's Government officially on the affairs of the National Gallery when they think fit, and lend to the Director their assistance, co-operation, and advice in any steps to be taken in respect of them.

Subject, therefore, to such regulations and directions as may from time to time be issued by my Lords, the management of the National Gallery, and the care and ordering of such national property as may be deposited therein, will henceforward be vested in Trustees and a Director; and my Lords entertain a strong hope, that although the relation of the Trustees and the Director may appear anomalous, yet that the system will in practice work harmoniously, and that it will be found, that while on the one hand the responsibility and authority of the Director remain clearly defined and paramount, yet that the publicity to be given to the proceedings at the meetings of the Trustees, when a difference of opinion arises, will have its due influence on the judgment of the Director, and render a resort to the alternative herein provided of the rarest possible occurrence.

THE DIRECTOR'S DUTIES.

THE chief duties of the Director, in addition to his functions at the Board of Trustees, will consist in the selection and purchase, or recommendation for purchase, of pictures for the National Gallery, and in the arrangement, description, and conservation of the collection.

One of the most important duties of the Director, and one which will require great care and attention, will be to construct a correct history of every picture in the collection, including its repairs, and describing accurately its present condition, which history will be continued from time to time by new entries as occasion may require.

The selection of pictures must, of course, be left in a great measure to the judgment of the Director, aided by the Trustees, but my Lords are of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to fine pictures for sale abroad. As regards the finer works of art in this country, it may be assumed that, although they may change hands, they will not leave our shores, whereas the introduction of fine works from abroad would form a positive addition to the treasures of art in England.

My Lords are also of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to good specimens of the Italian schools, including those of the earlier masters. It must, however, be clearly understood that their Lordships do not intend in any way to fetter the Trustees and Director in their choice, but that they must use their discretion as circumstances arise.

My Lords propose, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, to insert annually in the Estimate for the National Gallery a sum expressly for the purchase of pictures. This sum need not be annually expended, but might accumulate, and thus enable the Trustees and Director to purchase a fine collection at once, if such an opportunity should offer.

If cases of sudden emergency should arise, it will be competent for the Director to purchase a picture out of the sum so voted, and as he will do this entirely on his own responsibility, it will be necessary that the reasons for the purchase should be fully stated in writing, and placed on record at the next ensuing meeting of the Trustees.

In the event of the Director recommending a larger purchase than the grant at the disposal of the Treasury can meet, his recommendation and the opinion of the Trustees thereon, after being inserted on the minutes, must be forwarded to my Lords for their consideration.

My Lords are of opinion that, for the present, the loan or temporary deposit of pictures in the National Gallery should not be permitted.

If it shall be decided by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Director,
to ..

to remove any picture from the collection, either for the purpose of lending it to some provincial collection, or as a permanent measure, a report stating the reasons for this must be made to my Lords, and their sanction obtained.

The Director will prepare and issue, with the sanction of the Trustees, rules and instructions for the guidance of the officers and attendants in their duty, and he will in like manner frame regulations for the admission of students and others to make copies in the galleries, which rules and regulations, with any changes made from time to time, must be appended to the general report which the Director is to make annually to the Treasury.

TRAVELLING AGENT.

IN order to enable the Trustees and Director the more easily to acquire fine pictures that may be offered for sale on the Continent, my Lords propose to appoint "a travelling agent," with a salary of 300 *l.* a year, whose duties will be to visit the private collections of distinguished families abroad, ascertaining and describing the contents, and obtaining the earliest information of any intended sale. The agent will be paid his travelling and personal expenses on a scale hereafter to be fixed.

The officer next in rank to the Director will be

THE KEEPER AND SECRETARY.

THE Committee of the House of Commons recommend the abolition of the office of "Keeper," but, as it is essential to the safe custody of the valuable collection and the security of the building that a responsible person should reside at the Gallery, my Lords are of opinion that the functions of Secretary to the Director and the Board of Trustees should be performed by an officer who is also well qualified to perform the duties of Keeper, and that thus a joint office of Keeper and Secretary should be created.

The Keeper and Secretary will have a salary of 750 *l.* a year. He will reside in the building, occupying the rooms heretofore occupied by the Sub-keeper and Secretary, with the present Board-room as his office; he will be allowed fuel for the office-room only, and the conditions in regard to taxes payable for the private rooms he occupies will remain unaltered.

This officer will have a most important duty to perform, which will impose upon him, for years to come, great labour and much research. In a Paper on the future management of the National Gallery, published in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee, at page 788, are the following remarks:

The idea of a catalogue of the Masters who might, sooner or later, be represented in a National Gallery, has occurred to many; but the actual formation of such a list has only been recently undertaken according to a plan suggested by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and for his Royal Highness's use. With reference to that list, I may add, that the Catalogue of Italian Masters was prepared by myself, and that relating to the other Schools by Mr. Wornum. The series cannot be considered complete; there are probably both omissions and redundancies; but it may at least be taken as the groundwork for such a guide.

I proceed to consider the question of efficient superintendence—an object to be best accomplished, I think, on two principles—a division of labour, and individual responsibility. The qualifications for connoisseurship are various, and are rarely united in one and the same person. The connoisseur should first possess the artist's knowledge with regard to pictorial merit in an absolute sense, independently of names of Masters and historical associations. He should, in the next place, be thoroughly acquainted with the history of Schools, and the practice, including the changes of style, of individual painters. He should possess an extensive knowledge of the principal works of the Masters, and of the vicissitudes of those works, in regard to change of place, possessors, and price. The connoisseur should further be acquainted with the works of the imitators of such Masters; he should be aware of the number of repetitions of a given Master's productions, with more or less assistance from scholars, and should ascertain which is the best of those repetitions.

This acquaintance with the examples of painting is generally acquired—more or less accurately, and never completely—by long experience only, and certainly cannot be acquired without experience; but it has always to be learnt afresh by every new student,

with very little assistance from the labours of previous investigators. In order to amass and preserve an important part at least of the knowledge necessary for these objects, it would be desirable to form, by degrees, catalogues of the works of all the more distinguished Masters; on the principle of Passavant's Catalogue of the works of Raphael (the most satisfactory both in plan and execution of any list of the kind). Other works having the same object would be of assistance; such as Orsini's Enumeration of the works of Pietro Perugino; Rigollot's Catalogue of those of Leonardo da Vinci; the Catalogues of Waagen, Michiels and others, of the works of Van Eyck; Ticozzi's Description of those of Titian; Pungileoni's List of Correggio's works; Stirling's Catalogues of the works of Velasquez and Murillo; and, last not least, Smith's Catalogue Raisonné.

A labour of this description would be best undertaken by a Secretary, who might receive, in addition to his salary, an occasional allowance for travelling, with a view to rectify and enlarge his catalogues, and to collect information respecting pictures for sale. Such a Secretary should be freed from the ordinary duties of keeping minutes of proceedings and conducting unimportant correspondence, although he should be fully cognisant of all such transactions, and might, in especial cases, undertake such duties himself; an assistant-secretary would, however, be indispensable.

A tabular form, like the following, might be adopted for the catalogues. Should the observations be too copious to be so inserted (as might often happen in the case of "Remarks"), a reference might be made to one of the volumes intended to contain such fuller notices; among those more circumstantial memoranda there should be references to all writers of authority who describe the picture or trace its history. In such notes, also, the state of the picture, at a given time, should, as far as description can answer the purpose, be recorded; and if the work has not been engraved, a description of the composition should be given, and should be referred to under the head "Subject." The known prices of pictures, whether disposed of at sales or by private contract, should, in like manner, be recorded. Lost pictures should also be noticed, with references to the authors who describe them; thus, several Giorgiones, enumerated by Ridolfi and others, are at present unknown, but may not possibly yet come to light. Lastly, destroyed pictures; such as those of Titian and others, destroyed by fire in the Ducal Palace at Venice, in 1576, should be described; as original sketches, or even copies of such works, would possess a more than ordinary interest.

Name of Master (for example) PIETRO PERUGINO.

1. *Number.**—1-15. An Altar-piece, originally in the Church of S. Pietro Maggiore, at Perugia, ornamented with a lunette above, and with smaller pictures in the predella and pilasters. Two circular pictures over the adjoining doors of the choir formed part of the decoration. The predella contained five pictures, the pilasters six; making, with the lunette, the two circular pictures, and the altar-piece itself, 15 pictures.

2. *Subject.*—Subject of the altar-piece, the Ascension. The lunette contained a representation of the Almighty with two Angels. The subjects of the three centre pictures of the predella were the Adoration of the Kings, the Baptism, and the Resurrection; the remaining two were half figures of S. Costanzo and S. Ercolano. The pilasters were adorned with half figures of the following saints: S. Benedetto, S. Scolastica, S. Mauro, S. Placido, S. Flavia, and S. Pietro Abate, founder, and first abbot of the convent. The two circular pictures contained figures of David and Isaiah.

3. *Size.*—Altar-piece, 10 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 8 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The three subjects of the predella, each 1 foot 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 2 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The half figures of saints, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Measures of the others unknown.

4. *On what Material painted.*—All originally on wood. The altar-piece is now transferred to cloth, as are also the three half figures of saints in the Vatican Gallery.

5. *In what Method.*—Oil.

6. *Inscription and Date; Peculiar Marks.*—

7. *In what Place, Gallery, or Collection.*—The altar-piece is in the Public Gallery at Lyons. The three predella pictures, from the New Testament, are in the Public Gallery at Rouen, where they are incorrectly attributed to Raphael. Three half figures of saints, S. Benedetto, S. Placido, and S. Flavia, are in the Gallery of the Vatican. The other five half figures of saints returned to Perugia, and are in the sacristy of S. Pietro Maggiore. Where the other three pictures now are, the lunette and the two circular pictures of Prophets, is unknown.

8. *Repetitions, where.*—An inferior repetition of the principal subject, the Ascension, altered only in some colours of the draperies, is in the Duomo of Borgo S. Sepolchro.

9. *Copies,*

* Each work should be numbered for the sake of easy reference. Pictures might be enumerated as the historical materials come to hand; a chronological order is unnecessary in such notes, although it might be attended to in a catalogue formed from them. In cases like the present, where an altar decoration consisted of several pictures, the number of works should be specified.

9. *Copies, where.*—Copies, in water colour, of the two round pictures of Prophets, are in the sacristy of S. Pietro Maggiore, at Perugia. The same figures were also copied by Raphael when young, in his sketch-book preserved in the Venetian Academy.

10. *Engravings.*—

11. *Original Drawings and Studies for the Work, where.*—

12. *General History. Remarks.*—Painted 1495, for S. Pietro Maggiore, in Perugia. Removed from the high altar to a chapel in the same church in 1751. When in the chapel (if not before), the pictures of the predella and pilasters were protected with glass; what became of the lunette and the two circular pictures is unknown; the rest were taken to Paris during the French occupation of Italy, in 1797. The altar-piece was ultimately, in 1815, presented to Lyons by Pope Pius VII., when the smaller pictures, with the exception of the three at Rouen, returned to Italy. See also vol. , p. .

The great and useful work thus detailed will be compiled by the Keeper and Secretary, under the supervision of the Director. The other duties of the Keeper and Secretary will be to attend the meetings of the Board, to draw up and prepare the minutes, and to conduct all the necessary official correspondence.

Any recommendations relating to the establishment, made by the Secretary to the Board, must be approved by the Director before they are so submitted.

He will receive his instructions from the Director, and must implicitly follow them in every respect as regards the arrangements, both in Trafalgar Square and Marlborough House.

He will prepare proper pay-lists for the Paymaster General, and will transmit to the Commissioners of Audit monthly statements and a yearly account, properly vouched.

The admission of artists and others, to copy pictures, will be superintended by the Keeper, under the regulations to be issued by the Director.

The compilation and continuation of the Historical Catalogues of the pictures forming the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square and Marlborough House (which are sold to the public) will be undertaken by the Keeper in his capacity of Secretary, as a part of his ordinary duties, subject to the revision and approval of the Director.

As regards the sale of catalogues, my Lords are of opinion that the course followed in other cases should be adopted here, and that in lieu of applying the proceeds of the sale of the catalogues in diminution of the charge for the National Gallery, the sums so received should be paid to Her Majesty's Paymaster General at Whitehall, who will pay the same into the Exchequer, and the whole charge will henceforward be voted by the House of Commons on Estimate.

My Lords are also of opinion, that it is not necessary to open an account at the Bank of England for the National Gallery, as has heretofore been done. The sums voted can be imprested to the Paymaster General, who will make all payments on lists or orders to be furnished him by the Keeper and Secretary, countersigned by the Director; and the office of the Paymaster being in Whitehall, close to Trafalgar Square, no inconvenience will be likely to arise.

The Keeper and Secretary will be authorised, with the sanction of the Director, to make demands on the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, according to established regulations, for the necessary paper, printed forms, &c.

For any repairs or alteration to the building, or for furniture, or other services falling within the department of the Commissioners of Public Works, it will be necessary that an application should be made in writing to this Board by the Director himself, and not in the first instance to the Office of Works.

TRAVELLING CHARGES.

IN the event of its being desirable that the Director or Keeper should travel with a view to the interests of the Gallery, a statement of the object will be submitted to the Trustees in the first instance, and afterwards to the Treasury, for the sanction of my Lords, with the remarks of the Trustees, if any, thereon; and if approved by their Lordships, they shall define in their sanction the extent to which the costs of such journey will be allowed, in accordance with

the rules in analogous cases. At the conclusion of any such journey undertaken, a special report in respect thereto shall be made by the Director or Keeper, as the case may be.

As regards the "Travelling Agent," it is probable that he will be absent from this country during the greater part of the year, and my Lords have fixed his salary at a moderate rate, in consideration of the additional allowance to which he will be entitled while absent on his professional duties on the Continent.

This officer will be required to keep a diary, which can be produced when called for, in order to satisfy his employers that he has been sufficiently industrious and active, and he will also be required to present a report, at the conclusion of each journey, of his proceedings.

As regards "the Accountant," my Lords are of opinion that it will be better not to make a special appointment, but to employ some experienced Treasury officer to establish a proper system of account, and periodically to give his assistance in carrying out the same, for which services he will be specially remunerated.

As regards "the Attendants," my Lords approve of the following:—

In Trafalgar Square,

- 3 Curators.
- 1 Porter.
- 2 Assistant Porters.
- 1 Housemaid
- 1 Assistant Housemaid.
- 1 Messenger.
- 1 Policeman.

10

At Marlborough House,

- 2 Curators.
- 2 Assistant Porters.
- 2 Assistant Housemaids.

6

Write to each of the following noblemen and gentlemen (the present Trustees of the National Gallery):—

The Marquis of Northampton.
The Earl of Ripon.
The Earl of Aberdeen.
Marquis of Lansdowne.
Samuel Rogers, Esq.
The Duke of Sutherland.
The Earl of Ellesmere.

Lord Monteagle.
Sir James Graham.
Lord Overstone.
Lord Ashburton.
William Russell, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq.

Transmitting, to each a copy of this Minute, and acquaint them respectively that it will give my Lords the greatest satisfaction if they will permit this Board to continue them as Trustees of the National Gallery under the new system established by this Minute.

Add, that it has been the object of my Lords to carry out to the best of their power the views and recommendations of the Committee of the House of Commons, and their Lordships feel convinced that, if the existing Trustees will continue to exhibit the same lively interest for the good of the Gallery for which they have been so long conspicuous, the most favourable results for the future may be anticipated.

Acquaint them further, that so soon as my Lords shall have received an intimation of their acceptance of the office of Trustees, a formal written confirmation of appointment will be issued.

Write to the Comptroller of the Stationery, acquainting him of the arrangements

ments respecting the supply of stationery to the National Gallery on requisition from the Keeper and Secretary, as specified herein.

Transmit copy of the Minute to the Commissioners of Audit.

Acquaint the Paymaster General that in future all payments, whether to the attendants of the Gallery, for salaries, or for purchase of pictures, will have to be made by him upon lists or orders, signed by the Keeper and Secretary, countersigned by the Director, and that imprests from the vote of Parliament will be made to him from time to time upon requisition.

Let warrants be prepared for the signature of my Lords, appointing—

Sir C. Lock Eastlake	-	-	-	-	Director.
Mr. Wornum	-	-	-	-	Keeper and Secretary.
Mr. Otto Mündler	-	-	-	-	Travelling Agent.

1856.

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 5 March 1856.

REPORT - - - - - p. 10

APPENDIX.

1. Treasury Minute, 27 March 1855	p. 15
2. Letter from the Earl of Ellesmere to James Wilson, Esq.	p. 15
3. Names, Dates of Appointment, and Salaries of the Officers and Attendants	p. 16
4. Regulations for Officers and Attendants	p. 16
5. Details respecting Pictures recently purchased for the National Gallery, and referred to in the Report	p. 24
6. Account relating to the purchase of Pictures	p. 29
7. Minutes and Correspondence respecting Operations in the National Gallery	p. 29
8. Report from Mr. Mulready and Mr. Seguiet respecting the state of some Pictures in Marlborough House	p. 30
9. Letter from the Director to the Trustees.	p. 31

REPORT.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 5 March 1856.

IN this, the first general Report on the National Gallery which, in obedience to directions from the Treasury, I have the honour to submit, I have included notices, more or less full of the principal proceedings that have taken place since the re-constitution of the establishment; together with various details, which may, now or hereafter, be useful in furnishing information respecting the present system of management.

The documents which, with that view, and with the sanction of the Trustees, I have selected, are for the most part inserted in the Appendix. Of those documents the Treasury Minute, dated 27th March 1855, and which stands first in order, will be referred to as the foundation of the altered establishment of the National Gallery, and as containing the leading regulations by which the Trustees, the Director, and other officers are guided.

In that Minute your Lordships propose "to continue the present Board of Trustees (with the exception of the members *ex officio*), if the noblemen and gentlemen composing it will continue to act."

The Trustees of the National Gallery at the date of the Minute were:—The Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Samuel Rogers, Esq., the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Monteagle, Sir James Graham, Lord Overstone, Lord Ashburton, William Russell, Esq., Thomas Baring, Esq., the Marquis of Northampton.

Such Trustees having been severally consulted accordingly, two declined, on the ground of ill health, to be re-appointed, Samuel Rogers, Esq., since deceased, and the Earl of Ellesmere. A copy of the Earl of Ellesmere's letter, in reply to the communication from the Treasury, will be found in the Appendix (p. 15).

The remaining Trustees were re-appointed by Treasury Warrant, dated 3rd January 1856. With reference to that date, the Warrant contains the following clause: "And we do hereby direct, that all acts and matters done by them in their capacity of Trustees aforesaid, up to the date hereof, shall be as valid and effectual as if this Warrant had borne the date of the Treasury Minute aforesaid."

The Director, the Keeper and Secretary, and the Travelling Agent were appointed by Treasury Warrants, dated 2nd July 1855.

The number of attendants was fixed by the Treasury Minute referred to. That number, as compared with the corresponding list in the former establishment, contains two additional attendants, a messenger, and a policeman.

The

The names, dates of appointment, and salaries of the officers and attendants, are stated in the Appendix.

The establishment having been thus formed, the appointments having been made, and general regulations having been issued, it remained to define the special duties of the Officers and Attendants.

The instructions which have reference to the functions of the Trustees, and the instructions under which the Director acts, are contained in the before-mentioned Treasury Minute. The instructions which relate to the rest of the establishment have been prepared in accordance with the following provision in that Minute :—

“The Director will prepare and issue, with the sanction of the Trustees, rules and instructions for the guidance of the officers and attendants in their duty ; and he will in like manner frame regulations for the admission of students and others to make copies in the galleries, which rules and regulations, with any changes made from time to time, must be appended to the general Report which the Director is to make annually to the Treasury.”

The regulations referred to have been prepared accordingly, and having received the sanction of the Trustees, have been inserted in the Appendix, as directed.

The Report which I have now to submit is divided into two parts, one relating to the purchase of pictures, the other relating to the state of the galleries, the proceedings of the Board, and the details of the establishment.

REPORT ON THE PURCHASE OF PICTURES.

During the last Session the House of Commons voted the sum of 17,696*l.* “for the establishment and expenses of the National Gallery,” for the year ending 31st March 1856, a portion of that grant, amounting to 3,316*l.*, being appropriated to the repayment of sums previously advanced for various purposes.

Of the remainder of such grant, 10,000 *l.* was appropriated to the purchase of pictures. The duties of the Director, with reference to the employment of that sum for such purpose, are defined by instructions, occurring under various heads, in the before-mentioned Treasury Minute. (pp. 4, 5, 7.)

On 6th August 1855, I submitted to the Trustees a proposal for the purchase of certain pictures on the Continent, together estimated by me at the sum of 10,000 *l.* As I considered that, while travelling on the Continent with a view to the acquisition of those works, other favourable opportunities might arise, I proposed further, that, in the event of some of the contemplated purchases not taking effect, a certain sum, to be determined by the Trustees, should be placed at my disposal, to meet such possible cases. The following was the resolution of the Trustees thereupon :—

“*Resolved*,—That the Trustees concur in the views expressed by Sir Charles Eastlake in the letter which has been just read. With respect to that part of it in which he invites the Trustees to name a certain sum to be placed at his disposal, they find, that although the negotiations contemplated would absorb the 10,000*l.* voted by Parliament for the purchase of pictures, yet as some of those negotiations may not take effect, they think that the portion of that sum to be placed at his disposal, under such circumstances, should be 3,000*l.*”

“*Resolved*,—That a copy of the letter referred to, and of this Minute, be transmitted to the Treasury.”

Copies of the letter and resolution having been transmitted accordingly, the recommendation of the Trustees was sanctioned by Treasury Letter, dated 11th August 1855.

The copy of the letter so transmitted to the Treasury, was, by direction of the Trustees, marked “Confidential.” It is the opinion of the Trustees that, in general, communications respecting pictures which may hereafter be selected for purchase, and respecting proposed or pending negotiations, can only be made known, consistently with the recognised objects of the National Gallery, to the Trustees and to the authorities at the Treasury.

Of the negotiations at first proposed, which might have absorbed the grant of 10,000*l.*, some were found to be either for the present impracticable or altogether inexpedient. The estimated cost of the pictures, the purchase of which was indefinitely postponed or relinquished, exceeded 3,000*l.*, the sum which, under

such circumstances, was to be placed at my disposal. Having met with opportunities of obtaining certain pictures eligible, in my judgment, for the National Gallery, I proceeded, according to the authority committed to me, to enter into or to authorise negotiations for the purchase of the same.

Eighteen pictures were so purchased, the entire cost of which was 3,183*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Details respecting each picture are in the Appendix.

According to instructions in the Treasury Minute before quoted, I duly reported the above purchases to the Trustees, partly, and as far as then completed, on 12th November 1855, and entirely, with the necessary details, on 4th February 1856.

In my statement of 12th November, I also reported a negotiation for a picture by Mantegna, not comprehended in the list submitted in August last. That picture was ultimately purchased for the sum of 1,125*l.* 12*s.* Particulars respecting it will be found in the Appendix.

On the same occasion, 12th November 1855, I submitted a proposal respecting a picture by Paul Veronese, concerning which I had received information, and which shortly after arrived in England.

The picture referred to was subsequently purchased for the sum of 1,977*l.* Details respecting it are in the Appendix.

Of the pictures above enumerated, which have been purchased on the Continent, one only, the Mantegna, is as yet arrived in this country; but the case has not as yet been forwarded to the National Gallery. The Paul Veronese, having been sent to London for my inspection, is the only work purchased from the grant for the year ending 31st March 1856, which has, at this date, been placed in the National Gallery.

The account relating to the purchase of pictures, and balanced with the sum appropriated to such purpose, will be found in the Appendix.

Such is the extent of the transactions hitherto undertaken. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I have had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the qualifications and competency of Mr. Mündler, the Travelling Agent, for the important duties which necessarily devolve upon him.

The second portion of the Report which I have the honour to submit relates to the state of the National Collection, the proceedings of the Board, and the details of the establishment.

Among the duties of the Director before adverted to, he is required to attend to "the arrangement, description, and conservation of the collection." (Treasury Minute, p. 4.)

ARRANGEMENT of the PICTURES.

The arrangement of the pictures, both in the apartments in Trafalgar-square and in those at Marlborough House, is not, and cannot under existing circumstances be, such as to display all the pictures advantageously.

In Marlborough House the unavoidable crowding of the pictures, sometimes in situations imperfectly lighted, is known to be temporary; but although the time is approaching when those pictures must be removed, I am not aware that any other locality has as yet been proposed for them.

Since the important donation of the Vernon Gallery, the pictures of the English school, which were formerly in Trafalgar-square, have, with very few exceptions, been removed to Marlborough House. The collection in Marlborough House may therefore be regarded as the nucleus of a future English Gallery of Art.

Although donations can scarcely be said to be invited by the mode in which pictures of the English school are now exhibited, yet donations or bequests may, ere long, be such as to render the apartments in Marlborough House altogether insufficient for the reception of pictures so added to the collection.

The result of the proceedings in Chancery respecting the Turner bequest may add to this department of the National Gallery an extensive series of the works of that master; and it should be borne in mind that the condition on which those works can become national property is, that a proper place should be provided for them within ten years from the decease, in 1851, of the testator.

On these grounds, I have to call your Lordships' attention to the necessity of providing some other locality for the English works of art now in Marlborough House.

House. I beg also to recommend that such other locality may be sufficiently ample and well lighted to display satisfactorily the present collection, and its future possible additions.

With regard to the plan recently proposed, and received with such universal favour, for the establishment of a gallery exclusively for portraits, I observe that, the annexation of such a gallery to either of the present collections in Trafalgar-square or in Marlborough House, would be another reason for providing additional room.

The arrangement of pictures by the old masters is a subject which will at a future time require much consideration; but in the building in Trafalgar-square, in which the space is becoming insufficient for the proper display of the pictures hitherto collected, it is impossible at present to adhere to any regular system. Additional pictures will require to be placed, not always according to schools and epochs, but where they can, for a time at least, be duly exhibited and inspected; consequently various works will by degrees be unavoidably removed to less eligible situations.

A new building having been recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons, a remedy for the inconvenience to which I have adverted will, it is presumed, be provided; but even if the site and plan of that building were already determined, several years would necessarily elapse before it could be fit for the reception of pictures; the new gallery at Munich was ten years in building, the new gallery at Dresden scarcely less. The question is, where are pictures to be placed in the meanwhile? The most feasible plan seems to be that recommended by the late Lord Colborne, to add on the north side of the present National Gallery a long room or corridor, which might be supported on iron columns, so as to encroach as little as possible on the barracks on that side. As there is a narrow courtlet or passage separating the north wall of the National Gallery from the barracks, the actual encroachment would not require to be more than six or eight feet, unless an ample portico in that situation should be considered desirable in itself with reference to the barracks. If, however, a portico of any kind should be considered objectionable, it would be possible to support such an additional room without columns, but by means of iron beams ending in cantilevers, so as not to encroach at all on the barracks. The only inconvenience in that case, as in the other, would be the darkening to a certain extent of the dwelling-rooms below. The construction of a room supported on cantilevers would require that the Gallery should be closed for a much longer period than the usual vacation; but supposing columns to be employed, it would not be necessary that the gallery should, on account of the proposed addition, be closed at all.

DESCRIPTION of the PICTURES.

"The compilation and continuation of the historical catalogues of the pictures forming the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square and in Marlborough House (which are sold to the public) will be undertaken by the Keeper in his capacity of Secretary as a part of his ordinary duties, subject to the approval and revision of the Director." (Treasury Minute, p. 7.) A catalogue of another kind will be undertaken by the Director alone.

"One of the most important duties of the Director, and one which will require great care and attention, will be to construct a correct history of every picture in the collection, including its repairs, and describing accurately its present condition, which history will be continued from time to time by new entries as occasion may require." (Treasury Minute, p. 4.) The occupations consequent on the new arrangements of the establishment have prevented me as yet from proceeding to any great extent with the catalogue referred to. The description when complete will be verified by two Trustees. "Two of the Trustees will attest by their signatures the correctness of the general Report of the Director, respecting the state of the pictures in the Gallery, such Report being a statement of facts only, irrespective of any recommendations based thereupon." (Treasury Minute, p. 40.)

Recommendations may nevertheless be submitted to the Trustees and, subject to their sanction, to the Treasury. In the event of an Act of Parliament being passed authorising the sale of any portion of the national collection, I shall be prepared to recommend that various pictures, including a portion of the Minden

pictures, and some of the less valuable or superfluous specimens in the Gallery, should be disposed of; whether by public sale, or by lending such pictures to museums in other capitals of the United Kingdom, or to provincial collections, will remain to be determined. I shall also be prepared to express my opinion, or the opinion of competent authorities, respecting the present designations of some pictures in the collection.

In connection with the historical description of works in the Gallery, I have to report that, in accordance with a suggestion in Parliament on 20th July last, and which appeared to receive the approval of the Government, I have, with the sanction of the Trustees, proceeded to append to every picture a description of the subject; the date, when known, of the birth and death of the artist, and the school of painting to which he belonged.

The catalogue of the works of painters, undertaken by the Keeper, is in progress.

CONSERVATION of the PICTURES.

The Treasury Minute before referred to contains no specific directions with regard to the conservation of the pictures in the collection, but the opinions and recommendations on that subject in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the National Gallery in 1853, may, it is conceived, be generally consulted with advantage by the Director. (Report, p. xiii.)

The late Keeper had reported to the Trustees the state of the Baroccio (No. 29) in the Gallery, and, on the authority of a Commission, had recommended its relining. That operation has been since completed. The minutes and correspondence on the subject will be found in the Appendix.

The other operations, of which notices will be found in the Appendix, are less important. Two pictures only were varnished during the vacation. I satisfied myself that the varnish used for the purpose was an essential-oil varnish.

The backs of all the pictures were cleansed during the last vacation, and measures are in progress for protecting the backs of the pictures permanently from dust. Some pictures, with the sanction of the Trustees, and in accordance with the suggestions in the Parliamentary Report referred to, have been protected with glass. The chief improvement, however, in the appearance of the pictures in the Gallery is the result of the frequent and careful removal of dust from their surface. I have entrusted this operation, subject to my directions, to Mr. John Bentley, whose care and experience are generally known. The material he employs for this operation is cotton, the surface of the picture being previously moistened or not, according to the state of the surface, and according to other circumstances.

Among the pictures of the English school in Marlborough House several are in an unsatisfactory state. Those to which I refer more particularly are "The Village Festival" and "The Blind Fiddler," by Sir David Wilkie, the picture of "Edith finding the Body of Harold," by Hilton, and more than one by Etty. During the management of the late Keeper, Mr. Mulready and Mr. Seguiet were called in to assist him in deciding whether it was expedient that any measures should be taken with a view to arrest the progress of decay or mischief in those pictures. After careful inspection those gentlemen recommended postponing any remedies, in order to ascertain by a later examination whether the evil be, or be not, on the increase. The two pictures by Sir D. Wilkie were at the same time placed under glass. Having again recently examined the English pictures, Mr. Mulready and Mr. Seguiet are of opinion that the evils referred to have not increased, and with regard to the Wilkies, they do not recommend that the cracks should be stopped at present.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Various arrangements conducted under the direction of the Office of Works, with a view to the cleanliness, ventilation, and safety of the buildings, are in progress.

BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Since the reconstitution of the National Gallery, the following pictures have been bequeathed to the collection:—

Titian.—"Noli me Tangere." Painted on canvas; measure, 3 feet 7 inches high, 2 feet 11½ inches wide. Formerly in the Orleans collection.

Guido.—"Head of Christ, crowned with Thorns." Painted on wood; measure, 1 foot 9½ inches high, 1 foot 4 inches wide; oval. Formerly in the collection of Benjamin West, P. R. A.

Giorgione.—"A Knight in Armour." Painted on wood; measure, 1 foot 3½ inches high, 10¾ inches wide. Formerly in the collection of Benjamin West, P. R. A.

The above three pictures were bequeathed by the late Samuel Rogers, Esq. They were placed in the National Gallery, 29th January 1856.

Pordenone.—"Half Figure of an Apostle." Painted on canvas; measure, 4 feet 11 inches high, 3 feet 9 inches wide. Said to have come from a church in the territory of Venice.

Presented by the Cavaliere Vallati, Rome; placed in the National Gallery by direction of the Trustees, 6th February 1856.

Sir Godfrey Kneller.—"Portrait of John Smith, the Engraver." Painted on canvas; measure, 2 feet 5¼ inches high, 2 feet ¼ inch wide. On the back of the picture is fastened a paper, with the inscription, written by Kneller, "Johannes Smith, Godfridus Kneller fecit et dono dedit, 1696."

Presented by William Smith, Esq. Inspected and accepted by the Trustees on 3rd March 1856.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

Your obedient humble Servant,
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

COPY of a TREASURY MINUTE, dated 27th March 1855, Reconstituting the ESTABLISHMENT of the NATIONAL GALLERY.

(See pages 1 to 9 of this Return).

APPENDIX, No. 2.

LETTER from the Earl of Ellesmere to James Wilson, Esq.

(Referred to in the Director's Report, page 10.)

Sir,

Worsley, Manchester, 3 August 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, inclosing a copy of a Treasury Minute, of 27th March, relating to the future management of the National Gallery, and which also does me the honour of inviting me to continue as a Trustee of that institution.

I am sensible of the honour conferred by that invitation, but, for the following reasons, I think I shall best consult the advantages of the public service by declining it. I infer from the recommendation (No. 4) of the Committee, on whose Report the Minute of their Lordships is founded, that the number of present Trustees is considered, if not excessive, more than sufficiently numerous. During Sir Robert Peel's administration I thought it my duty

to represent to him that the state of my health rendered my attendance on the Board so casual and precarious as to make my retirement advisable.

Sir Robert wished me to remain, at least till some general measure of revision or reorganisation should be effected. Such measure being now in progress, and the reasons for my representation to him having unhappily lost none of their weight in the interval, I consider it obvious that a diminution of the number of Trustees, a thing in itself desirable, if not necessary, may be commenced with great convenience in my person.

I have troubled you with these details, unimportant in themselves, to avoid incurring the erroneous construction that I disapprove of any part of the contemplated arrangements, with respect either to those arrangements themselves, or the individuals designated. In both respects they appear to me unexceptionable, and well calculated to secure the important purposes for which they are devised.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Egerton Ellesmere.*

APPENDIX, No. 3.

NAMES, DATES of APPOINTMENT, and SALARIES of the OFFICERS and ATTENDANTS.

No.	NAME.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.		
				£.	s.	d.
OFFICERS.						
1	Sir Charles Lock Eastlake - -	Director - -	2 July - 1855	1,000	-	-
2	Mr. Ralph Nicholson Wornum - -	Keeper and Secretary.	2 July - 1855	750	-	-
3	„ Otto Mündler - - -	Travelling Agent	2 July - 1855	300	-	-
ATTENDANTS.						
4	Mr. John Peter Wildsmith - -	Curator - -	15 April - 1824	109	4	-
5	„ Thomas Rimer - - -	Curator - -	29 Oct. - 1827	109	4	-
6	„ William Hillier Bailly - -	Curator - -	9 April - 1838	109	4	-
7	„ Nathaniel Palmer - - -	Curator - -	11 Sept. - 1850	109	4	-
8	„ Robert Rudland - - -	Curator - -	25 March 1854	109	4	-
9	Henry Newham - - -	Porter - -	14 June - 1854	80	-	-
10	George Laskey - - -	Messenger -	3 Sept. - 1855	70	-	-
11	Michael Callaghan - - -	Assistant Porter	5 Feb. - 1838	62	8	-
12	William Callard - - -	Assistant Porter	19 Feb. - 1848	62	8	-
13	Archibald Archer - - -	Assistant Porter	31 July - 1850	46	16	-
14	Augustus George Chisholm - -	Assistant Porter	11 April - 1853	46	16	-
15	Martha Hirst - - -	Housemaid -	28 April - 1824	50	-	-
16	Elizabeth Slade - - -	Assistant do. -	9 April - 1838	20	16	-
17	Margaret Adlard - - -	Assistant do. -	23 Oct. - 1848	20	16	-
18	Sarah Penton - - -	Assistant do. -	31 July - 1850	20	16	-

5 March 1856.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

REGULATIONS FOR OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.

DUTIES OF THE KEEPER AND SECRETARY.

General Instructions.

THE National Gallery comprehends not only the establishment in Trafalgar-square, but a branch establishment in part of Marlborough House, where, for the present, a portion of the national collection is placed. General regulations respecting the National Gallery are to be understood to have reference to both establishments.

The chief responsibilities of the Keeper and Secretary are, to attend to the safety of the buildings;

buildings; the conservation of the works of art, in so far as the means employed for such conservation may belong to the Keeper's prescribed duties; the cleanliness of the apartments and of the buildings generally, within and without; the ventilation and due temperature, according to the season, of the rooms in which the national pictures are placed; the superintendence, according to regulations, of the curators, assistants, and servants belonging to, or occasionally employed on, the establishments; and the maintenance of order among the public visitors, as well as among the artists or others present in the rooms on private days. The details of the above duties are hereinafter stated.

The ordinary official duties of the Keeper and Secretary are, "to attend the meetings of the Board, to draw up and prepare the Minutes, and to conduct all the necessary official correspondence." (See Treasury Minute, 27th March 1855, page 7.)

As regards the accounts, "he will prepare proper pay-lists for the Paymaster-General, and will transmit to the Commissioners of Audit monthly statements and a yearly statement, properly vouched." (Treasury Minute above referred to, page 7.) For the preparation of such monthly and yearly statements, he will keep regular accounts of all expenditure and receipts, according to a plan to be approved by the accountant employed by the Treasury for such purpose, and whose duty it will be "to establish a proper system of account, and periodically to give his assistance in carrying out the same." (Treasury Minute, page 8.)

The admission of artists and others, to copy pictures, will be superintended by the Keeper, under the regulations hereinafter stated.

The historical catalogues sold in the Gallery will receive additions and corrections, inserted, as required, by the Keeper, subject to the revision of the Director.

The Register of the works of the principal masters in the various Schools of Painting, will be compiled according to a tabular form similar to that cited in the Treasury Minute before referred to, page 6; and, in general, in the order, as regards the selection of schools, indicated in the instructions on this subject.

Safety of the Buildings.

The Keeper is referred to a letter on this subject, dated 14th August 1855, and addressed by the Director to the Secretary of the Treasury. Whatever precautions may, in consequence of that representation, have been adopted in the building in Trafalgar-square, it is obvious that much will still depend on the care and vigilance of the inmates.

The Keeper will see that the flues are cleansed periodically, and at such intervals as circumstances may require; and in this the directions of the Surveyor from the Office of Works, aided by the experience of the late sub-keeper, or other residents, should be strictly followed. The fire kept up during the colder season for the purpose of conveying heated water through the iron tubes by means of which the principal apartments are warmed, will require to be duly inspected by the Keeper during such season; and the flue connected with such fireplace or furnace may require to be more frequently cleansed than the other flues.

The Keeper will occasionally inspect and give his directions respecting the fires used by the resident servants, including his own servants and the members of his own family; and, having the safety of the building always in view, will regulate as far as necessary all details respecting fires, lights, and the use of inflammable materials.

The Keeper will not sleep out of the apartments he occupies in the National Gallery without acquainting the Director, nor without appointing a deputy, to be approved by the Director, subject to the sanction of the Trustees. During the absence of the Keeper for needful relaxation, his ordinary duties will be undertaken by the Director.

General Cleanliness, Ventilation, &c.

The Keeper will see that the rooms are well and thoroughly swept in the mornings after every public day, and also on Monday mornings. It appears that, from the construction of the rooms and the mode of lighting, the evils of a close atmosphere in summer are more difficult to guard against than cold in winter. The Keeper will take all safe means in his power to ensure due freshness and the circulation of air; he will see that the openings in the windows, contrived for ventilation, work freely, and will, when necessary, cause the windows also to be partially or entirely opened. An attention to the means of insuring due ventilation is more especially requisite in the smaller rooms. The Keeper will attend to the state of the skylights, with a view to the proper lighting of the pictures.

In the colder months the Keeper will see that the apparatus for warming the apartments is kept in order, and will take care that all the rooms are, as far as possible, warmed in an equal degree.

Conservation of the Works of Art

With regard to the conservation and display of the works of art, the following directions are to be observed:—

The Keeper will frequently inspect the national pictures, and should he detect in any of them any unusual appearance, any symptoms of decay, or any accidental injury, he will

at once report the same to the Director. So, with regard to the satisfactory display of the works, he will notice when the surface appears too dull, whether from the effect of chilled varnish or from other causes, and will report the result of his observation accordingly.

The Keeper will see that the blinds for excluding the sun's rays from the pictures are kept in repair, and will direct the attendants to be very careful to close them as occasion may require, so that no picture shall ever be exposed to the action of the sun's rays.

For the dusting of the surface of such of the pictures as are not protected with glass, and for the dusting of frames, soft full feather-brushes should be used. The operation may require to be repeated daily in the most crowded season, and in warm, dry weather; but it should not be repeated unnecessarily, since, in damp weather, the surface of such pictures as are sound may require careful wiping rather than dusting, and this operation should be undertaken only by the person employed by the Director. In the instance of cracked pictures, which may have a tendency to chip, even the operation of dusting may sometimes require a no less careful hand. Pictures so cracked as to have a tendency to chip should, if their size admits of it, be protected with glass, previously to more effectual means being taken to arrest the progress of decay.

The Keeper will see that the glasses by which some of the pictures are protected are cleansed as often as may be necessary.

No picture should on any account be varnished nor any repairs whatsoever undertaken by the Keeper, or by his order, without the special sanction of the Director.

Arrangement of the Pictures.

The arrangement of the pictures forming the national collection will at a future time require especial consideration. The chief duty of the Keeper, under existing circumstances, will be to assist the Director in devising means for providing sufficient space, consistently with the least possible sacrifice as regards position and light, of the principal works.

Among the details connected with the arrangement of the pictures, the perfect security of the fastenings and supports, the firmness of the boarded facing of the walls, and the safest contrivances for moving large pictures, will require attention on the part of the Keeper and Director.

Admission of Artists and others to Copy.

Painters, engravers, and others are admitted to copy in the National Gallery only on the private days, except under extraordinary circumstances and by special permission of the Trustees.

The number of copyists in oil, at one and the same time, in Trafalgar-square and in Marlborough House, is restricted to 70, of whom 20 may, as heretofore, be students of the Royal Academy.

The list of those copying, as well as the list, when full, of those who are to copy next in order, is to be appended in the hall.

The supernumeraries to this list are non-resident foreigners, native artists residing in the provinces and visiting London for a short time only, and such privileged persons, distinguished amateurs, or artists as have hitherto been admitted without question. It appears that the number of such supernumeraries has rarely exceeded 10; should applications of the kind increase to twice that amount, the Keeper will consult the Director as to the measures to be in such case adopted.

The ordinary or professional copyists in oil will be permitted to pursue their studies in the Gallery for the space of three months, after which time they will make room for those of the next list. Artists or others may, on application, be readmitted to copy after an interval of three months from the expiration of the term previously granted.

The number of artists or others admissible to copy from the national pictures in water-colours is unlimited, and each applicant is admitted by a ticket, signed by the Keeper. Although an inconvenient influx of students would appear to be probable from this regulation, yet the experience of many years shows that the number of students in water-colour painting rarely exceeds that of the students in oil painting.

The mode of admission to copy, as regards professional students, both in oil and in water-colours, is to send to the Keeper a written application, with the name and address of the applicant, together with a specimen executed by such applicant, and bearing the same name. Should such specimen be approved, the name of the individual, if proposing to copy in oil, will be inserted in the list accordingly. In the case of students in water-colours, the specimen submitted being approved, a ticket will be issued to the applicant by the Keeper.

Supernumeraries may be admitted, according to the circumstances in each case, by specimen and letter, by letter only, or by verbal communication with the Keeper. Should the Trustees or the Director be disposed to recommend supernumeraries, the Keeper should be first consulted as to the possibility of admitting them.

On a second, or on any subsequent application, by a student in oil painting, after an interval of three months from his former term, no specimen will be required.

No specimen will be required from artists or others whose ability in drawing and painting is sufficiently known.

The Keeper will note, as accurately as he can, what pictures are copied within a given term.

A scrupulous attention to cleanliness and order will be required from the artists and others admitted to copy.

Private Days.

For the present, the days allotted for students to copy are Friday and Saturday in each week, the vacation and one or two other days excepted. On Fridays and Saturdays the entrance door under the portico will be closed; artists and others privileged to attend will be alone admitted; but exceptions may be made, at the discretion of the Keeper, in favour of persons, whether foreigners or not, who may visit London for a short time, and also in favour of those connoisseurs who may have especial reasons for wishing to inspect or study certain pictures without interruption.

Artists, connoisseurs, or others wishing to inspect a picture near, or, when there is a glass before a picture, wishing to have the glass for a time removed, may be allowed to make such inspection, on application to the Keeper, and at his discretion, on the private days.

Should the Keeper deem it expedient, under extraordinary circumstances, to grant such permission on public days, he will, if possible, appoint an early hour for such inspection.

Closing of the Gallery.

There is a vacation of six weeks, comprehending part of September and part of October, during which time the Gallery is closed both to artists and to the public. The Gallery is also closed on Christmas Day, on Good Friday, and on Sundays. The Gallery is closed to the public and open only to artists and others for the purposes of study on Fridays and Saturdays, with the above exceptions.

On occasions when crowds are likely to assemble in the streets, during any extraordinary ceremony, or during periods of excitement, the Keeper, with the sanction of the Trustees, or, when there is not time to consult the Trustees, with the sanction of the Director, will close the Gallery.

Changes in the position of pictures, as on occasions when recently-acquired pictures are to be placed in the Gallery, should take place, as far as possible, on the private days; and the Keeper will, when necessary, and according to the instructions of the Director, close the room or rooms in which the workmen are employed for such purpose. Should copyists in the Gallery be, from this cause, interrupted in their labours, their term may be prolonged according to the day or days they may have so lost.

Catalogues.

The regulation respecting the sale of catalogues has been prescribed by the Treasury. No alteration should be made in either of the books without the sanction of the Director.

Catalogue of Works of Painters.

As the formation of a catalogue of the works of distinguished painters may at first seem an interminable labour, it will be necessary to explain the objects contemplated, and to point out the means of subdividing, and for the present, of limiting, the undertaking.

The proposed catalogue, whatever may be its ultimate or collateral uses, is at first intended to promote a knowledge of facts and material evidences, relating to such works of the principal masters as would be desirable acquisitions for the National Gallery.

This general purpose is again modified by the nature of the collection as it now exists; by the expediency of supplying manifest deficiencies, and of procuring fine specimens of such periods or schools as have not hitherto been sufficiently represented.

At present it is generally felt that the best illustrations of the rise and progress of art are to be sought in the Italian Schools. The time may come when, as in the present collection at Berlin, the early Italian masters shall be so well represented, that, except in rare cases, the search for choice examples of art may take a very different direction; but at present the National Gallery is comparatively deficient in such specimens, and hence the chief object proposed may be considered to be defined by this circumstance, and by the above views.

The Italian Schools, as illustrated by specimens of their earlier efforts and of their perfect productions, will then, at this time and probably for some years to come, furnish the principal materials for the catalogues. Among those schools, again, a preference will be given to the Florentine, the Venetian, and the Lombard Schools. Among the schools of central Italy, connected, by vicinity at least, with Florence, the Umbrian, the Sienese, and the early Bolognese will claim their share of attention. With the Venetian, the Schools of Padua, Verona, and others allied in taste to the School of Venice, will require to be considered; while the Lombard will include the Schools of Milan and Parma, and those

connected with them in style. The Roman School may require less attention, partly because some of the followers of Raphael may be classed with other schools, and partly because the catalogue of Raphael's works, as given by Passavant, may be said to be almost, if not quite, complete.

Lastly, as regards periods; both the earliest and the excellent masters are necessarily few: the commencement and the consummation of a School are as points. The ages of development lie between them, and in those periods the greater number of those interesting works, by which the progress of art is traced, are to be found. On these principles it is, therefore, recommended that the catalogue should begin with Florence, and that the details should, with the exceptions indicated, be chiefly limited to the works of masters of the latter half of the 15th and commencement of the 16th century.

Another principle, before adverted to, remains to be considered. The object of the catalogue is to collect and record historical and material details respecting pictures which would be desirable and possible acquisitions for the National Gallery.

The question of the possibility of acquisition, therefore, again reduces the number of works requiring to be fully registered. The sale of the choicest pictures in public galleries could only happen in rare and, it is to be hoped, improbable national disturbances. Such pictures may be, therefore, less particularly described; the only ground for describing them at all (with a view to the objects contemplated) would be to complete the lists of the works of given masters, and to furnish the means of estimating the relative merit of repetitions and copies.

Pictures in churches are not to be regarded so entirely beyond the possibility of purchase. Impoverished fraternities sometimes find it necessary to sell their valuable works of art; and opportunities now and then occur of obtaining fine altarpieces in this way. The same observation is applicable to pictures in public buildings and social establishments. Such works, therefore, with the above limitations, should be described.

But the collections of pictures most likely to be disposed of, especially in Italy, are those which are in private hands; such collections being very commonly sold and dispersed on the death of the head of the family for the more convenient division of the property. It is, therefore, especially desirable to keep registers of such collections, and this object will necessarily interfere, more or less, with the principles of selection above proposed.

The system to be adopted will, therefore, be as follows: to take a given Italian gallery, the sale of which may be either imminent or probable. To select from that gallery the finest examples of the Italian Schools (not omitting very extraordinary specimens of any schools); to begin by describing the best works of the Florentine School,—the order of the other schools depending on the excellence of the specimens. It is plain that actual inspection and examination by a competent judge can alone dictate such a selection. When the selection is made, the existing catalogues of such galleries might furnish very useful details; but as the excellence or desirableness of the work is the first requisite, a careful inspection would be indispensable. In the absence of such authentic details respecting a particular collection, or any portion of it, inquiry would be directed elsewhere, and the compilation of the catalogue would proceed on the principles and in the order above defined.

This general system, even with sufficient materials, might be partially interrupted at any time by the necessity of noting, without delay, any accurate particulars respecting extraordinary works. The prepared tables will be always ready for such notices, and it is recommended that all important information should be either entered in them at once, or that if questionable, it should be recorded in note books for subsequent verification.

Remarkable pictures exposed for sale, not being purchased at the time for the nation, might be described with all particulars, as the opportunity would be convenient for the necessary examination. Such pictures can, obviously, always be traced from and to a given collection; the more important record being the mention of the collection to which it is transferred.

The order of importance in the selection of works for description therefore is,—private collections; churches and establishments; public galleries. And the principle of selection in any one of such classes is,—first, to reduce the specimens to the most excellent or the most desirable; then (for the present) to begin with the Italian Schools, and in those schools to begin with the Florentine. With regard to periods, the selection should be confined, with due exceptions, to the latter half of the 15th and commencement of the 16th century.

The leading principles of selection in the vast labyrinth of painters and their works may be more generally expressed as follows: 1. The possibility of acquisition. 2. Excellence, or desirableness. 3. The school, period, and master.

Control of Attendants.

The Keeper has the control and superintendence of the curators, attendants, and servants employed in the National Gallery.

During crowded periods of the year, when the number of curators either in Trafalgar-square or in Marlborough House may not be deemed sufficient, the Keeper will, at his discretion, direct the messenger to lend his assistance by attending in the rooms. The Keeper is also authorised, with the approval of the Director, and when there is time to consult

consult them, with the sanction of the Trustees, to employ one or more additional policemen for a limited time, and as circumstances may require.

For temporary duties of the description referred to, and for the preservation of order, policemen are to be preferred to civilians.

In the event of the absence of any one of the attendants from illness or other unavoidable cause, the place of such attendant should be supplied, according to the nature of the duties to be performed, either by another attendant, by a policeman, or by some proper substitute.

In cases of misconduct on the part of any attendant, the Keeper will, according to the circumstances of the case, either admonish the individual, or report the case to the Director, or, with the consent of the Director, represent it to the Trustees.

3rd March 1856.

INSTRUCTIONS for the "TRAVELLING AGENT" for the NATIONAL GALLERY.

Sir,

London, August 1855.

I BEG to transmit to you some instructions, sanctioned by the Trustees of the National Gallery, respecting your duties as Travelling Agent under my directions.

In accordance with the directions in the Treasury Minute, dated the 27th March 1855, of which you have a copy, you will chiefly select for recommendation good specimens of the Italian Schools of painting, including specimens of the earlier masters; not, however, omitting to notice and describe fine examples of other schools, according to opportunities.

The chief particulars required in the description of pictures with a view to the objects proposed, are, the master, or at all events the school, the subject, dimensions, and price. Next to these, the method in which the work is executed, state of preservation, and external conditions generally. The history or *provenienza* of the picture should also be ascertained as far as possible. Other remarks may sometimes be important; such as a comparison with other known examples of the master; and a comparison with duplicates, copies, engravings, drawings, and descriptions.

The object being the acquisition of pictures, your observations and reports should be chiefly confined to collections, or single pictures, that are, or may hereafter be, for sale, as distinguished from works in public galleries, which, except in the improbable event of great national changes, or from other extraordinary causes, can never be dispersed. At the same time, as the study of fine and unquestionable specimens by a given master, in public galleries, will be a means of verifying and estimating other works by the same master which may be for sale, you are to understand that such study and comparison will be among the proper objects of your mission.

This being understood, you will attend to the more precise definition of your duties in the Minute referred to (p. 8). You will visit "the private collections of distinguished families abroad, ascertaining and describing the contents, and obtaining the earliest information of any intended sale." Besides the collections referred to, your researches will include other good collections, or good single specimens, if for sale, or likely at any future time to be so; not omitting to examine eligible specimens in the hands of dealers or others.

The general object of your travelling will be "to enable the Trustees and Director the more easily to acquire fine pictures that may be offered for sale on the Continent." (Treasury Minute, p. 5). You are, however, also to understand that your researches may occasionally be made in any part of the United Kingdom, as circumstances may require.

In giving instructions respecting the packing and transmission of any pictures from the Continent, you will direct the agents to inform Messrs. McCracken, 7, Old Jewry, London, of the expected time of departure of the packages, name of vessel, or mode of conveyance, so that the insurance of the pictures may be effected in London at the proper time. The value of the pictures to be insured will be communicated to the London agents by me.

On your return you will be required to furnish a report of your proceedings for the information of the Trustees.

In the event of your purchasing any pictures on your own account, it is understood that such pictures are to be offered in the first instance to the National Gallery, at the cost price.

Your duties when in England will be to assist the Director in inspecting pictures or otherwise, and to assist the Keeper and Secretary in the compilation of his Register of Works of the best Masters.

M. Otto Mündler.

I am, &c.
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF

ATTENDANTS in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

General Regulations.

THE Attendants employed in the National Gallery, including the branch establishment in Marlborough House, are under the immediate control and superintendence of the Keeper.

The several Attendants are required to make themselves acquainted with the regulations sanctioned by the Trustees, in which their special duties are defined.

DUTIES of CURATORS of the NATIONAL GALLERY, in Trafalgar-square and in Marlborough House.

Periods and Hours of Attendance.

THE Curators are required to be at their posts by 10 o'clock in the morning, and to remain till six o'clock in the evening in summer, and till dusk in winter; the hours for closing the Gallery varying according to the season of the year.

The Curators are not to absent themselves all at once, for the purpose of taking refreshment, in the middle of the day, but will absent themselves, for such purpose, by a mutual arrangement, in succession. The time allowed for such purpose is not to exceed half an hour for each person. On crowded days this time might require to be abridged; and the Curators should, in general, endeavour not to quit their posts during the most crowded hours of the day. The duties of a Curator, who may be absent from the above cause are to be performed, as far as possible, by one of the Curators who may remain.

There is a vacation of six weeks during part of September and part of October. The Gallery is also closed on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Sundays; and, with the sanction of the Trustees, on extraordinary occasions.

Rooms allotted to each Curator.

The three Curators in Trafalgar-square will, under ordinary circumstances, give their attention to different rooms, as follows:

Mr. Wildsmith will attend to the large western room.

Mr. Rimer will attend to the two rooms next in order, called the second and third rooms.

Mr. Baily will attend to the two rooms at the head of the stairs.

The two Curators at Marlborough House, Mr. Rudland and Mr. Palmer, will divide between them the care of the rooms containing the Vernon Collection and other pictures of the English School, so that every room may be visited frequently by one or the other. Should further assistance be deemed necessary at Marlborough House, during crowded periods of the year, the Keeper has authority to take measures accordingly. Mr. Rudland, the Curator who sleeps in Marlborough House, is required to be especially attentive at all times to the safety of that portion of the building which at present forms part of the National Gallery.

During crowded days, such as periodical holidays, and during crowded hours of the day, the Curators are required to be especially vigilant. In Trafalgar-square, the policeman will, on such occasions, assist Mr. Rimer and Mr. Baily by attending to the two rooms at the head of the stairs; Mr. Baily then giving his attention to the third room, and Mr. Rimer giving his attention to the second room. Should further assistance be deemed necessary, the Keeper will, at his discretion, direct the messenger to be in attendance in the rooms, or will take other measures, as occasion may require.

Ordinary Duties of Curators.

No visitor is allowed to touch a picture, frame, or inscription; the Curators are required to be particularly attentive to prevent any infringement of this regulation.

No visitor is allowed to go within the railing before the pictures. The Curators are to prevent children from getting under the railing and so approaching the pictures.

Visitors not being permitted to take umbrellas or parasols into the Gallery, nor to carry sticks, except in case of infirmity, the Curators will direct any individuals who, unobserved by the porters, may have transgressed such regulation, to leave their sticks, umbrellas

brellas, or parasols in the hall. The same regulation is to be extended to all articles, such as tools, &c., which, as they may be used to point at pictures, may be in danger of touching the surface.

No person in a state of intoxication is to be admitted; and if the condition of any such person should have been unnoticed by the attendants in the hall, the Curators on observing it will give notice to the policeman.

Visitors who may be seen opening parcels of provisions and sitting down as if to a meal, are to be informed that such acts are, by the regulations, not permitted.

No visitors are to be allowed to carry or produce bottles, or to throw about any refuse. No smoking is to be allowed. The same regulations are to be observed throughout the precincts of the building.

In cases of repeated inattention to the notifications of the Curators, or in case of any indecorous behaviour or gross misconduct on the part of visitors, the Curators will inform the policeman, and report the same to the Keeper without delay.

The Curators, under the general instructions of the Keeper, are to see that the ventilators and, if necessary, the windows, are kept open whenever the air in the rooms is found to be heated, close, and unpleasant.

The Curators are also required to observe if the sun's rays fall at any time on the pictures, and, in that case, to remedy the evil, if possible, at once.

The Curators are required to point out to the Keeper any imperfection in the windows, blinds, ventilators, heating apparatus, or other details coming under their observation in the performance of their duties; as well as any recent and obvious defective appearance in the surface of any of the pictures, glasses, or frames; and any defects or injuries in the furniture.

In the event of any artist, connoisseur, or other visitor wishing to inspect a picture near, or, when there is a glass before a picture, wishing to have the glass, for a time, removed, such person should be directed to apply to the Keeper; it being understood that, except under extraordinary circumstances, such inspection can take place only on the private days.

Visitors who may be seen making sketches from the pictures, on public days, if so occupied for a very short time only, are not to be prevented; but should they remain long or return to the same occupation repeatedly, so as to incommode ordinary visitors, they are to be informed by the Curators that certain days are set apart for such studies, and that application for admission on such days should be made to the Keeper.

Sale of Catalogues.

The sale of catalogues is entrusted, in Trafalgar-square, to Mr. Wildsmith; in Marlborough House, to Mr. Rudland. The Curators are required to explain, to visitors who may ask for information, the abbreviations in inscriptions under the pictures, and the mode of using the catalogues.

DUTIES of the PORTER, Trafalgar-square.

THE porter resides in the building. He has to take charge of letters, and answer personal applications, whether the Gallery be open or closed. He is to open and shut the doors at the appointed hours.

The porter has especial charge of the hall, and is required to keep the hall and its furniture properly swept. During the hours when the Gallery is open he is required to be in attendance to take charge of the sticks, umbrellas, or parasols of visitors, as well as any articles which, by being used to point at pictures, might be in danger of touching the surface. He will see that no sticks are taken into the Gallery except in case of lameness or infirmity.

Should any visitors appear to be in a state of intoxication, notice should be given to the policeman, so that such persons may be excluded.

The porter is to lend his assistance in moving pictures, steps, ladders, and furniture, when required by the Keeper so to do.

DUTIES of the ASSISTANT PORTERS, Trafalgar-square.

THE assistant porter who has not the charge of the heating apparatus is required to fulfil the duties of the porter in his absence. He is also to attend when required in the Gallery. He is to be at his post before 10 o'clock in the morning, and is to remain until the Gallery is closed.

The assistant porter, acting as stoker, has especial charge of the heating apparatus, and is to supply the Keeper's offices with coals. He has also charge of the shutters of the skylights, which are to be closed immediately after the locking up of the Gallery, and opened before eight o'clock in the morning. He is required to sweep daily the steps and pavement

of the portico, from the entrance door to the outer gate, and to cleanse the outside mats and scrapers.

The assistant porters are to help to take charge of sticks, umbrellas, &c., They are also to assist when required in moving pictures, and in carrying and moving steps, ladders, &c., for the service of the Gallery.

DUTIES of the ASSISTANT PORTERS, Marlborough House.

THE two assistant porters at Marlborough House are required to perform the ordinary duties of porter there, as specified in the description of the duties of the porter in Trafalgar-square; also taking charge of the sticks, umbrellas, &c., of visitors. They are to be at their posts from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in summer, and until dusk in winter. They are required to attend to the cleanliness of the hall, which is to be swept daily before 10 o'clock in the morning. They are to assist when required in moving pictures, and in carrying and moving steps, ladders, &c.

DUTIES of the MESSENGER, Trafalgar-square,

THE messenger is required to be in attendance daily at the Gallery before 10 o'clock. When not required by the Director or by the Keeper as messenger, he will attend in the offices of the Gallery as the Keeper's general assistant, taking charge of the office fires, attending to the lamps, &c. He will also keep a register of the applications and names of artists and others desiring to copy in the Gallery, and will write the lists and notices to be appended in the hall. He will occasionally assist the Curators by attending in the rooms in which the national pictures are placed, and will perform other occasional service connected with the business of the establishment, as required.

3rd March 1856.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

DETAILS respecting Pictures recently Purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY, and referred to in the Report.

1. *Cosimo Rosselli*. An altarpiece in three compartments, in its original frame, with painted frieze, and with four predella pictures, the arms of the Rucellai being repeated at each end of the predella. The centre compartment represents St. Jerome at his devotions. The side pictures contain, on the left (of the spectator), Saints Damasus and Eusebius; on the right, Saints Paola and Eustochium. Beside them are represented, kneeling, on the left, Girolamo Rucellai (who died 1479); on the right, his son; above, on each side, are some angels. The subjects of the predella pictures relate to the history of the saints depicted above them. Painted on wood, in tempera. The principal pictures together measure 5 feet 8 inches wide, 5 feet high. The predella, including four pictures, and the arms repeated, measures 7 feet 4½ inches wide, 6¾ inches high. The painted frieze measures 7 feet 2½ inches wide, 6½ inches high. The figures are about half life size. Purchased in Florence, October 1855, from the Guardian of the Conte Ricasoli, a minor, for 114*l.* 17*s.*

This picture, while in the church for which it was painted, is said to have been, for a time, unprotected from the sun; the ground of some of the gilded portions had consequently exfoliated, but these and other defects were confined to parts capable of being well repaired. The altar frame required entire regilding. The picture was entrusted to Signor Ugo Baldi, of Florence, in order that the injured portions might be restored by him, and the frame repaired under his directions.

This work was formerly the altarpiece of the first chapel on the left, originally belonging to the Rucellai family, in the church of the Congregazione degl' Eremiti di S. Girolamo, at Fiesole. The Order was suppressed in 1668 by Clement IX.; the convent, applied to secular uses, subsequently became private property, and both church and convent are now within the precincts of the Villa Ricasoli. The pictures were removed to Florence a few years since. In the histories and guides of Fiesole this picture is described as being "*di buona antica maniera*."* A comparison of the figures and portraits, and of some remarkable peculiarities

* *Notizie Istoriche dei contorni di Firenze raccolte dall' abate Domenico Moreni. Fir. 1792. Parte terza, p. 153*

Lettere XII nelle quali si ricerca e s'illustra l' antica e moderna situazione della città di Fiesole, &c., da Canonico Angelo M. Bandini. In Siena, 1800, p. 139.

Del Rosso, Guida di Fiesole, 1846, p. 52.

peculiarities in the treatment of other portions, with the Frescoes in S. Ambrogio, and with the altarpiece in Sta Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi, in Florence, leaves no doubt that it is a work of the best time of Cosimo Rosselli.

2. *Sandro Botticelli*. A circular picture, representing the Madonna and Child, with four angels, two of whom are crowning the Madonna. Painted on wood, in tempera; measure, 3 feet 8½ inches diameter; half figures, small life size. Purchased in Florence, October 1855, from J. H. Brown, Esq., banker, Florence, for 331 *l.* 13 *s.* This picture had been covered with a varnish, which, though serving as a protection, had altered its character as a tempera picture; it was therefore placed in the hands of Signor Baldi, above mentioned, with directions to remove the varnish, if the operation could be performed with safety. Formerly in the possession of the Polli family.

3. *Benozzo Gozzoli*. An altarpiece, representing the Madonna and Child enthroned. Behind the throne are some angels; on the left (of the spectator) are St. John the Baptist, and S. Zenobio, dressed in an embroidered chasuble; on the right, St. Peter and St. Dominic; in front, St. Jerome and St. Francis kneeling. Painted on wood, in tempera; measure, 5 feet 7½ inches wide, 5 feet 2½ inches high; figures small life size. Purchased in Florence, October 1855, from the agent for the heirs of the Rinuccini estate, for 137 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* The sale of the Rinuccini Gallery was first fixed for May 1852, but took place later. A few pictures remained unsold, and among them was this specimen.

The picture is in excellent preservation in all essential respects. Being without a frame, it was left, together with the works before mentioned, in the hands of Signor Baldi, with directions to superintend the execution of a frame, the pattern of which was selected, and to repair some defects in the gilded and other portions of the picture.

In November 1855, some original documents relating to the history of art were published in Florence, and among them is the contract for this picture, dated 23rd October 1461.* With the aid of this document the work is recognised as the principal portion of the altarpiece formerly in the chapel of the Compagnia di S. Marco, in Florence, and which is mentioned among the productions of Benozzo Gozzoli, by Vasari. The following is a translation of some extracts from the contract:

"That the said Benozzo shall, at his own cost, prepare with *gesso*, and diligently gild the said panel throughout, both as regards figures and ornaments; and that no other painter shall be allowed to take part in the execution of the said picture, neither in the predella,† nor in any portion of the same. And that the said Benozzo shall be bound to exert himself in the said work in such a manner that the said painting may exceed every good painting hitherto executed by the said Benozzo, or at least may be said quite to equal the same. And he shall represent on the said panel the hereinafter mentioned figures, in the mode and form about to be expressed.

"First, in the centre of the said picture, the figure of Our Lady enthroned, similar in mode, form, and ornaments to the picture of the high altar of St. Mark, in Florence.‡ And on the right side of the said picture [left of the spectator], beside Our Lady, the figure of St. John the Baptist, in the proper usual dress; and next him the figure of S. Zenobio, with his ornamented sacerdotal dress; and then the figure of S. Jerome kneeling, with his proper and usual accessories; and on the left side [right of the spectator], the undermentioned saints, that is to say, their figures. First, beside Our Lady, the figure of St. Peter, and next him that of St. Dominic, and then, next St. Dominic, the figure of St. Francis kneeling, with every accessory as usual."

Then follows the description of the pictures of the predella, and of two infants holding a shield, "where it is usual to place the arms of the person who orders the picture." . . . "And that all the azure which shall be employed on the said picture shall be the finest ultramarine, and that all the other colours shall be of the finest quality." The artist engages to complete the work within a year from October 1461.

The altarpiece of the Compagnia di S. Marco, by Benozzo Gozzoli, is noticed by Richa,§ without describing the subject, as being, in 1757, in the refectory of the Spedale del Melani, or de' Pellegrini, in Florence. At what subsequent period it became private property has not hitherto come to light.

4. *Sandro Botticelli*.—A circular picture, representing the Madonna and Child, with two angels. Half figures under life size, the picture being smaller than the specimen by the same master before mentioned. Painted on wood, in tempera. Purchased in Bologna, October 1855, from Professor Gio. Guiseppe Bianconi of Bologna, for 159 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* In excellent preservation, and unvarnished.

This picture had been the property of the Abate Carlo Bianconi, Secretary of the Accademia delle Belle Arti at Milan, and well known among the historians of art; he died in

* Alcuni documenti artistici non mai stampati, &c. Firenze, Le Monnier, 1855, p. 12.

† The predella, more particularly described in the contract afterwards, has disappeared.

‡ By Fra Angelico; the picture, much injured, is now in the Accademia delle Belle Arti in Florence.

Benozzo's altarpiece, in the corresponding portion, resembles the central figures, as required.

§ Notizie Istoriche delle Chiese Fiorentine, &c., Tom. V. (1757), p. 335. See also a note, referred to by Richa, by the Canonico Biscioni, in Borghini's Riposo.

in 1802. It is noticed (as a work of Ghirlandajo) in Bassani's "Guida per Bologna, 1816," p. 104. At the back of the picture is written, in the manner and orthography of the 15th century, "M. Giuliano da San Ghallo," showing that the picture had originally been the property of that architect. Vasari speaks of various works in sculpture which had been collected by the brothers S. Gallo,* and in his Life of Masaccio he mentions a picture by that master which belonged to Giuliano da S. Gallo.†

5. *Andrea Mantegna*.—In the centre the Madonna and Child enthroned; on the right of the spectator the Magdalen, on the left, St. John the Baptist, both standing. On the inner side of the scroll, attached to the cross of St. John, is the inscription, "Andreas Mantinea, C. P. F. (Civis Patavinus, Fecit.)" Painted on cloth, fastened, but not glued, to a panel;‡ the cloth is the same in texture as that of the St. Sebastian, by Mantegna, in the Scarpa Gallery at La Moita, in Friuli. Painted, either in tempera, or in some unglassy medium different in its results from ordinary oil painting; measure, 3 feet 9½ inches wide, 4 feet 6½ inches high. Purchased in Milan, December 1855, from Signor Roverselli, for 1,125 l. 12 s.

This picture is engraved in Aliprandi's unfinished work on the private galleries of Milan.§ It is mentioned in the description of Milan by Pirovano,|| in Borroni's *Forestiére* in Milano,¶ and in an earlier Guide of Milan, published by Sirtori.** In the Florentine edition of Vasari, now in progress, will be found a commentary on Vasari's Life of Mantegna by Selvatico.†† Two lists are subjoined by him; one, containing the certain works of Mantegna, which have come under his knowledge, the other, the doubtful works. Among those in the former list the picture in question is thus described: "I am also ignorant for what place Mantegna painted the fine (stupenda) picture in the possession of the Mellerio family in Milan, and which was formerly the property of the Marquis Andreani. The Virgin with the Divine Child is seated in the centre; St. John the Baptist and the Magdalen are standing, one on each side. Considering the style of this work, happily not touched by restorers, it appears to have been executed at the same time as, or soon after, the altarpiece of St. Luke, now in the Brera at Milan. The drapery which covers the lower portion of the figure of the Virgin is an example of the choicest and most natural produced by the pencil of Mantegna," &c.

This work is in perfect preservation, with the exception of a cut, apparently the effect of wilful violence,‡‡ in the head of the Madonna; the injury has been well repaired at some former period, and is confined to a mere line. Pin-holes near the neck and wrists of the Madonna and Child, show where real ornaments were formerly attached, and prove that the picture was once venerated as an altarpiece. The introduction of St. John the Baptist, whose expressive head is painted with especial care, affords some ground for the conclusion that this work was intended for the chapel, in S. Andrea in Mantua, which was granted to Mantegna two years before his death, and which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.§§ The altarpiece at present in the chapel described by Ridolfi,||| consists of half figures, and is only a larger kind of predella. Lodovico Mantegna (writing 2d October 1506), shortly after his father's death, to the Marquis Francesco Gonzaga, speaks of two pictures by Andrea, which were intended for the chapel.¶¶ The remaining decorations of the chapel were executed by Mantegna's sons.*** It seems, therefore, that a picture by Mantegna had disappeared from the altar, or from the walls, before Ridolfi wrote, and probably during the pillage of Mantua in 1630.

The two pictures referred to may have been Mantegna's latest works, and parts in both may have been left unfinished at his death.††† In this picture, the less vigorous drawing and modelling in the Madonna's head point out that portion as having been, possibly, completed by an assistant. In other respects it does not appear that any attempt was made to retouch the conscientious work, or to render the effect more forcible.

A late writer, Rosini, though not considered an authority, appears to be correct in his general opinion of this work, if not so as regards the scholar who may have co-operated.

After

* Vasari, Vita di Giuliano e Antonio da S. Gallo.

† Vasari, Vita di Masaccio. First edition, 1550.

‡ It is proposed to detach the cloth from the panel and to line it.

§ Raccolta delle migliori Dipinture che si conservano nelle private Gallerie Milanesi, &c. Carlo Aliprandi, Milano, 1813.

|| Milano nuovamente descritta dal Pittore Francesco Pirovano. Milano, 1822, p. 256.

¶ Milano, 1808, vol. 1, p. 49.

** Nuova Guida di Milano. Milano, 1796, 2da edizione, p. 119.

†† Le Vite, &c., di Giorgio Vasari. Firenze, Le Monnier, vol. 5, 1849, p. 188.

‡‡ Such injuries were inflicted by the wild soldiery during the sack of Mantua, in 1630, when many works of art were carried off or mutilated.

§§ See the document in Gaye, *Carteggio d' Artisti*, tom. 3, 1840, p. 565.

||| Le Maraviglie dell' Arte. Ven. 1648. Vita di Andrea Mantegna. The introduction of the Infant St. John in that picture is noticed by Waagen as having reference to the special dedication of the chapel. Ueber Leben, &c., der Maler Andrea Mantegna, und Luca Signorelli. Historisches Taschenbuch, 1845, p. 502.

¶¶ Lettere Pittoriche. Milan, vol. 3, 1825, p. 17.

*** Coddé, *Memorie dei Pittori*, &c. Mantovani. Mantua, 1837, pp. 95, 108.

††† Mantegna died 13th September 1506. Selvatico, in the commentary before referred to, considers that the picture now in the chapel betrays the assistance of scholars; he, however, expresses no such doubt with regard to the present picture.

After quoting the statement, borrowed by Lanzi and Del Pozzo from Vasari, that Mantegna sometimes sent the works of Carotto into the world as his own,* he adds: "This will not appear probable to those who are acquainted with the Madonna of the Casa Mellerio in Milan; in that picture Mantegna painted two saints at the sides, which show the great distance between the master and the scholar."† Rosini thus intimates that the Madonna (meaning, doubtless, the portion before mentioned) is the work of Carotto. His opinion only appears questionable with regard to the particular assistant.

According to either of the above views, a different date will be assigned to the picture from that indicated by Selvatico. Giovanni Francesco Carotto, ultimately a distinguished master of Verona, was born in 1470; Mantegna returned, from Rome to Mantua in 1490; the work, therefore, if Carotto assisted in it, was, in all probability, executed after that date. Assuming it, however, to have been intended for the chapel before referred to, there can be no doubt that the task of completion, if requisite at all, would be undertaken by one of Mantegna's sons.‡

This picture is stated by Borroni to have been bequeathed by Cardinal Cesare Monti, Archbishop of Milan, who died in 1650, to the Andreani family. The gallery of the Archbishop, part of which still exists, appears to have been enriched from the spoils of Mantua, which, after 1630, were in the market. The picture subsequently became the property of the Mellerio family, and was lastly inherited by that of Somaglia. From the representative of that house it was purchased by a dealer, in the autumn of 1855, and was finally purchased for the national collection, as already stated, from Signor Roverselli.

6. *Paul Veronese*.—The Adoration of the Magi. In the foreground the Virgin and Child, Joseph, and the three Magi; on the right and above, some peasants. Behind is the retinue of the Magi, some bearing presents, others attending to their horses and camel. A ray of light, with winged cherubs hovering along its course, falls upon the Infant; above is a group of infant angels. Painted on canvas; measure, 11 feet 7 inches high, 10 feet 7 inches wide. Purchased in London, in November 1855, from Signor Angelo Toffoli, of Venice, for 1,977 *l*. Engraved by Carlo Sacchi, 1649. On the whole well preserved. When the picture was removed from the church in which it had been originally placed, it was folded twice horizontally. The foldings, which may still be traced in certain lights, occurred, however, in unimportant parts, and have been skilfully repaired.

This picture, which bears the date 1573, was, about that time, placed in the church of S. Silvestro in Venice. It is mentioned as being there by Sansovino,§ Boschini,|| Ridolfi,¶ Barri,** Zanetti,†† and others. The church having required repairs, the numerous works of art which it contained were, in 1837, together with this picture, removed from the walls to a room within the precincts of the building. In the course of the architectural repairs, the internal form of the church had undergone alterations, so that when the pictures were to be replaced, as originally proposed, not one of the larger works could be fitted to the new altars and compartments. After much delay, a papal decree, together with an order from the local authorities, was obtained for the sale of those pictures. In August 1855 they became the property of Signor Toffoli, from whom, as above stated, the Paul Veronese was purchased for the national collection.

7. *Marco Basaiti*.—St. Jerome reading; scene, a rocky landscape with distant buildings. Painted on wood; measure, 1 foot 1½ inches wide, 1 foot 6½ inches high. Purchased in Venice, November 1855, from M. Marcovich, for 43 *l*. 13 *s*. 1 *d*. In perfect preservation, with the exception of some unimportant restorations near the edges.

8. *Bartolommeo Vivarini*.—In the centre the Madonna and Child; on her left, St. Jerome, on her right, St. Paul. Painted on wood; measure, 3 feet 1½ inch high, 2 feet 1 inch wide. Inscribed in an abbreviated form, "Opus Bartolomei Vivarini de Murano." Purchased in Venice, November 1855, from the Conte Bernardino Corniani degli Algarotti, for 97 *l*. In perfect preservation. This picture, originally in the Contarini Gallery, is fully described in the *Atti dell'Accademia di Venezia*, 1817, p. 43, note 10; p. 51, note 20.

9. *Bartholomeus Venetus* (a distinct painter from Bartolommeo Vivarini).—Half length portrait of a Young Man in the costume of the Compagnia della Calza, a representation of which costume will be found in the "Habiti Antichi et Moderni" of Cesare Vecellio, edition 1598, p. 50. Painted on wood; measure, 3 feet 5½ inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide. Inscribed, "Ludov. Marti[nengo] Ætatis Ann. XXI. Bartolom. Venetus Faciebat MDXXX. XVI. zun." Purchased in Venice, November 1855, from the representatives of the Conte Girolamo Michiel Pisani, heir of the Conte Girolamo Martinengo, for 48 *l*. 10 *s*. Well preserved, with the exception of some partial injuries in the red mantle, which have been restored.

10. *Pordenone*.

* Vasari, *Vita di Fra Giocondo* ed altri.

† *Storia della Pittura Italiana*, &c., da Giovanni Rosini. Pisa, vol. 3, 1841, p. 262.

‡ See the letter of Lodovico Mantegna before noticed. See also Mantegna's Will, 1st March 1504, published by Moschini: *Della Origine e delle Vicende della Pittura in Padova*. Padova, 1826, p. 50.

§ *Venetia, città nobilissima*, &c. descritta. Ven. 1581, p. 65.

|| *Le Minere della Pitture*. Ven. 1664, p. 253. *Le Ricche Minere della Pitture Veneziana*. Ven. 1674. *Sestier di S. Polo*, p. 8. Third edition, 1733, p. 269.

¶ *Le Maraviglie dell'Arte*. Ven. 1648, p. 302.

** *Viaggio Pittorico descritto da Giacomo Barri*. Ven. 1671, p. 49.

†† *Della Pittura Veneziana*, &c. Ven. 1771, p. 185.

10. *Pordenone*.—Half-length Portrait of a Young Woman of considerable enbonpoint, Pellegrina Morosini, wife of Bartolommeo Capello, and mother of the celebrated Bianca Capello. Painted on canvas; measure, 3 feet $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 2 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Purchased in Venice, December 1855, from the heirs of the Signori Capello, for 60*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The figure untouched; the background in parts restored.

11. *Giovanni Bellini*.—The Madonna and Child. Background a green drapery, suspended from a cord, landscape on each side. Painted on wood; measure, 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 2 feet 1 inch wide; inscribed "Joannes Bellinus." In perfect preservation. Purchased in Venice, December 1855, from Baron Galvagna, together with nine other pictures. The price of the ten pictures was 2,189*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Estimated price of the Bellini, in reference to that sum, 1,050*l.*

12. *Girolamo da' Libri*.—The Madonna and Child. The Madonna is seated in a chair of classic form. Background, curtain and landscape. Painted on wood; measure, 2 feet high, 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Purchased with the last named, in Venice, December 1855, from Baron Galvagna. In perfect preservation. This picture, while in the Galvagna collection, bore the name of Pellegrino da S. Daniele; it is also mentioned under that name in the well-known work, "Venezia Monumentale e Pittoresco," 1840, p. 168. A comparison, however, of this specimen with the works of Girolamo da' Libri has led to the conclusion that it would be more fitly ascribed to that master.

13. *Francesco Tacconi*.—The Madonna and Child. The Madonna is seated on a simple throne, her right foot raised on a footstool. Painted on wood; measure, 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; inscribed "op. Francisci Tachoni, 1489, octu." Untouched, with the exception of some minute restorations in unimportant parts. Purchased, together with No. 11, in Venice, December 1855. This picture was formerly in the Casa Savorgnan; it is referred to as forming part of the Galvagna Collection, in the dictionaries of Ticozzi and Nagler. art. Tacconi.

14. *Palma Vecchio*.—Bust Portrait of one of the Painter's Daughters. She is represented holding back a green curtain. Painted on wood; measure, 1 foot 9 inches high, 1 foot 5 inches wide. Purchased, together with No. 11, in Venice, in December 1855. In excellent preservation, with the exception of some nail-holes near the edge, which have been restored.

15. *Giorgione*.—A Young Huntsman returning with his Booty; entire figure, rather more than half life size; called Esau. Painted on canvas; measure, 3 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 3 feet $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. Purchased, together with No. 11, December 1855. In perfect preservation. Formerly in the Casa Savorgnan.

16. *Tintoretto*.—David with the Head of Goliath appearing before Saul; the singers following. Painted on canvas; measure, 4 feet $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 3 feet $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. Purchased, together with No. 11, in Venice, December 1855. Untouched.

17. *Jacopo Bassano*.—The Departure of Abraham. Painted on canvas; measure, 3 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 2 feet $8\frac{3}{4}$ high. Purchased, together with No. 11, in Venice. December 1855. In perfect preservation; formerly in the Casa Savorgnan.

18. *Jacopo Bassano*.—Companion picture to the last-named. The Prodigal Son. Painted as above. Untouched, but darker than the companion picture. Formerly in the Casa Savorgnan; while in that collection both pictures were engraved by Pietro Monaco.

19. *Tintoretto*.—Head of a Cardinal, with grey beard. Painted on canvas; measure, 2 feet 1 inch high, 1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Purchased, together with No. 11, in Venice, December 1855. In perfect preservation in all essential parts.

20. *Leandro Bassano*.—The companion picture. Bust Portrait of a Man. Painted on canvas; measure, 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, 1 foot 9 inches wide. Purchased, together with No. 11, in Venice, December 1855. Well preserved in all essential respects.

Appendix, No. 6.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Dr.		STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES, 1855-56.					Cr.							
1855 :		Florence :			£.	s.	d.	1855 :		£.			s.	d.
October	-	Cossimo Rosselli	-	-	-	114	17	-	August	-	Portion of Grant for the National Gallery, for the purchase of Pic- tures, according to Estimate	10,000	-	-
"	-	Benozzo Gozzoli	-	-	-	137	16	8						
"	-	Sandro Botticelli	-	-	-	331	13	-						
		Bologna :												
"	-	Sandro Botticelli	-	-	-	159	11	6						
		London :												
November		Paul Veronese	-	-	-	1,977	-	-						
		Venice :												
"	-	Bartolommeo Vivarini	-	-	-	97	-	-						
"	-	Bartholomeus Venetus—Portrait	-			48	10	-						
"	-	Marco Basaiti	-	-	-	43	13	1						
December		Pordenone—Portrait	-	-	-	60	9	1						
		Portion of the Galvagna Collection :												
"	-	Giovanni Bellini	-	-	-	2,189	16	10						
"	-	Francesco Tacconi	-	-	-									
"	-	Girolamo da' Libri	-	-	-									
"	-	Giorgione	-	-	-									
"	-	Palma Vecchio	-	-	-									
"	-	Tintoretto	-	-	-									
"	-	Tintoretto—Portrait	-	-	-									
"	-	Jacopo Bassan	-	-	-									
"	-	Jacopo Bassan	-	-	-									
"	-	Leandro Bassan—Portrait	-	-	-									
		Milan :												
"	-	Mantegna	-	-	-	1,125	12	-						
1856:														
March 5	-	Balance	-	-	-	3,714	10	-						
					£.	10,000	-	-			£.	10,000	-	-

APPENDIX, No. 7.

MINUTES and CORRESPONDENCE respecting Operations in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Trustees of the National Gallery.

2 July 1855.

Read the following Report from the Keeper :—

" I beg to report to the Trustees, that the picture by Baroccio, called the ' Madonna del Gatto' is in a state which, in my opinion, requires immediate attention in order to save it from decay. The whole surface is covered with more or less projecting cracks: in some places these projecting portions have evidently become partially detached from the cloth; and in one or two points, fortunately not in important parts, small pieces have chipped off, leaving the cloth bare.

(signed) " Thomas Uwins."

The Trustees having, in company with Mr. Uwins, inspected the picture,

Resolve,—" That it is proper to provide immediately a glass for the better preservation of the picture; and that in the event of the relining of the picture being recommended, the work be undertaken, with the sanction of the Trustees of the British Museum, in the vacation."

6 August 1855.

"In obedience to the instructions of the Trustees, I obtained the attendance of Mr. Mulready, R. A., Mr. Bentley, and Mr. Leedham, who entered into a particular examination of the Baroccio. These gentlemen agreed with me as to the necessity of guarding against the injury which is going on, and which threatens the picture with destruction. As a present remedy, it was proposed that the picture should be protected by relining, and with this view they mutually signed the paper which is appended to this Report.

(signed) "Thomas Uwins."

"Having inspected the picture by Baroccio in the National Gallery, and having observed the defects noticed in Mr. Uwins' Report dated 2 July 1855, we are of opinion that the picture requires to be carefully relined; and as it appears that Mr. Leedham, whose ability in relining is well known, thinks such relining can be accomplished with safety, we recommend the operation should be confided to him.

(signed) "W. Mulready.
"Jn. Bentley."

10 July 1855.

"Resolved,—That the Trustees of the National Gallery beg to draw the attention of the Trustees of the British Museum to the Report made by Mr. Uwins, of the unsafe condition of the picture by Baroccio, numbered 3-29 in the list of pictures deposited in the National Gallery by the Trustees of the British Museum."

A copy of the foregoing Minute was transmitted on 8th August to the Secretary of the Trustees of the British Museum. The following was the reply:—

"Dear Sir,

"British Museum, 13 August 1855.

"WITH reference to your letter, dated 8th instant, desiring to have instructions from the Trustees of the British Museum, with reference to the restoration of the picture by Baroccio, 'The Madonna del Gatto,' numbered 3-29 in the list of pictures deposited in the National Gallery by the Trustees of the British Museum, which picture is reported to be in an unsatisfactory state, I am directed by the Trustees to request that the Committee of Trustees of the National Gallery will have the goodness to take such measures on the part of the Trustees of the Museum for the relining of the picture by Baroccio as they think requisite.

"Believe me, &c.
(signed) Henry Ellis,
Principal Librarian."

"G. S. Thwaites, Esq."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

National Gallery, 9 November 1855.

REFERRING to your Minute of the 2nd of July last, respecting the relining of the picture by Baroccio, No. 3-29, and to the correspondence on the subject with the Trustees of the British Museum, I have now to report that, in accordance with such sanction, the picture has been relined, as proposed, by Mr. Francis Leedham, and that such relining has been performed to my entire satisfaction.

I have further to state, that I had authorised Mr. John Bentley during the vacation to wipe the surface of all the pictures in the National Gallery, including the pictures at Marlborough House, provided the operation could be performed with perfect safety; the object being not merely to cleanse the surface from dust and damp, but, as far as eligible, to renew the lustre of the varnish. I instructed Mr. Bentley to avoid adding any fresh varnish to the pictures at present, except where it might be deemed absolutely necessary. My instructions to Mr. Bentley to the above effect were in writing, and are open to the inspection of the Trustees, now or at any future time, if required.

I have now to report that the effect of Mr. Bentley's careful operations has been to restore the due lustre of the surface of the pictures in almost every instance, two pictures only having appeared to require fresh varnish,—the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Velazquez, No. 232, and a portrait by Albert Durer, No. 245. Those pictures have been varnished, according to my instructions, with an essential-oil varnish.

Having been perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Bentley has attended to my instructions, I have requested him to be ready, as occasion may require, to wipe the surface of the pictures with a soft material, so as to keep them free from dust, and to preserve, as far as possible, the lustre of the surface.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

REPORT from Mr. Mulready and Mr. Seghier, respecting the state of some Pictures in Marlborough House.

London, 3 March 1856.

HAVING recently examined the English pictures in Marlborough House forming part of the National Gallery, we are of opinion that the evils which we before noticed in certain pictures in that collection have not increased.

With ..

With regard to the Wilkies, we do not recommend that the cracks should be stopped at present.

(signed) *W. Mulready.*
J. Seguier.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

LETTER from the Director to the Trustees.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

National Gallery, 3 March 1856.

I BEG leave to call your attention to some circumstances, relating to the acquisition of pictures for the National Gallery, which have come under my notice in the course of the researches and negotiations which I have had the honour to report to you.

In private galleries, and even in those which are called select, it almost necessarily happens that pictures of great excellence and rarity are mixed with a considerable proportion of inferior works. In several cases of the kind I found that while the proprietors refused to accept most liberal offers for the finer specimens, no unwillingness was shown to part with the entire collection, and generally on very reasonable terms.

I am of opinion, that the most economical mode, under such circumstances, would be to purchase the entire collection, and afterwards by public sale to dispose of the portion least eligible for the National Gallery. At present the Trustees have no power to sell; and until an Act of Parliament enables them to do so, they will either have to sanction the much higher price which will always be demanded for the gems of a collection; or, should they decide on purchasing an entire gallery, they may be encumbered with pictures not altogether deserving a place in the national collection.

In treating for the best pictures in a private gallery a middle course is sometimes possible. The proprietor fixes a sum as the smallest amount for which he will consent to treat; the object of the buyer then is to include among the pictures so proposed to be purchased, not only the finer specimens which were the object of the negotiation, but the most eligible next in order. This is the only mode in which the purchase of several pictures together can be adapted to the conditions—I allude to the impossibility of reselling—under which the National Gallery is at present regulated.

There is another subject to which I take this opportunity of adverting. The Treasury Minute suggests that specimens of the earlier Italian masters should, among others, be selected for purchase. The following observations in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1853 convey a similar recommendation:—

“The intelligent public of this country are daily becoming more alive to the truth, which has long been recognised by other enlightened nations, that the arts of design cannot be properly studied or rightly appreciated by insulated specimens alone; that in order to understand or profit by the great works, either of the ancient or modern schools of art, it is necessary to contemplate the genius which produced them, not merely in its final results, but in the mode of its operation, in its rise and progress, as well as in its perfection. . . . What Chaucer and Spenser are to Shakspeare and Milton, Giotto and Masaccio are to the great masters of the Florentine School; and a National Gallery would be as defective without adequate specimens of both styles of painting, as a National Library without specimens of both styles of poetry. . . . Your Committee think that the funds appropriated to the enlargement of the [national] collection should be expended with a view not merely of exhibiting to the public beautiful works of art, but of instructing the people in the history of that art, and of the age in which, and the men by whom, those works were produced.”

Notwithstanding the opinion expressed at the commencement of the passage above quoted, I believe that an interest for early Italian works of art, of the description referred to, is still by no means very general. At the same time I beg to express my conviction, in accordance with the above views, that the future completeness of the National Gallery should be constantly kept in view, without regard to the temporary impression produced by particular works; and that, therefore, opportunities should not be neglected for forming what may be called a chronological foundation for the Italian schools of art. I observe, also, that the completion of the history of art by specimens of its decline, granting even such specimens to be ultimately and to a limited extent desirable, may be safely postponed.

In the event, therefore, of entire collections being at any time purchased with a view to the subsequent sale of the least eligible portion, I conceive that the same principle of selection which I would generally recommend should be still observed; that principle being, the excellence of mature specimens, in connection with the illustration of the painter's different styles; and the historic value and interest of early specimens, as exemplifying the rise and progress of art and its schools.

The Trustees of the National Gallery.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. L. Eastlake.*

1857.

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 6 April 1857.

REPORT	PAGE
REPORT	32
APPENDIX.	
1. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the year ending 31 March 1857	42
2. Act of Parliament, 23rd June 1856	45
3. List of Pictures transferred to the National Gallery of Ireland	46
4. Extracts from the Will of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A.	46
5. Extract from the Decree in Chancery, dated 19th March 1858, relating to the Will of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A.	47
6. Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the year ending 31st March 1857	48
7. Pictures which have been varnished during the year ending 31st March 1857	48
8. Details relating to copying in the National Gallery	49
9. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery	50
10. Number of Catalogues sold in the National Gallery	50
11. Statement of Account relating to purchase of Pictures during the year ending 31st March 1857	50

REPORT

My Lords,

National Gallery, 6 April 1857.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the National Gallery, being the second since the re-constitution of the establishment in July 1855.

The details in the present Report are classed under the following heads :—

1. Pictures purchased since the 31st of March 1856.
2. Negotiation respecting the Pisani Paul Veronese.
3. Pictures purchased prior to the 31st of March 1856, and enumerated in the former Report.
4. Transfer, to another museum in the United Kingdom, of pictures not required for the National Gallery.
5. Sale of pictures not required for the National Gallery.
6. Bequests and donations.
7. Details relating to the Gallery and establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased since the 31st of March 1856.

A picture in three compartments by Pietro Perugino had been purchased in February 1856; but as the possibility of exporting it from Lombardy was for some time doubtful, inasmuch as the Austrian Government might, in virtue of a right of pre-emption, have decided on retaining it, the transaction was for some months regarded as a pending negotiation, and the purchase was consequently not included in the former Report. The acquisition may be dated from the 1st of May 1856, the date of the Imperial decree permitting the exportation. Details respecting the picture will be found in the Appendix (No. 1).

The Treasury Minute dated 27th March 1855 contains the following passage:

“My

"My Lords are of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to fine pictures for sale abroad. As regards the finer works of art in this country, it may be assumed that, although they may change hands, they will not leave our shores, whereas the introduction of fine works from abroad would form a positive addition to the treasures of art in England. My Lords are also of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to good specimens of the Italian schools, including those of the earlier masters. It must, however, be clearly understood, that their Lordships do not intend in any way to fetter the Trustees and Director in their choice, but that they must use their discretion as circumstances arise."

Some important collections of pictures were sold by auction in London during the last spring. On those occasions, in accordance with the general tenor of the above instructions, I proposed to the Trustees that certain specimens should, if possible, be obtained.

The result was the purchase of four pictures at the sale of the Rogers collection:—

1. Two Heads of Apostles, a fragment of a wall-painting, by Giotto.
2. The Good Samaritan, by Jacopo Bassano.
3. The Triumph of Julius Cæsar, after Mantegna, by Rubens.
4. An Allegory, called the Horrors of War, by the same master.

One picture, the Glorification of the Virgin, attributed to Lo Spagna, was purchased at the sale of the Orford collection. Particulars respecting the five pictures are in the Appendix.

At a meeting of the Trustees on the 7th of July 1856, I submitted a list, with estimates, of some pictures on the Continent, which I recommended for purchase; proposing at the same time, that a sum, depending on the extent of the purchases which might be concluded, should be placed at my disposal to meet other favourable opportunities which might present themselves.

The proposal was sanctioned by the Trustees, and subsequently by Treasury letter dated 16th July 1856.

Of the negotiations undertaken in consequence of such arrangement, some are still pending.

Two pictures have been purchased; one, the St. Sebastian, by Antonio Polaiuolo, was included in the list submitted to the Trustees; the other, an altarpiece with the *predella*, by Filippino Lippi, had been the subject of a former negotiation. Details relating to both pictures will be found in the Appendix.

II.—NEGOTIATION respecting the Pisani Paul Veronese.

Since the year 1853,* endeavours have been made on the part of Her Majesty's Government to purchase the celebrated picture by Paul Veronese, in the possession of Count Vittore Pisani, in Venice, representing the Family of Darius before Alexander. Large offers had been made, before that date, by individuals, and also by a Foreign Power in 1852; but at that time the proprietor refused to sell the picture.

In 1853, Count Pisani defined the terms which he was then ready to accept. Those terms, communicated to Clinton G. Dawkins, Esq., at that time Her Majesty's Consul General for the Lombardo-Venetian States, were about 12,000 *l.*, exclusive of pecuniary compensations to various agents, and to members of the proprietor's household, some of whom had for many years derived a certain income from the gratuities of visitors attracted by the Pisani picture.

A considerable offer was made by Her Majesty's Government about that time, but without success.

Subsequently, the proprietor recalled his consent to sell the picture; and on later occasions, and even within the present year, when a personal application was made to him, by George Harris, Esq., Her Majesty's present Consul General for the Lombardo-Venetian States, he still declined to enter into any negotiation.

In June 1856, conceiving that a liberal proposal would then be entertained, I addressed a letter to the Trustees of the National Gallery, recommending that the sum of 10,500 *l.* should be offered for the picture. At the same time, I stated to the Trustees, verbally, my opinion that 12,000 *l.* should, if necessary, be given for it.

The Trustees, with reference to the sum of 10,500 *l.*, concurred in recom-

mending the subject "to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with a view of obtaining their sanction for the purchase, independently of the grant already voted for this year's expenditure."

The offer of 10,500*l.*, sanctioned by the Treasury, was communicated to the proprietor in August last, under, as it seemed, favourable circumstances. His immediate answer was, that he had no intention of selling.

It was concluded that, in the event of the Count Pisani being induced to part with the picture, he would be prepared to treat only on the terms originally proposed by himself.

Those terms were definite; but in order to arrive at the entire price, it was necessary to ascertain what additional sum would be required for the agents and dependants, whose demands, sanctioned by the proprietor, had increased since 1853.

After much difficulty it was finally understood that the price to be paid for the picture, including all such compensations, would be 13,650 *l.*

The Trustees of the National Gallery having, as above stated, recommended the offer of a large sum, had already, by that act, expressed their decided opinion in favour of the acquisition. The question that remained had reference solely to price, and on that question they forbore to offer any further observation.

The final demand, above specified, was referred by me, in November last, to the Lords of the Treasury for their consideration.

The negotiation was subsequently conducted under the immediate direction of the Treasury.

Her Majesty's Consul General, George Harris, Esq., residing in Venice, was instructed to make investigations accordingly. His Report, transmitted in January last, afforded sufficient evidence that it was in vain to expect a reduction in the aggregate price above named.

The Lords of the Treasury resolved, if more favourable terms were not to be obtained, to give the sum demanded.

On the 4th of March 1857 the Count Pisani dictated the conditions on which he would be prepared to sell the picture to the British Government. Among those conditions he stipulated that the compensation which, without defining the amount, he required to be made to his dependants and agents, should be exclusive of the sum payable to himself. That sum he fixed at 360,000 Austrian livres, which, being by one of the conditions to be paid in silver, or its equivalent, amounted to about 12,280 *l.*

The entire price, comprehending the gratuities, was 13,650 *l.*

The contract was, by the conditions, to be concluded within one month from the 4th of March 1857.

The permission of exportation having been promised to Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, before the negotiation was undertaken, the Treasury, through the Foreign Office, directed the Consul General to pay the amount within the stipulated time.

The purchase was concluded on the 31st of March 1857.

III.—PICTURES purchased prior to the 31st of March 1856, and enumerated in the former Report.

Twenty pictures purchased within the year ending 31st March 1856, were described in the former Report. Of those pictures ten had been purchased together from a collection in Venice, with the intention of ultimately re-selling such as, in the opinion of the Trustees, might not be required for the National Gallery.

The 20 pictures referred to are numbered as in the former list.

1. *Cosimo Rosselli*.—An altarpiece in three compartments.
2. *Sandro Botticelli*.—A circular picture representing the Madonna and Child and Four Angels.

In the former Report (pp. 24, 25), it was stated that the two pictures in question had been placed in the hands of Signor Ugo Baldi, in Florence, for the purpose of being repaired. In consequence of that artist's occupations, a twelve-month elapsed before one of the pictures, that by Cosimo Rosselli, was pronounced to be completed. Under these circumstances both pictures were directed

to

to be sent to England, where the remaining restorations that may be requisite will in due time be undertaken.

3. *Benozzo Gozzoli*.—An altarpiece representing the Madonna and Child enthroned, with Saints and Angels. Placed in the Gallery in July 1856; numbered 283.

4. *Sandro Botticelli*.—A circular picture representing the Madonna and Child, an Angel, and the youthful St. John the Baptist. Placed in the Gallery in May 1856; numbered 275.

5. *Andrea Mantegna*.—The Madonna and Child enthroned, the Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist. Placed in the Gallery in April 1856; numbered 274.

6. *Paul Veronese*.—The Adoration of the Magi. Placed in the Gallery in February 1856; numbered 268.

7. *Marco Basaiti*.—St. Jerome reading. Placed in the Gallery in July 1856; numbered 281.

8. *Bartolommeo Vivarini*.—The Madonna and Child, with Saints. Placed in the Gallery in August 1856; numbered 284.

9. *Bartholomeus Venetus*.—Portrait of Lodovico Martinengo. Placed in the Gallery in August 1856; numbered 287.

11. *Giovanni Bellini*.—The Madonna and Child. Placed in the Gallery in July 1856; numbered 280.

12. *Girolamo dai Libri*.—The same subject. Placed in the Gallery in August 1856; numbered 285.

13. *Francesco Tacconi*.—The same subject. Placed in the Gallery in August 1856; numbered 286.

The above ten pictures are fully described in the former Report (pp. 24, 28).

Of the eight remaining pictures seven had formed part of the Galvagna collection, having been purchased together with Nos. 11, 12, and 13 in the foregoing list.

The Trustees having come to the conclusion that such seven pictures were not required for the National Gallery, it was proposed, in accordance with the Act of Parliament passed during the last Session (*see* Appendix, No. 2) to sell them by public auction. To such seven pictures was subsequently added a portrait of a lady by Pordenone.

The eight pictures are numbered as follows, in the former Report, where they are more fully described :

10. *Pordenone*.—Portrait of Pellegrina Morosini.

14. *Palma Vecchio*.—Bust portrait of the painter's daughter.

15. *Giorgione* (also called Schiavone).—A Young Huntsman.

16. *Tintoretto*.—The Triumph of David.

17. *Jacopo Bassano*.—The Departure of Abraham.

18. *Jacopo Bassano*.—The Prodigal Son.

19. *Tintoretto*.—Head of a Cardinal.

20. *Leandro Bassano*.—Bust portrait of a man.

It was proposed that the sale by public auction of the above eight pictures should take place together with the sale of the remainder of the Krüger collection, purchased by Government in 1854; such remainder consisting of forty-seven pictures.

IV.—TRANSFER, to another Museum in the United Kingdom, of Pictures not required for the National Gallery.

In consequence of a correspondence with the Treasury, the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, at a meeting on the 1st of December 1856, directed a communication to be made to the Trustees of the National Gallery.

A copy of the following resolution, passed on the occasion referred to, was transmitted to the Director of the National Gallery on the 4th of December:—

“Resolved, That the Honorary Secretary be requested to write to the Director of the National Gallery of London, to inform the Trustees of that institution that this Board has received a letter from Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, on the part of the Lords of the Treasury, stating that a number of pictures are in the possession of the Trustees of the National Gallery which are not now required for that collection, and intimating that those works may be available for the National Gallery of Ireland, and to inquire from the Board of Trustees the particulars of the pictures referred to.”

A descriptive catalogue of the pictures not required for the National Gallery, and which it was proposed to sell by public auction, was transmitted to the Honorary Secretary of the Dublin Board accordingly.

The Honorary Secretary, George F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., was subsequently deputed by the Dublin Board to inspect and report upon the pictures in question.

A copy of the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland on the 21st of January last, was, on the following day, transmitted to the Director of the National Gallery for the information of the Trustees:—

“Resolved, That the Governors and Guardians approve of the Report now presented by Mr. Mulvany, and are prepared to accept for their collection the pictures enumerated by him, as at the disposal of the Trustees of the National Gallery of London, and desirable for their acceptance; and that Mr. Mulvany be authorised to inform Sir Charles L. Eastlake accordingly, and to make arrangements for the transfer of the pictures to the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland.”

The pictures so selected were 17 in number, viz.: ten from the Krüger collection, six from the eight pictures above enumerated, and a picture, hereinafter described, which has been presented to the nation, but which had been accepted on the understanding that it might, at the discretion of the Trustees, be transferred to some other museum in the United Kingdom.

The 17 pictures referred to, a list of which will be found in the Appendix (No. 3), were forwarded to Dublin on the 14th of February last.

The two remaining Italian pictures, before described,—

No. 16. *Tintoretto*.—The Triumph of David,

No. 18. *Jacopo Bassano*.—The Prodigal Son,

were sold with the remainder of the Krüger collection.

V.—SALE of Pictures not required for the National Gallery.

At a meeting of the Trustees on the 19th of January last, summoned in conformity with the Act of Parliament (*see* Appendix, No. 2), the Director submitted a list of 55 pictures, 47 of them being the residue of the Krüger collection of early German and Flemish pictures, and eight being for the most part the residue of a small collection of Italian pictures purchased in Venice.

It was ascertained that the pictures referred to had all been, at different times, purchased, and not given or bequeathed, and that none of them had been exhibited in the National Gallery, being for the most part portions of collections from which selections had already been made for the National Gallery.

Further, that in consequence of a correspondence between the Treasury, the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, and the Director, on the part of the Trustees, the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Governors and Guardians referred to had inspected the pictures above-mentioned for the purpose of reporting upon them to the Board in Dublin, in order to enable the Board to decide whether any, and, if any, which of the said pictures would be eligible for the National Gallery of Ireland.

The Trustees being of opinion that the pictures referred to were not required for the National Gallery, resolved:—

“That the 55 pictures in the list submitted to be placed at the disposal of the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, to make such selection from them as they may deem fit, and that the remainder be sold by public auction, under the authority of the Director.”

A copy of the above resolution having been transmitted to the Treasury, the sale of the pictures, with the above reservation, was sanctioned by Treasury letter, dated 30th January 1857.

Ten of the Krüger pictures and six of the Italian pictures were selected, as already stated, in order to be transmitted to Dublin.

The remaining 39 pictures, consisting of 37 from the Krüger collection and two from the Galvagna collection, were sold by public auction at Messrs. Christie and Manson's on the 14th of February 1857; the produce of the sale, the auctioneer's commission deducted, being,—

	£.	s.	d.
For the 37 Krüger pictures - - - - -	230	13	6
For the two Italian pictures - - - - -	130	9	6
	361	3	-

The sum of 361 *l.* 3 *s.* was, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, and by direction of the Treasury, paid into the Exchequer on the 28th of February last.

VI.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequest.

Joseph Mallord William Turner, R.A., died on the 19th of December 1851. His will, which contained important clauses relating to the disposition of his pictures, was for some years the subject of litigation. A compromise having been at length agreed to, final arrangements were directed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated the 19th of March 1856.

Pending the proceedings certain conditions in the will (*see* Appendix, No. 4), were fulfilled provisionally. The testator had bequeathed to the National Gallery the picture called "Dido Building Carthage;" and another, called in the will "the picture formerly in the De Tabley collection," on condition of their being accepted within 12 months after the testator's decease, and also on condition of their being placed always between two pictures by Claude, "The Sea Port, and the Mill."

The two pictures were placed in the National Gallery, as directed, on the 8th of December 1852: the arrangement of the pictures was approved by the Trustees of the National Gallery on the following day.

A caveat having been previously entered against the will, the executors delivered the two pictures above mentioned conditionally, the Trustees of the National Gallery undertaking, by an agreement dated the 12th of November 1852, to relinquish the pictures, "if called upon to do so by the Court of Chancery, or any other competent court of jurisdiction."

The decree in Chancery before mentioned establishes the right of the nation to the two pictures (*see* Appendix, No. 5).

The dispositions of the testator respecting his pictures generally, were expressed in codicils to his will (*see* Appendix, No. 4). By those codicils his finished pictures were bequeathed to the nation, "provided that a room or rooms are added to the present National Gallery, to be when erected called 'Turner's Gallery.'"

One of the codicils referred to (the third in order in the will) fixed a term of five years as the period within which the above provisions should be carried out. The fourth codicil extended the term to ten years.

In February 1854, the executors of the will being of opinion that the pictures, drawings, and engravings then remaining in the house of the late Mr. Turner, in Queen Anne-street, were exposed to risk, applied to the First Lord of the Treasury, requesting that the works in question might be deposited in the vacant rooms on the ground-floor of the National Gallery, until the Chancery suit then pending should be disposed of.

The Trustees of the National Gallery having been officially apprised of such application, replied, in a letter dated the 10th of February 1854, that they were ready to receive the works accordingly, on the understanding that the transfer would be made "with the entire approbation of the legal advisers of the Crown and on the responsibility of the executors."

The transfer having been agreed to and approved, the pictures, drawings, and engravings in question were placed, as proposed, in the rooms on the ground-floor of the National Gallery. The removal began on the 31st of August 1854, and the arrangement directed by one of the executors, was completed on the 7th of October following.

The subsequent and final delivery of the works to the Keeper of the National Gallery took place on the 25th of September 1856.

With reference to the bequest of the pictures and the conditions annexed to it, as expressed in the codicils above mentioned, the decree in Chancery (Appendix No. 4) directs "that all the pictures, drawings, and sketches by the testator's hand, without any distinction of finished or unfinished, are to be deemed as well given for the benefit of the public."

By the same decree the President and Secretary of the Royal Academy were appointed to select from the works deposited as above, "such of the pictures, drawings, and sketches, as shall, in their opinion, have been painted, drawn, or sketched by the testator's hand."

The two referees made their selection during the latter part of October, and during November 1856; the catalogue which they delivered in was verified by affidavit in the following month.

According to their instructions they set apart as the property of the nation every work, whether finished or unfinished, which they considered to be by the testator's hand. Agreeing in such selection they appointed no umpire.

The works so selected consist of—

Finished pictures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unfinished pictures, including mere beginnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Drawings and sketches in colour and in pencil, including about 300 coloured drawings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,049
Total number of pictures, drawings, and sketches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,331

The proportion of finished to unfinished works, as above indicated, is not to be regarded as fixed.

The drawings are, for the most part, contained in a number of sketch-books. In enumerating the drawings in pencil, a leaf containing several sketches, sometimes on both sides, was counted as one sketch only.

The state in which the pictures were left in the late Mr. Turner's house, in Queen Anne-street, was by no means satisfactory. The effects of damp and dust were more or less apparent on all; the surface of some was cracked, and the canvas, in many instances, was injured.

A considerable number required, however, little more than ordinary cleansing and varnishing; and on the 10th of November 1856, 20 pictures were exhibited in some of the lower rooms in Marlborough House, the only space then available. On the 24th of the same month eight more were exhibited, and on the 8th of December six more; in all 34. Others were soon afterwards ready, but as space was wanting they are for the present reserved.

The Trustees considered it desirable that a certain number of the coloured finished drawings should be exhibited as soon as frames could be prepared for them. Space was provided for the exhibition of such works by means of screens in suitable situations in the lower rooms in Marlborough House; it was proposed also to place a few of the larger drawings on the walls.

On the 2nd of February last, 75 coloured drawings were exhibited in Marlborough House in the mode described, and on the 9th of the same month 27 more were exhibited; in all 102 drawings.

It is well known to those who are conversant with tinted drawings, that such works are in time injuriously affected by light. It is, therefore, to be understood that the exhibition of the drawings above mentioned, or of others which may be added, is a temporary exhibition only, and that after some months means will be adopted for protecting those works from light. Persons desirous of inspecting them will have opportunities of doing so under certain conditions.

Mr. Ruskin having proposed a plan for keeping such drawings, previously protected with glass, in closed cases; at the same time, by other arrangements, affording facilities for inspecting them; the Trustees have authorised his carrying out, to a certain extent, the method suggested, in order that they may judge of its

its fitness on a larger scale, and in reference to the conservation and convenient inspection of drawings in museums generally. Pencil or chalk drawings, not being injured by light, may be permanently exhibited, or if removed for a time may be replaced by drawings of a similar description.

In the selection of the drawings, and in deciding on the modes of mounting and framing them, the Director and Keeper were, with the sanction of the Trustees, assisted by a Committee invited for that purpose. The Committee consisted of H. A. J. Munro, Esq., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., and David Roberts, R.A. They attended at the National Gallery on the 5th of December 1856, when their suggestions were recorded. They also inspected such of the pictures as required lining, and recommended that a certain number should be so protected.

Seventeen pictures have been directed to be lined accordingly.

A few of the works, unfinished as well as finished, were apparently in a ruined condition, from the effect of damp, and from the action of the atmosphere on certain colours. Mr. John Bentley having expressed to the Committee his conviction that he could, by a safe process, restore them (the surface being uninjured), it was agreed that they should be committed to his care for that purpose. His operations, which were inspected from time to time, have been altogether successful; and in order to show the original uncleaned state, a portion of one of the pictures, called "Queen Mab's Grotto," has been directed to be left in that state.

By the liberality of the next of kin to the testator, a considerable number of frames which had been left in the house in Queen Anne-street, have been presented to the Trustees of the National Gallery. Such frames require, however, repairing and regilding, and a large proportion of new frames will still be wanted.

On the removal of the establishment connected with the Department of Science and Art from the upper rooms in Marlborough House, those rooms will, it is understood, be available for the Turner pictures. Some of the specimens, now crowded and ill seen in the lower part of the same building, can be then placed in better situations and in better lights; and should there be sufficient space, the remainder of the finished pictures will, by degrees, be exhibited.

Still, such an arrangement can only be regarded as temporary. It is understood that the testator's wishes will be ultimately fulfilled by the appropriation of well-adapted apartments, to be called the Turner Gallery, for the permanent exhibition of the Turner bequest.

Donation.

A picture, consisting of half-figures, life size, representing sportsmen reposing, ascribed to Herrera the Younger, painted on canvas. Measure, 4 ft. 10½ in. high, 6 ft. 8½ in. wide.

Presented by Robert Goff, Esq.; received on the 12th of December 1856.

The picture having been accepted on the understanding that it might, at the option of the Trustees, be either retained for the National Gallery or transferred as a loan to some other museum in the United Kingdom, it was, with the sanction of the Treasury, transferred, as before stated, in February last, to the National Gallery of Ireland.

VII.—DETAILS relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

Conservation of the Pictures.

The means which have been adopted to prevent, as far as possible, the dust and dirt occasioned by numerous visitors, have been attended with good results; at the same time, all endeavours to exclude the smoke which sometimes abounds in the vicinity, are counteracted by the necessity of keeping the sky-lights open when the rooms are crowded.

The practice of frequently wiping the surface of the pictures with a soft material has been continued. The adhesion of dust and impurities is thus in a great measure prevented. It is, however, to be observed, that as the collection increases, this operation, which cannot be confided to inexperienced hands, must tend to augment the cost of the establishment.

Pictures protected with Glass.

Several pictures, including some of the new acquisitions, have been protected with glass; experience having shown the beneficial effects of that system as regards the preservation of the works. The system is also in accordance with the following recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1853:

"If the pictures, therefore, are to remain in their present situation, exposed to the same atmospheric influence as hitherto, your Committee deem it desirable to afford them, to every practicable extent, the benefit of this species of protection. If, on the other hand, they are to be removed to some more airy locality, the impediments which glass interposes to the full enjoyment of the beholder, might more than counterbalance any advantage to be derived from it in other respects."—(Report from the Select Committee on the National Gallery, 1853, p. xiv.)

Nine pictures have been protected with glass during the year ending 31st March 1857. (*See Appendix, No. 6.*) The glasses before the pictures are all movable, and it is suggested that, in future, glasses before cartoons should also be contrived to be movable.

Pictures Varnished.

The method of frequently wiping the pictures with a soft material has the effect of maintaining, in most cases, a due gloss on the surface, so that the application of fresh varnish is rarely required. Three pictures only of those previously in the Gallery have been varnished during the year ending 31st March 1857. The newly-acquired pictures placed in the Gallery during the same period were, for the most part, varnished previously to being exhibited. (*See Appendix, No. 7.*)

Backs of the Pictures.

During the year, 86 pictures, including 34 by Turner, have been protected so as to exclude dust from the backs. The material at present used for this purpose is glazed brown holland, the glazed surface being outside. It has not been considered expedient to displace the larger pictures (the backs of which were dusted during the preceding year) expressly for this purpose, but it is proposed that on all occasions when pictures not previously so treated are moved, with a view to change of arrangement, or from any other cause, or when pictures are first placed in the Gallery, the backs of the pictures should be protected in the same or some other effectual mode.

Repairs of Pictures.

No pictures previously in the Gallery have appeared to require repairs during the year. The operations essential to the conservation of the Turner pictures have been undertaken and satisfactorily performed by Mr. John Bentley and Mr. Francis Leedham; the process of lining, when necessary, having been entrusted to the latter.

Removal of Pictures to Marlborough House.

One picture only, the portrait of Sir William Hamilton by Sir Joshua Reynolds, has, with the consent of the Trustees of the British Museum (notified by letter dated 1st July 1856) been removed to Marlborough House during the year ending 31st March 1857.

Copying in the National Gallery.

In the Appendix (No. 8) will be found a Return, for one twelvemonth, of the number of students and others who have been occupied in copying in Trafalgar-square, and at Marlborough House, together with an indication of the works chiefly copied.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

A statement on this particular will also be found in the Appendix (No. 9).

Catalogues.

Catalogues.

The bulk of the descriptive catalogue relating to the Gallery in Trafalgar-square, has rendered it expedient to omit the notices of those pictures which have been from time to time removed to Marlborough House. The descriptive catalogue will thus in future be divided into two parts; one relating to the works of the old masters deposited in Trafalgar-square, the other relating chiefly to specimens of the British school deposited in Marlborough House. A Return of the number of catalogues sold during the year 1856, will be found in the Appendix (No. 10).

The special catalogue of the pictures in Trafalgar-square, referred to in the Treasury Minute dated 27th March 1855, is nearly completed.

The materials, now copious, for the register, referred to in the same Minute, of the works of the principal painters, continue to be arranged in a tabular form.

Details relating to the Establishment, and Arrangements consequent on the Increase of the National Collection.

On the addition, to that part of the National Collection which is in Marlborough House, of a portion of the Turner pictures in November last, a policeman was, with due sanction, added to the curators who attend there.

The expenditure to be incurred in providing for the exhibition of the Turner pictures and drawings, was sanctioned by Treasury letter, dated 6th January 1857.

As soon as the upper rooms of Marlborough House are ready to receive pictures, an additional policeman may be required.

Since June 1856, a constant watch by night as well as by day, has, with the approval of the Treasury, been established in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.

An addition of 7*l.* 16*s.* each to the salary of two assistant porters at Marlborough House, was sanctioned by Treasury letter, dated 11th April 1856.

The charges consequent upon the alterations already made in the year ending 31st March 1857, amount to 276*l.* 18*s.*

An addition of 257*l.* 17*s.* under the head of incidental expenses, comprehends the cost of a proposed additional policeman above referred to, together with further provision for the ordinary expenses of the establishment.

The extra (and temporary) cost of the exhibition of the Turner pictures and drawings, including lining and repairing pictures, providing frames for the pictures and drawings, and other expenses relating to such exhibition, is estimated at 2,000 *l.*

The increase in the present Estimate as compared with the last, consequent upon the above items of expenditure, is 2,534 *l.* 15*s.*; but the entire Estimate, exclusive of the sum required to repay to the account of Civil Contingencies a portion of the cost of the Pisani Paul Veronese, is less than the former Estimate by 456 *l.* 5*s.*

The statement of account relating to the purchase of pictures during the year ending 31st March 1857, will be found in the Appendix (No. 11).

Pursuant to instructions in the Treasury Minute, dated 27th March 1855, the general account relating to the establishment is submitted by the Keeper and Secretary monthly and yearly to the Commissioners of Audit.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES purchased for the National Gallery during the year ending 31st March 1857.

1. *Pietro Perugino*.—The three principal portions of an altarpiece. The centre picture represents the Madonna kneeling before the child, who is presented to her by an angel; three distant angels, singing, appear above. The compartment on the left of the spectator represents the Archangel Michael; that on the right, the Archangel Raphael, with the young Tobias.

Painted on wood; in oil. Height of each picture, 4 ft. 2 in.; centre picture, 2 ft. 1½ in. wide; side pictures, each 1 ft. 10½ in. wide. The semicircular tops, probably added within the present century, may be considered an improvement, as the angels' head in the centre picture would otherwise have touched the frame. In good preservation: it appears that some needless re-paintings, formerly observable, were removed by Signor Alessandro Brison, of Milan, in 1847. In the lower left corner of the picture of St. Michael is the inscription, "Petrus Perusinus pinxit."

According to documents preserved by the family, the three pictures came into the possession of the Cavaliere Melzi in 1786, after the suppression of the convent of the Certosa.

Purchased from Duke Melzi, of Milan, for 3,571 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* For the reasons assigned in the Report, the 1st of May 1856 is regarded as the date of the acquisition.

Placed in the National Gallery, soon after its arrival in England, in August 1856, in the state in which it was received, without being re-varnished; numbered 288.

Painted by Perugino, as recorded by Vasari,* for the Church of the Certosa, near Pavia. The entire altarpiece consisted of six compartments. Above the three portions already described were, in the centre, a figure of the Almighty, which is still in its original place in the Certosa; on the sides, the subject of the Annunciation—the angel on the left of the spectator, the Madonna on the right;† all these were half figures. The two last-named have disappeared, but their places, as well as the places of the three principal pictures above-mentioned, have been long supplied by copies.

Rumohr has stated various reasons for concluding that Raphael assisted in this work. "To me," he observes, "it appeared throughout Raphaelized; in the general treatment as in the parts, altogether re-cast." He speaks of the improved action of the St. Michael as compared with that of the same saint in the altarpiece of Vallombrosa, painted in 1500; and remarks, that "the hand on the shield is very happily drawn from nature, not in the customary manner of Perugino, but true and graceful."‡

Passavant speaks of the picture as follows:—"The truly Raphaellesque feeling which pervades every part, the more accurate study of nature (as compared with Perugino's manner) which is especially remarkable in the hands, have often given rise to the opinion that Raphael must have assisted his master, to a considerable extent, in this work. This opinion receives an additional confirmation from a drawing from nature, as a study for the Archangel Raphael with the young Tobias, formerly in the Lawrence collection, and which appears to be by Raphael. From the great merits of the picture, it must be assumed that if Raphael really assisted in its production, its date could not be earlier than 1503."§ At that date, Raphael was 20 years of age.

The same writer, in another part of the work quoted, places both the side pictures—that of the Archangel Michael, as well as the other—among the early works of Raphael. ||

The drawing referred to is now in the Taylor Gallery at Oxford; it is thus described by Dr. Waagen: "No. 75. 'Tobias and the Angel;' on tinted paper, with silver point. Study for that part of Perugino's altarpiece for the Certosa at Pavia, which Raphael executed; and which is now in the possession of Duke Melzi, of Milan. Of delicate feeling for nature, and most elevated in the expression of melancholy in the head of the angel; about 1501."¶

These opinions, if questionable as regards Raphael, do honour to Perugino. To him the majority of critics will be disposed to attribute both the pictures and the drawing. On a comparison of the centre with the side pictures, it can hardly be doubted that all are by the same hand. It will, at the same time, be admitted that scarcely any other work by Perugino

* Vasari, *Vita di Pietro Perugino*.

† Bartoli, *Notizie delle Pitture, &c., d'Italia*. Ven. 1777, vol. 2, p. 68.

‡ *Italienische Forschungen*, von C. F. von Rumohr, vol. 3, 1831, p. 27.

§ *Rafael von Urbino, &c.*, von J. D. Passavant, 1839, vol. 1, p. 59.

|| *Ib.*, vol. 2, p. 6.

¶ Dr. G. F. Waagen, *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*. Murray, 1854, vol. 3, p. 56.

Perugino exhibits so much feeling in expression and action, so much delicacy of execution, or more force and harmony of colour. Accordingly, Rio speaks of it as "one of the most astonishing masterpieces of his (Perugino's) pencil."*

2. *Giotto*.—Heads of Two Apostles, under life size. Painted on plaster, in *secco* (the ancient method of wall-painting, which preceded *buon fresco*). Measure, 1 ft. 7½ in. square. On the whole well preserved.

Purchased at the sale of the Rogers collection, in May 1856, for 78*l.* 15*s.* Placed in the National Gallery during the same month. Numbered 276.

A fragment from one of the wall-paintings, formerly in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the church of Santa Maria del Carmine at Florence. See the edition of Vasari now in progress.† An engraving, with an account of the chapel, will be found in the selections from the works of the Florentine painters, Giotto, Masaccio, and Fra Bartolommeo, by Thomas Patch.‡

3. *Jacopo Bassano*.—"The Good Samaritan." Painted on canvas. Measure, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 2 ft. 7½ in. wide. In good preservation.

Purchased at the sale of the Rogers collection, in May 1856, for 241*l.* 10*s.* Placed in the Gallery during the same month. Numbered 277.

From an inscription on an engraving of this picture, it appears that it was formerly the property of the Pisani family in Venice.§

4. *Rubens*.—An Allegory, called "The Horrors of War." Painted on paper, fastened on canvas. Measure, 1 ft. 7½ in. high, 2 ft. 6½ in. wide. In good preservation.

Purchased at the sale of the Rogers collection, in May 1856, for 210*l.* Placed in the Gallery during the same month. Numbered 279.

Sketch for the large picture in the Pitti Palace, Florence.

5. *Rubens*.—"The Triumph of Julius Cæsar." Painted on canvas, fastened on wood. Measure, 2 ft. 11½ in. high, 5 ft. 5 in. wide. In good preservation.

Purchased at the sale of the Rogers collection, in May 1856, for 1,102*l.* 10*s.* Placed in the Gallery during the same month. Numbered 278.

Sketch from compositions for the same subject, by Andrea Mantegna, now at Hampton Court.

6. *Lo Spagna*.—"The Glorification of the Virgin." Painted on wood. Measure, 5 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 7½ wide, with arched top. On the whole, well preserved.

Purchased at the sale of the Earl of Orford's pictures, in June 1856, for 651*l.* Placed in the Gallery in the following month. Numbered 282.

Formerly in the Ercolani collection at Bologna. The picture belongs to the school of Perugino. If the name of Lo Spagna, which it has always borne, should ultimately prove to be correct, it will probably be found that the work is of the later period of the master, as it differs in many respects from his accredited productions in Spoleto, Assisi, and elsewhere.

7. *Fillippino Lippi*.—"The Virgin and Child, St. Jerome, and St. Dominick."—The *predella* represents on a small scale the Dead Christ, supported by Joseph of Arimathea, with single figures of St. Francis and the Magdalen.

Painted on wood; measure, 6 ft. 7 in. high, 6 ft. wide. In good preservation, some of the darker portions having only deepened with time.

Purchased from the Cavaliere Giuseppe Rucellai, of Florence, in January 1857, for 627*l.* 8*s.* Not yet arrived in England.

Mentioned by Vasari as having been painted for the chapel of the Rucellai, in the church of S. Pancrazio in Florence.¶ On the suppression of the church it was removed to the Palazzo Rucellai.

8. *Antonio Pollaiuolo*.—"The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," with archers and crossbowmen as his executioners. Painted on wood; measure, 9 ft. 7 in. high, 6 ft. 6 in. wide. In good preservation.

Purchased from the Marchese Pucci, of Florence, in March 1857, for 3,155*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Not yet arrived in England.

Vasari mentions this picture as having been painted for the chapel of the Pucci, in the church of S. Sebastiano de' Servi, in Florence, and describes it as "an excellent and rare production, in which are horses, naked forms, and finely foreshortened figures, the St. Sebastian being a portrait of Gino, the son of Lodovico Capponi." The biographer adds, that "this work was the most extolled of all the productions of Antonio (Pollaiuolo). For, endeavouring to imitate nature as he best could, he represented one of the archers stooping to charge his crossbow, with all the energy which a strong-armed man exerts in such an action. . . . And not only is this figure skilfully treated, but all the others, in various attitudes,

* De l'Art Chrétien, par A. F. Rio. Paris, 1855, vol. 2, p. 186.

† Le Vite, &c., di Giorgio Vasari. Firenze, 1846-1856, vol. 1, p. 314, and note.

‡ Florence, 1770-1772, pl. vii.

§ Raccolta di Opere scelte, incise da Pietro Monaco, 1740 (published in Venice 1789), Part 2, No. 34.

¶ See the edition of Vasari, now in progress, before quoted, vol. v., p. 245, and note.

attitudes, exhibit the ability and study which the painter devoted to this work. It was completed in the year 1475.**

The praises of Vasari must be understood with reference to the date of the work and the novelty of the effort. But even eminent modern critics consider this production as the first which stimulated the Florentine painters in the study of anatomy.

Fuseli, after noticing its peculiarities, observes that it "has been numbered with the first productions of the age, because with the earliest traces of legitimate anatomy it exhibits its application."†

Rumohr ascribes the predilection of the Florentine painters for the study of form and anatomy in a great measure to the influence of Verrochio and Antonio Pollaiuolo, both of whom practised sculpture more habitually than painting. Referring to the St. Sebastian, the principal work of the latter, he says:—"His (Antonio's) efforts in sculpture had been directed to a comprehensive study of organic forms; and in transferring to painting the experience so acquired, he excited, in those painters with whom he came in contact, the desire to attain a more extensive and thorough knowledge of form. The same tendency was disseminated beyond his immediate circle by his engravings, now become extremely rare."‡

Lanzi speaks of Antonio Pollaiuolo, and of the work in question, as follows:—"Antonio, the scholar of Piero, became a most skilful artist for that age. In the chapel of the Marchesi Pucci, in the church a' Servi, is his 'Martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' one of the best pictures of the 15th century which I have seen. The colouring is not excellent, but the composition departs from the customary treatment of the time, and the drawing shows the result of anatomical study. Antonio was perhaps the first who, by means of dissections, thoroughly learnt the system of the muscles."§

The picture in question is remarkable in the history of art on another ground; it is one of the earliest extant, and certainly the most important example of the art of oil painting, as that art, adopted from the Flemish masters, was practised in Florence.

Engraved in the Etruria Pittrice; the whole composition in outline, and the figures of the cross-bowmen in a separate plate.||

The eight pictures above enumerated have been purchased with a portion of the grant for the year 1856-57. The picture next mentioned has, with the sanction of the Treasury, been purchased partly with the balance of such grant, and partly with the aid of a sum advanced from Civil Contingencies.

9. *Paul Veronese*.—"The Family of Darius before Alexander." The royal captives having mistaken Hephæstion for Alexander, the Queen Mother, Sisymbria, implores pardon of the conqueror, who, pointing to his friend, tells her she has not erred, for that Hephæstion is another Alexander.

A composition of many figures, in Venetian costume, with an architectural background.

Painted on canvas; measure, 15 ft. 4 in. wide; 7 ft. 8 in. high. In excellent preservation.

Purchased from the Conte Vittore Pisani, of Venice, in March 1857, for 13,650*l*.

This picture, according to family traditions, and the united testimony of the historians of art, was painted by Paul Veronese for an ancestor of the present Count Pisani. According to Boschini,¶ vast sums were offered for it two centuries since; and within the last 30 years, sovereigns, public bodies, and opulent individuals have in vain endeavoured to secure it. D'Argenville states, on the authority of the Procuratore Pisani of his time (the first half of the last century), that Paul Veronese, having been detained by some accident at the villa of the Pisani (at Este), painted and deposited there this work, informing the family, after his departure, "that he had left wherewithal to pay for the cost of his visit." If this story be true, the great painter has now munificently redeemed his word.**

The following description is extracted from the manuscript notes of Rumohr, the author of the "Italian Researches" before quoted:—

"The celebrated picture of the wife of Darius mistaking Hephæstion for Alexander. In excellent condition; perhaps the only existing criterion by which to estimate the genuine original colouring of Paul Veronese. It is remarkable how entirely the genius of the painter precludes criticism on the quaintness of the treatment. Both the incident and the personages are, as in a Spanish play, romantically travestied. The princesses, with laced bodices and full Venetian gowns, have, nevertheless, a charming and becoming appearance, while the male figures, in their picturesque attire, look chivalrous, refined, and noble. The treatment of colour, especially in the flesh, and the excellence of the execution,

* Vasari, *Vita di Antonio e Piero Pollaiuolo*. Vasari frequently uses the expression "Ritratto dal vivo," in cases where a portrait, originally taken from the life, was merely re-copied by the painter whose work he describes. Gino Capponi died a few years before Antonio Pollaiuolo was born.

† The Life and Writings of Henry Fuseli, 1831, vol. 3, p. 187.

‡ *Italienische Forschungen*, von C. F. Rumohr, vol. 2, p. 302.

§ Lanzi, *Storia Pittorica*, &c., vol. 1, p. 65.

|| *L'Etruria Pittrice*, Firenze, 1791, pl. xxiv.

¶ *La Carta del Navegar Pitoresco*, &c., Ven. 1660, p. 352.

** D'Argenville, *Abrégé de la Vie des plus fameux Peintres*, &c. Paris, 1762, vol. 1, p. 263.

execution, are such as to render us almost unjust to other great colonists. In the presence of this work we forget for a time all other productions in painting."

In a Report to the Trustees of the National Gallery, dated 31st January 1856, referring to the negotiations for the picture above described, I adverted to the then recent acquisition of another specimen of the master, "the Adoration of the Magi," from the church of S. Silvestro, as follows:—

"With respect to the question whether the recent purchase of a large and celebrated work by the same master may be thought to interfere with this proposal, I observe that as regards the number of specimens, Paul Veronese is still far from being adequately represented in the National Gallery. There are now three specimens in the collection. In the Dresden Gallery there are 14 pictures by Paul Veronese, several of which are of large dimensions; in the Munich Gallery there are eight; in the Louvre, 12; in the Gallery at Venice, including two frescoes, 15, to say nothing of those in churches and private collections; in the Berlin Gallery, 12; in the Gallery of the Uffizj, at Florence, nine. Considering the favour with which the works of this admirable master are regarded in this country, and the great advantage which English painters must derive from the study of those works, I am of opinion that a considerable addition to the specimens by him, at present in the Gallery, would be advisable."

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Anno Decimo Nono et Vicesimo Victoriae Reginae.

CAP. XXIX.

AN ACT to extend the Powers of the Trustees and Director of the National Gallery, and to authorise the Sale of Works of Art belonging to the Public.

23 June 1856.

WHEREAS pictures and other works of art acquired for the National Gallery by purchases out of monies granted by Parliament, and by bequests and donations, have been placed under the care and ordering of Trustees and a Director (appointed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for that purpose): And whereas it is expedient that power should be given to dispose of such of the pictures and other works of art under the care and ordering of the said Trustees and Director, as they may adjudge to be unfit or not required for a National Collection, and that pictures and other works of art given to or for the benefit of the nation should, where no other provision is made by the donors, vest in and be under the care and ordering of the said Trustees and Director: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I. The Trustees and Director of the National Gallery, or any three or more of them, of whom the Director shall be one, present at any meeting specially assembled for that purpose, by 14 days' previous notice, may from time to time, with the consent in writing of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, order that any of the pictures and works of art for the time being under the care of the said Trustees and Director, which have not been bequeathed or given to or for the benefit of the nation, and which the Trustees and Director, or any three or more of them, as aforesaid, may adjudge to be unfit for or not required as part of the National Collection, be sold by public auction, and a detailed account of the monies arising therefrom shall be laid before Parliament in the annual report of the Trustees and Director: Provided, that if it shall be deemed fit by the authorities aforesaid, with such consent as aforesaid, to sell any pictures which were not given or bequeathed to or for the benefit of the nation, but which have become part of the National Collection, and as such been exhibited in the National Gallery, copies of the order to make such sale, and of such consent thereto, shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament six weeks previously to such sale.

Pictures, &c. unfit to be preserved in the National Gallery may be sold.

II. The receipt of the person authorised by the said Trustees and Director to sell such pictures and works of art, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money arising from such sale, and such money shall be paid over by the person receiving the same into the Exchequer, and shall become part of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland.

Proceeds of sale.

III. All pictures and works of art which have already been or may hereafter be from time to time given or bequeathed to the public or to the nation, or given or bequeathed by words showing an intention that the gift or bequest should enure to or for the benefit of the public or the nation, shall (unless the donor or testator shall have made other provision

Pictures given to the Nation to vest in the Trustees and Director.

As to the disposal of such Pictures as are bequeathed and not added to National Collection.

for the care thereof) vest in and be under the care and ordering of the said Trustees and Director of the National Gallery: Provided, that in each case of bequest the said Trustees and Director may select such of the pictures and works of art so bequeathed as they may deem fit to become part of the National Collection, and the remainder of the pictures and works of art comprised in such bequest, unless otherwise disposed of by any testamentary provision, shall become part of the residuary estate of the testator.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST of 17 PICTURES transferred to the NATIONAL GALLERY of *Ireland*.

Pictures from the Krüger Collection.

1. The Madonna and Child; the Portrait of the donor below.
2. St. Dorothea.
3. St. Margaret.
4. Christ before Pilate.
5. The Adoration of the Kings.
6. St. Christopher.
7. The Madonna and Child; an Angel adoring the Infant.
8. Female Head.
9. The Nativity.
10. Christ bearing his Cross.

Italian Pictures.

11. *Pordonone*.—Portrait of Pellegrina Morosini.

The designations of the following five pictures are those which they bore in the Galtvagna Collection, of which they formed a part.

12. *Palma Vecchio*.—Bust Portrait of the Painter's Daughter.
13. *Giorgione* (called also Schiavone).—A Young Huntsman.
14. *Jacopo Bassano*.—The Departure of Abraham.
15. *Tintoretto*.—Head of a Cardinal.
16. *Leandro Bassano*.—Bust Portrait of a Man.

Spanish Picture, presented by Robert Goff, Esq.

17. *Herrera* the Younger (ascribed to).—Sportsmen Reposing.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

EXTRACT from the WILL of *J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*, respecting two PICTURES now placed in the National Gallery.

"I GIVE and bequeath unto the Trustees and Directors for the time being of a certain Society or Institution, called the 'National Gallery' or Society, the following pictures or paintings by myself, namely, 'Dido Building Carthage,' and the picture formerly in the De Tabley collection. To hold the said pictures or paintings unto the said Trustees and Directors of the said Society for the time being, in trust for the said Institution or Society for ever, subject, nevertheless, to, for, and upon the following reservations and restrictions only; that is to say, I direct that the said pictures or paintings shall be hung, kept, and placed, that is to say, always between the two pictures painted by Claude, 'The Seaport' and 'Mill,' and shall be from time to time properly cleaned, framed, preserved, repaired, and protected by the said Society; and in case the said pictures or paintings are not within 12 months next after my decease accepted and taken by the said Society, under and subject to the above regulations, restrictions, and directions, and placed as directed, that then I will and direct that they shall be taken to and form part of the fixed property of the charity hereafter named," &c.

EXTRACT from the Second CODICIL to the WILL of *J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*, respecting
PICTURES generally.

"And as to my finished pictures, except the two mentioned in my will, I give and bequeath the same unto the Trustees of the National Gallery, provided that a room or rooms are added to the present National Gallery, to be, when erected, called 'Turner's Gallery,' in which such pictures are to be constantly kept deposited and preserved; and it is my wish that until such room or rooms be so erected that my said pictures remain in my present gallery and house in Queen Anne-street," &c. "

EXTRACT from the Fourth CODICIL to the WILL of *J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*, respecting
his PICTURES generally.

"Now I do hereby, as to the disposition of my finished pictures, limit the time for offering the same as a gift to the Trustees of the National Gallery to the term of 10 years after my decease, and if the said Trustees of the said National Gallery shall not within the said space of 10 years have provided and constructed a room or rooms to be added to the National Gallery, that part thereof to be called 'Turner's Gallery,' then I declare the gift or offer of the said finished pictures to be null and void and of none effect; and in that case I direct the said pictures to be exhibited gratuitously by my trustees and executors during the existence of the lease of my present house and gallery, except the last two years of the said term, and then the said finished pictures are to be sold by my trustees and executors."

APPENDIX, No. 5.

EXTRACT from the DECREE in CHANCERY, dated 19th March 1856.

"HER MAJESTY'S Attorney-General, by his counsel, not claiming on the part of Her Majesty or of the Trustees of the National Gallery, any pictures, sketches, or drawings which belonged to the said testator, other than such as were his own work, or any engravings, or any other part of the real or personal estate of the said testator: This Court doth declare, by consent of all parties, by their counsel (except the plaintiffs, who by their counsel submit to act as this Court shall direct, and except the Attorney-General, who does not oppose the same), that all the pictures, drawings, and sketches by the testator's hand, without any distinction of finished or unfinished, are to be deemed as well given for the benefit of the public, and doth order that the same when selected and ascertained in manner hereafter mentioned be retained by the Trustees for the time being of the National Gallery accordingly. And it is ordered that Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, Knight, President of the Royal Academy, and John Prescott Knight, Royal Academician, and in case they disagree, an umpire to be named by them, by writing under their hands, be at liberty to select from the said pictures, drawings, and sketches, now in the National Gallery pursuant to the order made in these causes, dated the 4th day of August 1854, such of the pictures, drawings, and sketches as shall in their opinion have been painted, drawn, or sketched by the testator's hand, without any distinction of finished or unfinished, such selection to be verified by affidavit, and all parties (except the plaintiffs, who by their counsel submit to act as this Court shall direct, and except the Attorney-General, who does not oppose the same) by their counsel consenting to abide by the selection of the said Sir Charles Lock Eastlake and John Prescott Knight, or in case they disagree, then by the selection of such umpire as aforesaid, and upon the additional probate duty (if any) and the legacy duty payable in respect of such pictures, drawings, and sketches being paid or effectually released, and the sum of 181*l.* 10*s.*, being one moiety of the expenses of removing the testator's works of art to the place where they are now deposited, being repaid to the said executors, to be by them accounted for as part of the testator's general estate: It is ordered that the pictures, drawings, and sketches so to be selected be retained by the Trustees for the time being of the National Gallery, and this Court doth declare that the Trustees for the time being of the said National Gallery are entitled to hold the two pictures, that is to say, 'Dido Building Carthage,' and the picture formerly in the De Tabley collection, now in their possession, under the order of the 26th day of July 1852, discharged from the agreement of the 12th day of November 1852, in the pleadings of these causes mentioned. But this order is to be without prejudice to the claim (if any) of any persons in respect of the legacies bequeathed by the fourth codicil to the said testator's will, to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, to the Foundling Hospital, and to the London Orphan Fund," &c.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS during the Year ending 31st March 1857.

Date.	Painter,	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
1856 :			
April - -	Garofalo - -	Holy Family - - - - -	170
May - -	Mantegna - -	Madonna and Child, with two Saints - -	274
June - -	Giotto - -	Heads of Two Apostles - - - - -	276
August -	Perugino - -	Altarpiece, in three compartments - -	288
October -	Rubens - -	Triumph - - - - -	278
„ -	Rubens - -	Allegory of War - - - - -	279
„ -	Bellini - -	Madonna and Child - - - - -	280
„ -	Basaiti - -	St. Jerome in a Landscape - - - - -	281
1857 :			
February -	Titian - -	Bacchus and Ariadne - - - - -	35

Total Number in the Year - - - - 9.

The total number of works now protected with glass is, in Trafalgar-square, including four cartoons, 41. In Marlborough House, pictures 3, drawings 103.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

LIST of PICTURES which have been VARNISHED during the Year ending 31 March 1857.
(Pictures previously in the Gallery.)

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.
1856 :			
October -	Correggio - -	Mercury, Venus, and Cupid - - - - -	10
	Benozzo Gozzoli -	The Vision of St. Bernard - - - - -	248
	Pacchiarotto -	Madonna and Child - - - - -	246

Total Three Pictures.

The pictures, including the works of Turner, which have been added to the National Collection within the above period, were all varnished previously to being placed in the Gallery, with the exception of the Perugino, No. 288; the Benozzo Gozzoli, No. 283; and the two sketches by Rubens, Nos. 278, 279.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the GALLERY.

THE Gallery is open for Students on Friday and Saturday in each week. The total number of days so reserved, deducting vacations, is about 90 in the year.

Number of attendances of Students during the year 1856:

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	3,829
Marlborough House - - - - -	3,481

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period:

Entered in the books - - - - -	328
--------------------------------	-----

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	20
Marlborough House - - - - -	17

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period:

New Students during the year - - - - -	78
--	----

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	20
Marlborough House - - - - -	21

Return of Pictures copied in oil during the same period:

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
71	45	24

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
108	45	24

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period:

Old Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Number of times Copied.
Claude - - -	Annunciation - - - - -	61	5
Murillo - - -	St. John and the Lamb - - - - -	176	4
Murillo - - -	Holy Family - - - - -	13	4
Claude - - -	Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca - - - - -	12	3
Rubens - - -	Peace and War - - - - -	46	3
Vandyck - - -	Portrait called Gevartius - - - - -	52	3

Modern Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Number of times Copied.
Stanfield - - -	The Zuyder Zee - - - - -	404	9
Reynolds - - -	The Infant Samuel - - - - -	162	6
Mulready - - -	Crossing the Ford - - - - -	395	6
Callcott - - -	The Wooden Bridge - - - - -	343	5

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF

APPENDIX, No. 9.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery during the Year 1856 :

Trafalgar Square -	-	-	-	-	-	608,270
Marlborough House -	-	-	-	-	-	227,720
						<u>835,990</u>

APPENDIX, No. 10.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES sold in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31 December 1856.

				£.	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1s.	-	-	-	1,092	-	54 12 -
" at 4d.	-	-	-	940	-	15 13 4
" at 1d.	-	-	-	3,689	-	15 7 5
TOTAL	-	-	-	5,271	£.	85 12 9

APPENDIX, No. 11.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES, 1856-57.

Dr.				Cr.			
		£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
May 1856	Milan :			April 1856	Balance of portion of		
	Pietro Perugino	3,571	8 7		Grant for 1855-56 ap-	3,714	- 10
	London :				propriated to the pur-		
" "	Giotto	78	15 -		chase of Pictures		
" "	Jacopo Bassano	241	10 -	" "	Portion of Grant for	13,000	- -
" "	Rubens—Allegory of	210	- -		1856-57, for the pur-		
" "	War				chase of Pictures ac-		
" "	Rubens—Triumph	1,102	10 -		cording to Estimate		
June "	Lo Spagna	651	- -				
	Florence :						
Feb. 1857	Filippino Lippi	627	8 -				
Mar. "	Antonio Pollaiuolo	3,155	4 6				
March 31	Balance	7,076	4 9				
		£.	16,714 - 10			£.	16,714 - 10

1858.

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 5 April 1858.

REPORT - - - - - p. 51

APPENDIX.

1. Names, Dates of Appointment, and Salaries of the Officers and Attendants - - - -	p. 58
2. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the year ending 31 March 1858 -	p. 58
3. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the year ending 31 March 1858 - -	p. 65
4. Details relating to copying in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 65
5. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 67
6. Number of Catalogues sold in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 67
7. Mr. Ruskin's Report on the Turner Drawings in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 67
8. Statement of Account relating to the purchase of Pictures during the year ending 31 March 1858 -	p. 69

REPORT.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 5 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the National Gallery, being the third since the re-constitution of the establishment in July 1855.

The subjects of the present Report are classed under the following heads :

1. Pictures purchased since the 31st of March 1857.
2. Negotiation respecting a portion of the Lombardi-Baldi collection of works by early Italian masters.
3. Former purchases.
4. Bequests and donations.
5. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased since the 31st of March 1857.

The purchase of the Pisani Paul Veronese was concluded in Venice on the 31st of March 1857. The payment for that picture was completed in London in the commencement of the following month. The extra sum required for such purchase, and which had been advanced on account of Civil Contingencies, was voted by Parliament during last Session, in addition to the ordinary estimate. In the account annexed to this Report, the price of the Pisani Paul Veronese therefore stands alone; and the account of the expenditure of the grant for the purchase of pictures for the year ending 31st March 1858 is subjoined separately, in the usual form (Appendix, No. 8).

From such grant, amounting to 10,000 *l.*, the following pictures were subsequently purchased :—

A small portrait by Lucas Cranach was, with the sanction of the Trustees and of the Treasury, purchased at the sale of the Alton Towers pictures.

A small inscribed portrait by John Van Eyck was, with the sanction of the Trustees and of the Treasury, purchased in Munich. Details respecting both pictures are in the Appendix (No. 2).

At a meeting of the Trustees on the 29th of July 1857, I proposed to inspect, and, under certain conditions, to purchase various pictures, indicated by me, on the Continent; proposing further, that if any funds should remain after such outlay, such funds might, in the event of favourable opportunities occurring, be employed in additional purchases.

The proposal was sanctioned by the Trustees at the same meeting, and subsequently by Treasury letter, dated 1st August 1857.

Of the negotiations undertaken in consequence of such arrangement, some are still pending.

The Lombardi-Baldi collection in Florence, consisting of works by early Italian masters, was the chief object of negotiation ; a separate Report respecting it is submitted. The result was the purchase, in November 1857, of 31 pictures, for the sum of 7,035 *l*.

The following works were purchased on the Continent separately :—

A picture by Domenico Ghirlandajo.

An altarpiece in five compartments, by Girolamo Romanino.

An altarpiece, consisting of a principal picture and a lunette, by Ambrogio Borgognone.

A Head of Christ, and a Head of the Virgin, by Quentin Matsys.

Particulars respecting all the above pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 2).

II.—NEGOTIATION respecting a Portion of the LOMBARDI-BALDI COLLECTION of WORKS by early Italian Masters.

A collection of pictures, consisting of specimens of early Italian, and more particularly of Tuscan Masters, had been gradually formed in Florence, from the year 1838, chiefly by Signor Francesco Lombardi and Signor Ugo Baldi.

The first printed catalogue was dated 1844. From time to time, after that date, the collection received important additions, and, in some instances, inferior works were exchanged for better examples of the masters.

A second enlarged catalogue was printed in 1845 ; after which time the descriptions of additional pictures were furnished in a printed supplement and in manuscript.

The number of specimens finally amounted to about 100 ; but as many were of small dimensions, or of inferior interest, the importance of the series was at no time commensurate with its extent. The most valuable works contained in it, forming about a fourth part of the entire Gallery, conferred on it, however, a merited reputation.

The existence and character of the Lombardi-Baldi collection were known to the Trustees of the National Gallery as early as 1847.

It does not appear that any person connected with the National Gallery had an opportunity of seeing and reporting on the collection till I inspected it in 1855. But during the Session of 1853, Lord John Russell, being then the organ of the Government in the House of Commons, a correspondence on the subject took place between the Treasury (through the Foreign Office) the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, then acting for Her Majesty's Minister at Florence, and the Trustees of the National Gallery.

In a letter, dated Florence, 20th March 1853, addressed by Mr. D. Lewis Franklin to Lord John Russell, and which was referred to the Trustees (Minutes, 2nd May 1853), the collection was estimated at 15,000 *l*., including the expense of its transfer to England. On inquiry, it appeared, from a letter from the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, dated Florence, 19th May 1853, that the price demanded for the collection by the proprietors was 12,000 *l*., and that probably the offer of a lower sum would not be refused.

On the 18th July 1853 (Minutes of that date), Mr. Spence, an English artist residing chiefly in Florence, being for a time in London, attended at a meeting of the Trustees by their request, and furnished information respecting the pictures referred to, at the same time expressing his opinion of their importance.

On the 1st of August following (Minutes of that date), the Trustees, aware that the proprietors refused to separate the collection, came to the conclusion that, with the information before them, it was not expedient to proceed with the question.

The above particulars represent the extent of the inquiries that were made respecting the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery previously to 1855.

Without reference to that collection, attention was particularly directed, in 1853, to the expediency of forming, by means of a chronological series of works by early masters, an historical foundation for a complete gallery of pictures. That view was taken by the Select Committee on the National Gallery in 1853, and a passage in the Report itself of that Committee, in which such opinion is expressed, thus concludes : " Your Committee think that the funds appropriated to the enlargement of the collection should be expended with

with a view not merely of exhibiting to the public beautiful works of art, but of instructing the public in the history of that art, and of the age in which, and the men by whom, those works were produced." (Report, &c., 1853, p. xvi.)

This opinion was embodied, leaving a due latitude to the Trustees and Director, in the Treasury Minute, dated 27 March 1855, re-constituting the establishment of the National Gallery.

The same opinion had been before expressed, in a debate on the National Gallery on the 8th of March 1853, by Lord John Russell, at that time the organ of the Government in the House of Commons, as follows: "There is one object which I have more than once stated in this House as worth striving for, an object which ought not to be attended with much difficulty; I mean the obtaining of a collection of works by the early Italian masters, many of which are indeed very beautiful in themselves, but which have a further value as showing the progress which led afterwards to the beautiful creations of Raphael and Da Vinci." (Hansard's Parl. Debates, vol. cxxiv., p. 1314.)

Meanwhile the proprietors of the collection in Florence before referred to, while they declined to dispose of separate specimens, continued to ask so high a price for the entire gallery as to prevent the most willing bidders from coming to terms with them.

In the autumn of 1855, when I first saw the Lombardi-Baldi pictures, I found the proprietors still unwilling to separate the collection. It appeared, therefore, that the only mode of obtaining possession of the best specimens would be to buy the whole gallery, and afterwards to sell the less important part of it.

In 1856 an Act of Parliament was passed "to extend the powers of the Trustees and Director of the National Gallery, and to authorise the sale of Works of Art belonging to the Public."

This seemed to remove the chief impediment to the acquisition of the Florentine Gallery in question. About the same time I received several letters from Members of the House of Commons of 1856, recommending the purchase. Further experience was, however, considered desirable, and the unsuccessful result of a sale of part of the Krüger pictures in February 1857, showed the difficulty of so disposing of works "unfit for or not required as part of the National Collection."

Under these circumstances, being duly authorised, I made another attempt in the autumn of 1857 to induce the proprietors to dispose of a portion of their gallery, and finally succeeded.

The number of works selected is strictly 22; but one of those works, originally a vast altarpiece by Orcagna, now consists of the chief portion in three compartments, and nine pictures in separate frames. The number of distinct pictures is therefore 31. Other altarpieces include many pictures, large and small, in one frame-work; the entire number, reckoning these as separate works, amounts to more than 60. The price paid for this portion of the collection was 7,000 £, with banker's commission, 7,035 £.

In the selection thus made, considerable difficulty was experienced, on the one hand, in confining such selection to the specimens which I considered the most eligible, and, on the other, in meeting the expectations of the proprietors by a proposal which, by including a sufficient number of works at a sufficient price, should reconcile them to the separation of their gallery. All the justly celebrated and all the most historically valuable pictures in the collection were comprehended; and notwithstanding the difficulty adverted to of stopping at that point, scarcely any others were admitted. The unsightly specimens of Margaritone and the earliest Tuscan painters were selected solely for their historical importance, and as showing the rude beginnings from which, through nearly two centuries and a-half, Italian art slowly advanced to the period of Raphael and his contemporaries. In some few cases different names are, on good grounds, substituted for those given by the late proprietors. Details respecting the pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 2).

III.—FORMER PURCHASES.

The following pictures, purchased previously to the year ending 31st March 1858, have been placed in the Gallery since the last Report:—

1. *Cosimo Rosselli*.—An altarpiece, in three compartments, with its *predella*. This picture is described in the Report appended to the Estimate for the year ending

ending 31st March 1857, p. 24. Placed in the Gallery in October 1857; numbered 227.

2. *Sandro Botticelli*.—A circular picture, the description of which will be found in the Report above quoted, p. 25. Placed in the Gallery in October 1857; numbered 226.

3. *Antonio Pollaiuolo*.—The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. The description of the picture will be found in the Report appended to the Estimate for the year ending 31st March 1858, p. 43. Placed in the Gallery in October 1857; numbered 292.

4. *Filippino Lippi*.—An altarpiece, with its *predella*. The description of the picture will be found in the Report last quoted, p. 43. Placed in the Gallery in September 1857; numbered 293.

IV.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequests.

A small repetition of Rembrandt's picture at Amsterdam, called the "Night Watch," bequeathed to the nation by the Rev. Thomas Halford, as a work by Rembrandt. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 2 ft. 2 in. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in July 1857; numbered 289. Protected with glass in September 1857.

A family picture by Gainsborough was bequeathed to the National Gallery by the late Alexander Baillie, Esq., in terms indicating the testator's wish, though not expressed in strictly legal form, that after the decease of his brother (which has since taken place), such picture should remain in the possession of his relative, M. J. Higgins, Esq., during that gentleman's lifetime, and that it should afterwards be placed in the National Collection. The question respecting the legal informality having been referred by the Trustees to the Treasury, it has been decided (Treasury letter, 18th January 1858) that Mr. Higgins is at liberty to retain the picture during his lifetime, according to the intention of the testator.

Donations.

A view of Jerusalem and the Valley of Jehoshaphat, painted on the spot, in 1854, by the late Thomas Seddon. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 1 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide. Purchased by subscription, and presented to the nation by the subscribers, in June 1857. Placed in the rooms at Marlborough House in the following month; numbered 563. Protected with glass when presented.

"The Young Brother," by William Mulready, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 6½ in. high, 2 ft. ¾ in. wide. Placed in the rooms at Marlborough House in October 1857; numbered 396. Protected with glass when delivered. This picture forms part of the Vernon Gallery, having been completed by the artist some years after the donor's decease.

Three drawings from the life, by William Mulready, R.A.; two executed in black and red chalk, and one with the pen. Presented to the Nation by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; to be placed in the rooms at Marlborough House.

V.—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Removal of a Cartoon from the Gallery.

A large Cartoon, representing the Murder of the Innocents, designed by Raphael, which had been lent to the National Gallery, in 1840, by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, has been reclaimed. It was removed from the National Gallery to the Foundling Hospital on the 26th of February last.

Conservation of the Pictures.

Since the date of the last Report the window-blinds have in some cases been altered, so as more effectually to exclude the sun's rays, without affecting the requisite ventilation.

The practice of wiping the surface of the pictures with a soft material for the purpose of removing dust, and, as far as possible, preventing the varnish from chilling, has been continued, with good results.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year ending 31st March 1858, 11 pictures have been protected with glass (Appendix, No. 3). The method is especially applicable to small and delicately executed pictures, as, in such instances, both picture and frame may be enclosed in a glazed case. The glasses are, however, always contrived to be moveable, so as to allow closer inspection when required.

With the exception of the occasional mirror-like effect of pictures so treated, no evil of any kind is found to arise from this mode of protection; on the contrary, while the safety of the picture from accidents is thus more effectually insured, experience shows that, as regards the preservation of the work and even the fresh appearance of the varnish, the results are entirely satisfactory.

The larger Francia, No. 179, was first protected with glass in 1854, in the hope of arresting the tendency of the surface to chip. It does not appear that such tendency has since increased; but even if glass were powerless in such a case, its indirectly beneficial effects must be apparent in preventing the accumulation of dust on the unsound surface, and thus obviating the necessity of frequent wiping, an operation in such cases not unattended with danger. It is also certain that if dust be suffered to penetrate the minute hollows of such a surface, the tendency of particles of that surface to become detached will be increased. With regard to the question whether the glass, by partially excluding the air, can have the effect of increasing the tendency to chip, it will be sufficient to refer to the state of the picture by Francia, No. 180, a work originally forming part of No. 179, and which was also first protected with glass in 1854. The surface of that picture is perfectly free from the defect referred to.

Pictures Varnished.

No pictures previously in the Gallery have appeared to require varnish since the date of the last Report. Pictures newly purchased or presented are, for the most part, varnished before they are first placed in the Gallery. In some cases this is not even required; thus the picture of the "Night Watch," after Rembrandt, bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Halford, was in so perfect a state, that, the glass only being added, it was placed in the Gallery as it was received.

Mastic varnish alone is used. The date of every varnishing is recorded. It is hoped that this practice of preserving the dates of such operations will always be continued; the possible utility of such records need not be pointed out.

Backs of the Pictures.

After many experiments with a view to select a light, impervious, and sufficiently incombustible substance to protect the backs of pictures (experiments in which great assistance has been rendered at various times by Professor Faraday, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Warren de la Rue) the least objectionable substance for the purpose has been found to be canvass prepared in the ordinary way for painting, the primed or painted surface being outside. With the exception of one or two pictures of the largest size (which can be more conveniently moved during the vacation), all the pictures in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square, whether painted on cloth, on wood, or on other substances, are now protected at the back, a few with experimental materials of various kinds, but the greater part with canvas, as above described; while those that are enclosed in cases are by such means sufficiently protected. The greater part of the pictures at Marlborough House have been treated in the same mode. The system will be adopted with all future acquisitions.

Copying in the National Gallery.

In the Appendix (No. 4) will be found Returns, for one twelvemonth, of the number of students and others who have been occupied in copying in Trafalgar-square and in Marlborough House, together with an indication of the works chiefly copied.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

Returns relating to this particular will be found in the Appendix (No. 5).

Catalogues.

A Return of the number of catalogues sold during the year 1857 will be found in the Appendix (No. 6).

The special catalogue of the pictures in Trafalgar-square, referred to in the Treasury Minute, dated 27th March 1855, is completed. It is entitled a "Catalogue of the Pictures in the National Gallery, having reference more particularly to their material Condition." The following heads will show the nature of the information thus recorded: Painter; Subject; Number in Gallery; Sight Measure; Measure including Frame; on what Material painted; in what Method painted; Inscription; when Repaired; Actual State; General History, including (when the Picture has been purchased) the Price.

After each such detailed description space is left for noting, with dates, any subsequent changes, repairs, or other particulars. Under the head, "When Repaired," or otherwise protected, are noted all means taken for the preservation of the work, such as varnishing, protecting with glass, lining, or protecting the back.

This catalogue having been brought down to the present time, it will require but little attention hereafter to continue it, both as regards the description of new acquisitions and the further notices which may require to be inserted in reference to pictures already in the Gallery.

The Turner Pictures and Drawings.

Since the date of the last Report the remainder of the Turner pictures have been placed in Marlborough House; 68 pictures, in addition to those before exhibited (making in all 105 pictures), were deposited in Marlborough House in May 1857, and were exhibited to the public on the 15th of June following.

The voluminous collection of drawings has been carefully examined and partly arranged by Mr. Ruskin, to whom the Trustees and the public are indebted for his indefatigable attention in this long and difficult undertaking. The plan which Mr. Ruskin originally proposed for the preservation of the more delicate coloured drawings from the effects of light, by placing them in cases fitted to contain a given number, has been carried out. A selection of other drawings, requiring only to be carefully mounted, will in due time be made. Mr. Ruskin's Report will be found in the Appendix (No. 7).

Want of additional Space, in consequence of the Increase of the Collection.

The present crowded state of the pictures, and the necessity of removing many to inferior places, in order to display new acquisitions, abundantly shows that the time is arrived when it is necessary that measures should be taken for providing temporary accommodation for the pictures till a new National Gallery can be built.

With regard to the means of providing space, under the circumstances, for pictures in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square, I am still of opinion that the most feasible plan, while it would also be the least expensive, would be to add on the north side of the Gallery, and on a level with the present rooms, a long room or corridor, supported on iron columns, so as to encroach as little as possible on the barracks. An estimate for the cost of such an additional room, about 120 feet long, was, in the course of last year, prepared under the direction of the Office of Works, the entire proposed cost being 3,000 £.

With regard to the Vernon and Turner Galleries, and other works of the English School, collected at Marlborough House, I conceive that although it may be ultimately desirable, and in the case of certain bequests imperatively necessary, to place the old and modern pictures under the same roof, it would

be advisable, in the first instance, to provide a building in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for the reception of recently painted pictures. Such pictures gradually acquiring due hardness of surface in a purer atmosphere, might then with less danger be transferred, if required, to a more populous part of London. Such an establishment might, like the collection at the Luxembourg Palace in Paris, be probationary in another sense. All newly-painted pictures might be placed there for some years, and during the lifetime of the artists: afterwards, select specimens might from time to time be transferred to the English section of the National Gallery, wherever that building might be erected; while a portion of the works might be lent to provincial museums.

Details relating to the Establishment.

The following statements are explanatory of some altered items in the present Estimate as compared with the former Estimate:—

The increase to the Police force in the establishment in Trafalgar-square, recommended in a Report made under the direction of the Commissioner of Police, was sanctioned by Treasury letter, dated 7th August 1857.

The increase to the Police force in the establishment in Marlborough House, recommended as above, was sanctioned by Treasury letter, dated 25th August 1857.

The addition of one curator in Marlborough House, on the occasion of using the upper rooms for the exhibition of the Turner pictures and drawings, was sanctioned by Treasury letter, dated 10th June 1857.

The addition of one assistant housemaid in Marlborough House, consequent upon the same increase of the exhibition rooms was sanctioned by Treasury letter of the same date.

The provision for the exhibition of the Turner pictures and drawings was authorised to be made by Treasury letter, dated 6th January 1857. The expenses under this head remaining to be incurred, relate to the mounting, framing, and encasing of a selection from the Turner drawings.

During the year ending 31st March 1858, nearly all the frames of pictures in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square have been cleaned, regilt, or repaired. The outlay for this purpose, together with that incurred in protecting the backs of pictures, has increased the item of incidental expenses, as compared with that of the last year, by 136 *l.* 6 *s.*

In comparing the present Estimate with that submitted last year, it will, however, be found, that while there is an increase in some items, in consequence of the arrangements and expenses above mentioned, the total amount even irrespective of the extra sum voted for the purchase of the Pisani Paul Veronese, is less than the former Estimate by 699 *l.* 17 *s.*

The statement of account relating to the purchase of pictures during the year ending 31st March 1858, will be found in the Appendix (No. 8).

Pursuant to instructions in the Treasury Minute, dated 27th March 1855, the general account relating to the establishment is submitted by the Keeper and Secretary monthly and yearly to the Commissioners of Audit.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

NAMES, DATES of APPOINTMENT, and SALARIES of the Officers and Attendants.

Number.	N A M E.	OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
	Officers:			£. s. d.
1	Sir Charles Lock Eastlake -	Director - - -	2 July 1855 -	1,000 - -
2	Mr. Ralph Nicholson Wornum	Keeper and Secretary	2 July „ -	750 - -
3	„ Otto Mündler - - -	Travelling Agent -	2 July „ -	300 - -
	Attendants:			
4	Mr. John Peter Wildsmith -	Curator - - -	15 April 1824 -	109 4 -
5	„ Thomas Rimer - - -	Curator - - -	29 Oct. 1827 -	109 4 -
6	„ William Hillier Baily -	Curator - - -	9 April 1838 -	109 4 -
7	„ Nathaniel Palmer - - -	Curator - - -	11 Sept. 1850 -	109 4 -
8	„ Robert Rudland - - -	Curator - - -	25 Mar. 1854 -	109 4 -
9	„ Edmund Paine - - -	Curator - - -	18 June 1857 -	109 4 -
10	Henry Newham - - -	Porter - - -	14 June 1824 -	80 - -
11	George Laskey - - -	Messenger - - -	3 Sept. 1855 -	70 - -
12	Michael Callaghan - - -	Assistant Porter -	5 Feb. 1838 -	62 8 -
13	William Ackerman - - -	Assistant ditto -	5 Mar. 1858 -	62 8 -
14	Archibald Archer - - -	Assistant ditto -	31 July 1850 -	54 12 -
15	Augustus George Chisholm -	Assistant ditto -	11 April 1853 -	54 12 -
16	Martha Hirst - - -	Housemaid - - -	28 April 1824 -	50 - -
17	Elizabeth Slade - - -	Assistant ditto -	9 April 1838 -	20 16 -
18	Hannah Cox - - -	Assistant ditto -	11 April 1856 -	20 16 -
19	Sarah Penton - - -	Assistant ditto -	31 July 1850 -	20 16 -
20	Ann Burden - - -	Assistant ditto -	24 Aug. 1857 -	20 16 -

5 April 1858.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES Purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st March 1858.

I. *Lucas Cranach, 1472-1553.*—Portrait of a Lady, in a dark crimson dress, with gold chain and necklace; small figure, half length; painted in oil on wood; measure 1 ft. 2 in. high, 10 in. wide; in good preservation. The painter's mark, the crowned winged serpent, is seen in the lower corner, on the spectator's left.

Formerly in a collection at Nuremberg, whence it was obtained, in 1829, by John, Earl of Shrewsbury; purchased at the sale at Alton Towers, in July 1857, for the sum of 50 l. 8 s. Placed in the Gallery in October 1857, numbered 291; placed under glass and in a case in November following.

II. *John* "

II. *John Van Eyck*, about 1390-1440.—A Man's Portrait, in a dark red dress, with a green, turban-like head covering, the ends of which hang down at the sides; in his right hand he holds a paper, with writing upon it; small figure, ending a little below the elbows; painted in oil, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 1½ in. high, 7½ in. wide; in good preservation.

The lower part of the picture represents a stone parapet, on which is inscribed, in Greek characters, what appears to be meant for "Timotheus." Below, in large Roman letters, are the words "Leal Souvenir;" and in the next line, in smaller characters, the inscription "Factū año Dñi, 1432: 10 die Octobris, a Joh. de Eyck."

Purchased from Herr Carl Ross, at Munich, in August 1857, for the sum of 189 l. 11s.; placed in the Gallery during the vacation, in October 1857; having been previously protected with a case and glass.

III. *Domenico Ghirlandajo*, about 1449-1498.—The Virgin seated, adoring the Infant on her knees; an angel on each side; small life size, and, with the exception of the Infant, half figures; painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 3 ft. 2¼ in. high, 2 ft. 3¾ in. wide. In fine preservation in all important parts. Repaired, where necessary, by Cavaliere Molteni, of Milan.

Originally in the possession of the Contugi family, of Volterra. Purchased from M. L. Hombert, Florence, in October 1857, for the sum of 455 l. 16 s. 8 d., not yet arrived in England.

IV., V. *Quentin Matsys*, about 1450-1530.—Two pictures, one representing Christ, his right hand raised in the act of blessing; his left resting on a globe, surmounted by a cross; the other, representing the Virgin adoring, with joined hands; bust figures, small life size.

Painted in oil, on wood; measure of each picture, 1 ft. 11 in. high, to the centre of the arched top; 1 ft. 1 in. wide; gold ground. A small portion of the gold ground, next the fingers of the Virgin, and the upper part of the cross, in the other picture, repaired; otherwise in excellent preservation. The two pictures had been originally framed as separate works; but as the action and expression of the Virgin appear to connect them, it has been considered advisable to place them in one frame.

According to an eminent connoisseur, these heads came from Madrid in 1816.* They were subsequently in the Gallery of the late King of Holland, and were purchased from the Commissioners appointed to dispose of the remaining portion of that Gallery, in November 1857, for the sum of 137 l. 12 s. 9 d. for the two pictures.

The authority above referred to speaks of the Head of Christ as belonging to the best time of the master, and observes, that both pictures "prove that Quentin Matsys had studied the works of John Van Eyck, with which they have some relation."† The similar pictures in the Museum at Antwerp probably belong to the painter's maturer time; they also differ in composition, and contain less of the figures.

PICTURES from the LOMBARDI-BALDI Gallery at Florence.

The selection from the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery consists of 31 pictures, in separate frames. Ten of those pictures, a large altarpiece, and nine smaller compositions, all by Orcagna, originally formed one vast *Ancona*. In treating for the purchase, the whole number selected was, by agreement, considered as 22, the series by Orcagna being reckoned as one work. In the present description the number amounts to 31, as the 10 pictures of the altar decoration referred to will be separately numbered in the National Gallery.

During the formation of the collection, the pictures were, with one or two exceptions, repaired by Sig. Ugo Baldi. This supersedes the necessity, in general, of further remarks on their state; it should, at the same time, be observed, that the restorations have been considered judicious and successful. The frames were also, for the most part, repaired, and new frames, when necessary, provided, by direction of the late proprietors.

VI. 1. *Margaritone*. About 1236 (according to Lanzi, earlier); 1313.—An altarpiece; in the centre the Virgin, with the infant Christ in her arms; at the sides eight subjects, representing, on a small scale, incidents from the life of St. John the Evangelist, St. Nicholas of Bari, St. Margaret, and other saints; painted in tempera, on cloth, fastened on wood, in the mode said by Vasari to have been invented by Margaritone; ‡ measure, 2 ft. 11 in. high, 6 ft. wide. The picture appears to have originally formed the *dossale* of an altar; partially injured, but, except in portions of the ground, not restored.

Below the figure of the Virgin is the inscription, in Gothic letters, "Margarit' de Aritio me fecit." The picture was purchased by the late proprietors in the neighbourhood of Arezzo.

The

* C. J. Nieuwenhuys, Description de la Galerie des Tableaux de S. M. le Roi des Pays Bas. 1843, pp. 61, 62.

† *Ib.* p. 62.

‡ Recent Italian writers on art have taken pains to show that this method was practised before Margaritone's time. They refer to a picture in the Gallery at Siena, painted on cloth, fastened on wood, with the date 1215, and to Greek works still older. The process is described in Theophilus, and Egyptian examples (on mummy cases) connect it with remote antiquity.

The annotators of the recent edition of Vasari* express their belief that this is the work once in the church of Santa Margherita, at Arezzo, and which by former writers was supposed to be lost, which is mentioned with especial praise by Vasari. They give a minute description of the subjects, observing, that "among the few paintings by Margaritone which remain, this is on every account the most characteristic and important;" they add that it is "even now in good preservation." This last observation must, however, be understood as applying to the larger portion of the work, rather than to the whole.

Margaritone having been born before Cimabue, an authentic and inscribed picture by him must be regarded as valuable in an historical sense. As a painter, however, he is not only below his contemporaries, Cimabue and Gaddo Gaddi, but inferior to those who immediately preceded him, such as Guido da Siena and others. Vasari exalts Margaritone probably from his having been, like the biographer himself, a native of Arezzo. The editors above quoted speak of him as "a retrograde painter,"† and Rosini, acknowledging his ability as an architect, regards him as one who had mistaken his powers in attempting the sister art, in which, he observes, he was not even tolerable.‡

In the few existing works of Margaritone, the imperfections of the 13th century are combined, as in this instance, not with laborious minuteness, but with carelessness and coarseness of execution. The St. Francis, in the Gallery at Siena, signed by the painter, is, to use the expression of the annotators of Vasari, before referred to, "the figure of a monster, rather than of a human being." In the St. Francis of Sargiano (still there), which is engraved in the Etruria Pittrice (plate VII.) the singular inaccuracy in the position of the nails of the fingers in the right hand is an instance of the utter conventionalism and inattention to nature, which are common in Byzantine works of the lowest period.

It is thus apparent that, however rare and, in a certain sense, valuable the specimen of Margaritone above described may be, its chief use will be to show the barbarous state into which art had sunk even in Italy previously to its revival; it will at the same time serve to rectify the too laudatory statements of Vasari. It may be added, that the historical significance of such a specimen, a significance connected even with its demerits, will be more intelligible when the contents of the Gallery can be arranged with some attention to chronological order.

VII. 2. *Cimabue*, 1240; living 1302.—"The Virgin and Child;" half figures, larger than life; three half figures of angels on each side. Painted in tempera, on wood. Measure, 6 ft. 3 in. high, 5 ft. 5½ in. wide; the upper part gable-formed.

This picture is described by Vasari as having been attached to a pilaster within the choir in the church of Santa Croce, at Florence.§ It was still in its place in 1591;|| but in 1677 had been placed elsewhere, in consequence of alterations in the church.¶ It remained in the convent till it came into the hands of the late proprietors.

Lanzi, in comparing two crucifixes, the one by Cimabue, the other by Margaritone, observes, that if Cimabue is to be called a painter, Margaritone, although coarser in execution, might have claims to the same title,** The specimens here brought into comparison might suggest the same conclusion; but it should be remembered that Margaritone is rarely even so tolerable, and that Cimabue is seen to better advantage in his colossal Madonna, in S. Maria Novella in Florence.

VIII. 3. *Duccio da Siena*, about 1260-1340.—A Triptych; in the centre the Virgin and Child, with four Angels. The shutter on the spectator's right represents St. Catherine; that on the left, St. Dominick. Above is represented David, with six Prophets.

Painted in tempera, on wood; measure 2 ft. high, 2 ft. 7 in. wide. Formerly in a Gallery at Pisa.

IX. 4. *Segna di Buonaventura*.—Painted about 1320. A crucifix, the figure nearly life size; with other paintings. On the left of the spectator a small half figure of the Virgin; on the right a similar figure of St. John. Painted in tempera, on wood. Measure, about 6 ft. high. Formerly in the Vanni collection at Siena.

Segna, who is only to be traced from 1305 to 1319, was the scholar of Duccio of Siena; †† the peculiar character of that painter's heads is to be recognised in this example; the drawing of the figure is, however, superior to Duccio.

X. 5. *Emmanuel*.—"St. Cosmus and St. Damian receiving the heavenly Benediction according to the Greek Rite." Painted in tempera, on wood. Measure, 2 ft. 1½ in. high, 1 ft. 9 in. wide. Inscribed, in Greek characters, with the painter's name. Formerly in the possession of Sig. Nardi of Florence.

The chief interest of this picture consists in the fact, that, although nearly conforming to the antiquated Byzantine style, it was executed by a painter who lived at Venice in the
17th

* Le Vite, &c., di Giorgio Vasari. Firenze. Felice Le Monnier (1846-1857), vol. 1, p. 303, note 2.

† Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), vol. 1, p. 304, note 2.

‡ Rosini, Storia della Pittura Italiana, vol. 1, p. 194.

§ Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), vol. 1, p. 221.

|| Bocchi, Le Bellezze della Città di Fiorenza. In Fiorenza, 1591, p. 153.

¶ Le Bellezze della Città di Firenze, &c., da M. Giovanni Cinelli ampliate ed accresciute. In Firenze, 1677, p. 316.

** Lanzi, Storia Pittorica, &c., Firenze, 1822. vol. 1, p. 10.

†† Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), vol. 2, p. 165, note 1.

17th century. Lanzi refers to a picture by him, dated 1660.* Should an early specimen of the same school be hereafter obtained, the comparison of the two may exemplify the unchangeable character, still prevailing in Russian church pictures, of Byzantine art.

XI. 6. *School of Giotto*; about 1330.—“The Coronation of the Virgin;” four angels, half figures below. Painted in tempera, on wood. Measure, 5 ft. 11 in. high, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. Formerly in the Convent of the Minori Osservanti di S. Miniato.

This work was, by the late proprietors and by others, attributed to Giotto. With some variations, it resembles the central portion of the picture by the master, representing the same subject, in the church of Santa Croce, in Florence, but is of larger dimensions. After a careful comparison of the two, the less solid execution of this larger repetition, with other circumstances, confirmed the opinion originally expressed, that it is a work of an immediate follower, but not by the hand, of Giotto. Its delicate colour, derived from Giotto, and its more refined execution and treatment, as compared with the Santa Croce specimen, were, however, sufficient reasons for finally including it.

XII. 7. *Jacopo di Casentino*, painted about 1350.—An altarpiece, containing, in large and small compartments, 22 pictures. The principal picture represents St. John the Evangelist lifted up to heaven. In the upper part of the frame is represented the Resurrection; St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist presenting to Christ the family of the donor. On each side are small figures of saints. The small pyramidal compartments above represent, in the centre, the Crucifixion, and, at the sides, the Announcing Angel and the Virgin. The predella contains three subjects relating to St. John, and figures of saints. The mode in which St. John is raised to heaven (by the hands of the Almighty) occurs in one or two earlier works; the representation was afterwards prohibited.

Painted in tempera, on wood. Measure about 9 ft. high, 8 ft. 4 in. wide. Formerly at the high altar of the church of St. John the Evangelist, at Prato Vecchio, in the Casentino.

Vasari, in his first edition, gives a supposed epitaph on Jacopo di Casentino, in which that painter is stated to have occupied himself exclusively with wall-painting, and never to have executed a moveable picture. The biographer found it convenient to omit this in his second edition, as he himself mentions more than one *tavola* by the master.

XIII. 8. *Andrea Orcagna*, about 1315; died before 1376.—An altarpiece, figures about two-thirds life size.

“He painted,” says Vasari, “in S. Pietro Maggiore, in a very large *tavola*, the Coronation of the Virgin.”† The following description, by the annotators of the recent edition of Vasari, explains the subject:—

“This painting, the fate of which was hitherto unknown, has been lately (1846) discovered and purchased by the Sig^{ri} Lombardi and Baldi, to add to their important collection. It is a vast altarpiece, in three compartments, in the Gothic style. In the centre is represented the Coronation of the Virgin, with two angels next the throne, two others below, in adoration, and ten others kneeling and playing on various musical instruments. In the other two compartments are 24 saints on each side, kneeling, and arranged in five ranks. Among them, on the right [left of the spectator], and nearer to the Virgin, is St. Peter, with the cross and keys, supporting on his knees the model of the church of S. Pietro Maggiore.

Besides this principal painting, the above-named collectors have recovered nine other smaller pictures which completed the decoration of the upper part of this *Ancona*, and in which, in compositions of very beautiful figures, are expressed the following subjects:”‡—

- XIV. 9. The Nativity.
- XV. 10. The Adoration of the Magi.
- XVI. 11. The Resurrection.
- XVII. 12. The Visit of the Maries to the Sepulchre.
- XVIII. 13. The Ascension.
- XIX. 14. The Descent of the Holy Ghost.
- XX. 15. Eight Angels.
- XXI. 16. The Trinity.
- XXII. 17. Eight Angels.

The Gothic frame was restored by direction of the late proprietors, with reference to the principal painting alone; consequently, the smaller pictures cannot now be conveniently adapted so as to form one whole. In their original position they were probably considerably above the eye.

The large altarpiece measures about 9 ft. 4 in. high, about 13 ft. wide. The smaller pictures measure each about 3 ft. high, 1 ft. 4 in. wide. Painted in tempera, on wood.

Inherited from the Della Rena family by the Marchese Roberto Pucci, of Florence, from whom it was purchased by the late proprietors in 1846. Cinelli, describing (in 1677)

* Lanzi, *Storia*, &c. Firenze, 1822, vol. 5, p. 17, note.

† Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), vol. 2, p. 124.

‡ *Ib.* note 2.

1677) the Della Rena Chapel in S. Pietro Maggiore, observes, that this work of Orcagna, though much obscured by dust, was found, by an experiment on a portion of the surface, to be in perfect preservation, "and as if fresh from the painter's hand." The same writer states that the picture had originally adorned the high altar.

XXIII. 18. *Taddeo Gaddi*, (School of).—An altarpiece, containing, in large and small compartments, 11 pictures. The principal subject is the Baptism of Christ; the predella contains four incidents from the history of St. John the Baptist, with figures of S. Romualdo and St. Benedict. Other small compartments are filled with portions of figures. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, about 10 ft. 2 in. high, about 6 ft. 8 in. wide.

Below the centre compartment is a half-obliterated inscription, with the date (13)87, to the purport that the work was executed by order of Filippo Negrone.

Formerly in the Abbey del Sasso di Camaldoli, in the Casentino.

XXIV. 19. *Spinello Aretino*, about 1320; living 1408.—An altarpiece, representing three saints, nearly life size: in the centre, St. John the Baptist; on the left of the spectator, St. James the Less; on the right, St. John the Evangelist. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 6 ft. high, 5 ft. 1 in. wide.

Formerly in the Hospital Church of SS. Giovanni e Niccolo, near Florence.

XXV. 20. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, 1387–1455.—"The Adoration of the Magi." Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 7½ in. high, 1 ft. 6½ in. wide. Formerly in the collection of the Professor Rosini.

XXVI. 21. *Paolo Uccello*, about 1397; about 1479.—The Battle, near Perugia, between Braccio di Montone and Carlo Malatesta, when the latter, with his two nephews, was taken prisoner. Figures half life size. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, within the frame, 6 ft. high, 10 ft. 5½ in. wide.

This is one of the four pictures by Paolo Uccello mentioned by Vasari as having been painted for the Bartolini family in Gualfonda. The following is the observation of the annotators of the recent edition of Vasari: "Of these four large historical subjects, painted on wood, one only had been traced, that, namely, which is preserved in the Gallery of the Uffizj, and which is authenticated with the name of the painter in the lower right corner, 'Pauli Ucielli. opus.' The fate of the other three was unknown till the Sig^{ri} Lombardi and Baldi discovered two of them; one [the picture above described] being in very good preservation, with which they have enriched the valuable collection elsewhere mentioned by us. The fourth picture is supposed to be in England."*

The two pictures referred to, formerly the property of the Giraldi family of Florence, were purchased by the late proprietors in 1844. One of them was afterwards sold to the Marchese Campana of Rome.

XXVII. 22. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, about 1412–1469.—An altarpiece. The editors of the recent edition of Vasari consider this to be the picture painted in or before 1438 by Fra Filippo Lippi for Gherardo di Bartolommeo Barbadori, to be placed in the Church of S. Spirito. "It now," they continue, "forms part of the important collection of the Sig^{ri} Lombardi and Baldi of Florence. It represents the Virgin seated, with eight adoring angels behind the throne; the Infant Christ stands on his mother's knees. On the step of the throne are two angels, one playing on the violin, the other on the lute. On the right [left of the spectator] stand St. Anthony and a Bishop; on the left, St. Bartholomew and a Nun."† The introduction of St. Bartholomew is supposed to have reference to the name of the donor.

A fine example of the master, now in the Louvre, has been supposed (but according to the editors referred to erroneously)‡ to be the work in question. On the other hand, the picture from the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery, whatever may be its merits, and however apparently established its identity with the Barbadori altarpiece, has far less the stamp of the master. This has been explained by assuming that the painter, when about 25, had not formed his peculiar style.

Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, about 7 ft. high, about 8 ft. wide.

Formerly in the convent of S. Spirito, at Florence, where it had been placed, after having been removed from the sacristy, in the latter part of the last century; subsequently in the possession of the Primicerio Crociani, of Montepulciano, from whom it was purchased by the late proprietors.

XXVIII. 23. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, about 1412–1469.—The Virgin seated, to whom an angel presents the Infant Christ; half figures, small life size. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 2 ft. 4 in. high, 1 ft. 7½ in. wide. Purchased by the late proprietors from Sig. Zambrini, of Imola.

XXIX. 24. *Andrea*

* Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), vol. 3, p. 96, note 2.

† Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), vol. 4, p. 119, note 4.

‡ Ib. p. 121, note 3.

XXIX. 24. *Andrea del Castagno*, about 1390–1457.—An altarpiece, containing, in small compartments, 18 pictures; the principal pictures represent four saints, and above, the Annunciation. The two pyramidal spaces contain figures of saints; and the two columns 12 more.

Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, about 6 ft. 3 in. high, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. Formerly in the Convent of St. John the Evangelist, at Prato Vecchio, in the Casentino. The pictures require some repairs, and the frame has to be completed in parts, and gilt.

XXX. 25. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, 1424–1485.—In the printed Catalogue of the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery this picture is ascribed to Gentile da Fabriano, and is called “The Abduction of the Brides of Venice.” The painter is, beyond doubt, Benozzo Gozzoli, and the introduction of a temple and statue (of Consus?) might lead to the conclusion that the subject is intended for the Abduction of the Sabine Women. It has also been called “The Rape of Helen.” Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. wide. Formerly in the Gallery of the Marchese Alberghetti, at Arezzo.

XXXI. 26. *Pietro della Francesca*, about 1410; living 1494.—A Portrait; described in the manuscript portion of the Catalogue before referred to as that of Isotta da Rimini, fourth wife of Sigismondo Malatesta.

Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Formerly in the possession of the Conte Carlo Guicciardini, of Florence. The name of the master, and that of the personage represented, are, for the present, accepted in accordance with tradition; further investigation will, however, in this case, be requisite.

XXXII. 27. *Filippino Lippi*, 1460–1505.—“The Adoration of the Magi;” small figures. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 8 in. high, 4 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Formerly in the possession of the Conte Ippolito Orlandini, of Florence.

XXXIII. 28. *School of Fra Filippo Lippi*.—Portion of an altarpiece, representing St. Mark and St. Augustin; entire figures, under life size. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 1 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

XXXIV. 29. The companion picture, representing St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; dimensions the same.

In the printed catalogue before mentioned, these two pictures are ascribed to Masolino da Panicale, a designation altogether untenable. In style and execution they resemble the side compartments, and some other portions of the altarpiece already described (XXVII. 22), attributed to Fra Filippo Lippi; and as it appears that they came from the same collection at Montepulciano, where that altarpiece was found, it is not impossible that they may have been originally connected with it.

XXXV. 30. *Lorenzo di Credi*, 1459–1537.—“The Virgin and Child.” Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 2 ft. 3 in. high, 1 ft. 7 in. wide. Formerly in the possession of the Cavaliere Mancini, of Florence. This picture is mentioned by the annotators of the recent edition of Vasari.*

XXXVI. 31. *Cosimo Tura*, 1406–1469 (School of Ferrara).—“St. John the Baptist and Joseph of Arimathea removing the Crown of Thorns from the Head of Christ;” small half figures. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 11 in. high, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Formerly in the collection of the Professor Rosini. In the printed Catalogue, above quoted, this picture is erroneously attributed to Mantegna.

The 31 pictures above described were purchased from the Sig^{ri} Lombardi and Baldi in Florence, in November 1857, for the sum of 7,000 *l.*; with banker’s commission, 7,035 *l.* They arrived in England in March 1858, shortly before the date of this Report, and will in due time be placed in the National Gallery.

XXXVII. *Girolamo Romanino*, painted in 1502; about 1560. (School of Brescia, allied to that of Venice).—An altarpiece, in five compartments. The subject of the principal picture is the Nativity, with a Glory of Angels above. In the lower compartment, on the right of the spectator, is the figure of St. Jerome; in the upper, a half figure of S. Filippo Benizzio; in the lower compartment, on the left, is the figure of S. Alessandro; in the upper, a half figure of S. Gaudioso, Bishop of Brescia.

Painted in oil, on wood; measure of the centre picture, 8 ft. 7 in. high, to the centre of the arched top; 3 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Measure of the two larger lateral compartments, 5 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 2 ft. 1 in. wide. Measure of the two smaller lateral compartments, 2 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 2 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. In good preservation.

Formerly

* Vasari (edit, Le Monnier), vol. 3, p. 206, note 5.

Formerly at the high altar of the church of S. Alessandro, in Brescia. It is described by various Brescian writers, and by ^aRidolfi.*

When in the church, the altarpiece consisted of six pictures. The sixth, and originally the uppermost, representing, in a nearly square form, the Dead Christ supported by the Virgin and St. John, is still in the possession of the Abate Avveroldi, of Brescia; but its unsatisfactory state, and the circumstance that in its place, at the top of the altar-frame, it would be too far removed from the eye, were reasons for not including it in the purchase. The entire altarpiece was protected with two shutters of canvas on stretching frames, on which were represented (in tempera), on the outside, the Annunciation, on the inside, the Adoration of the Magi. These paintings are no longer to be found.

One of the writers, who describes the entire work, read the date of the picture 1525, probably on some part of the frame.† The altarpiece by Romanino, still in the church of S. Francesco, at Brescia, has the date 1502 on the frame, not on the picture. The earlier Brescian writers, Rossi and Cozzando, mention the altarpiece of S. Francesco, and that of S. Alessandro, as the most celebrated of Romanino's works in Brescia. In 1760, the date of another publication, the altarpiece of S. Alessandro was still in its place in the church.‡ In 1785, when the church was repaired and altered, the altarpiece was sold to Count Avveroldi; the six portions before mentioned being subsequently distributed among his heirs.

The five pictures above described were purchased from the Count Angelo and Count Ettore Avveroldi, in December 1857, for the sum of 804 L. Not yet arrived in England.

XXXVIII. *Ambrogio Borgognone*, painted about 1500; living 1535. (Milanese School.) —An altarpiece, representing the marriage of St. Catherine (of Alessandria). While placing the ring on her finger, the Infant Christ offers a second ring to St. Catherine of Siena, who is invited by the Virgin to approach. Entire figures, small life size.

Above is a lunette, representing the dead Christ supported on the knees of the Virgin; with St. John, the Magdalene, and Joseph of Arimathea. Half figures, under life size.

Painted in tempera, on wood. Measure of the principal picture, 6 ft. 8 in. high, to the centre of the arched top; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. Measure of the lunette, 2 ft. 8 in. high, to the centre of the arch; 5 ft. 8 in. wide. In all essential parts well preserved.

Formerly in the chapel of Rebecchino, originally under the rule of the Certosa, near Pavia. Purchased from Sig. Carlo Tadeo, of Pavia, in December 1857, for the sum of 430 L. Not yet arrived in England.

* *Le Maraviglie dell' Arte*. In Venetia, 1648, vol. 1, p. 253.

Among the earlier Brescian writers who describe the picture are the following:—

Chizzola, *Le Pitture e Sculture di Brescia*. In Brescia, 1760, p. 120.

Giul' Antonio Averoldi, *Le Scelte Pitture di Brescia*. In Brescia, 1700, p. 147.

Cozzando, *Istoria Bresciana*. In Brescia, 1694, p. 119.

Rossi, *Elogi Historici di Bresciani Illustri*. In Brescia, 1620, p. 503.

All the above writers describe the altarpiece while it was in its original place. The modern guide-books of Brugnoli, Sala, and others, speak of the separate pictures after their removal from the church, and as forming part of the Avveroldi Galleries.

† Cozzando, *Istoria*, &c., 1694, p. 120.

‡ Chizzola, *Le Pitture*, &c., di Brescia, 1760, p. 120.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS, during the Year ending 31st March 1858.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
1857 :			
July - -	Seddon - -	Jerusalem - - - - -	563
„ - -	Van Eyck - -	A Man's Portrait - - - - -	290
September -	Rembrandt - -	The Night Watch - - - - -	289
October -	Mulready - -	The Young Brother, - - - - -	396
November -	L. Cranach - -	Portrait of a Lady - - - - -	291
December -	Gd. Dow - -	Own Portrait - - - - -	192
„ -	Schalken - -	Lesbia and her Sparrow - - - - -	199
1858 :			
January -	Vandyck - -	Gevartius - - - - -	52
„ - -	Vandermeire - -	A Count of Hennegau - - - - -	264
February -	Vandevelde - -	A Calm at Sea - - - - -	149
„ -	„ - -	A Gale at Sea - - - - -	150

Total number in the Year - - - - 11.

The total number of works, including three cartoons, now protected with glass, is, in Trafalgar-square, 50; in Marlborough House, 5 pictures, and 174 frames of drawings and sketches.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE Gallery is open for Students on Friday and Saturday in each week, deducting vacations. The total number of days so reserved for copying is generally 90 in the year.

Number of attendances of Students during the Year ending 31st December 1857 :

Trafalgar Square	- - - - -	3,418
Marlborough House	- - - - -	4,885

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period :

Entered in the books	- - - - -	398
----------------------	-----------	-----

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square	- - - - -	21
Marlborough House	- - - - -	25

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period :

New Students entered during the year	- - -	213
--------------------------------------	-------	-----

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square	- - - - -	19
Marlborough House	- - - - -	30

Return of Pictures copied in Oil during the Year ending 31st December 1857:

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
88	43	29

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
134	59	21

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period:

Old Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Number of Times Copied.
Vandyck - - -	Portrait called Gevartius - - -	52	6
Correggio - - -	" Ecce Homo" - - -	15	5
Rembrandt - - -	Portrait of a Girl - - -	237	5
Berghem - - -	Crossing the Ford - - -	240	5
Correggio - - -	Venus and Mercury - - -	10	4
Rembrandt - - -	Portrait of an Old Man - - -	243	4
Raphael - - -	Pope Julius II. - - -	27	3
Paul Veronese - - -	The Family of Darius - - -	294	3
Guido - - -	" Ecce Homo" - - -	271	3
Guercino - - -	Pieta - - -	180	3
Murillo - - -	Holy Family - - -	13	3

Modern Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Number of Times Copied.
Turner - - -	The Fighting Temeraire - - -	524	11
Leslie - - -	Uncle Toby and the Widow - - -	403	9
Landseer, Sir E. - - -	Spaniels - - -	409	8
Constable - - -	The Cornfield - - -	130	6
Newton - - -	Yorick and the Grisette - - -	353	6
Mulready - - -	The Last in - - -	393	4
Landseer, Sir E. - - -	Highland Music - - -	411	4
Turner - - -	Dido building Carthage - - -	498	4
Turner - - -	Ulysses and Polyphemus - - -	508	4
Turner - - -	Crossing the Brook - - -	497	3
Turner - - -	Approach to Venice - - -	534	3
Mulready - - -	Crossing the Ford - - -	395	3
Stanfield - - -	The Zuyder Zee - - -	404	3
Coke - - -	Dutch Boats in a Calm - - -	447	3

APPENDIX, No. 5.

NUMBER of VISITORS to the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1857:

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	640,850
Marlborough House - - - - -	250,770
" TOTAL - -	<u>890,620</u>

APPENDIX, No. 6.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1857.

<i>Foreign School.</i>							
					£.	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1 s. - - - -	1,093	-	-	-	54	13	-
„ at 4 d. - - - -	751	-	-	-	12	10	4
„ at 1 d. - - - -	904	-	-	-	3	15	4
<i>British School.</i>							
Catalogues at 6 d. - - - -	870	-	-	-	21	15	-
TOTAL - -	<u>3,618</u>				<u>£. 92</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>

APPENDIX, No. 7.

Mr. Ruskin's Report on the TURNER DRAWINGS in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE Drawings by Turner in the possession of the Nation may most conveniently be given account of under three heads:—

I. Drawings arranged for immediate exhibition, or which it is desirable so to arrange.

II. Drawings which can only be exhibited in the event of the enlargement of the National Gallery.

III. Drawings which it is not advisable to exhibit with the body of the collection, but of which a portion might be distributed with advantage among Provincial Schools of Art.

CLASS I.

The number of drawings of this class placed on the walls of Marlborough House has been already stated in Mr. Wornum's Catalogue of the Pictures of the British School. I confine myself here to an account of those in the National Gallery, which, with few exceptions, have not yet been exhibited. Four hundred of these have been selected for general exhibition, including all the best and most highly finished drawings, 200 of which are already secured in light frames of holly, covering deal, and enclosed in portable mahogany cases, in a mode which I believe will render them conveniently accessible to the public. The remaining 200 will be also framed, and ready for exhibition, before the 15th of May.

The 200 already mounted and framed consist of—

No. 1-25. Twenty-five pencil drawings of Alpine subjects of great value.

No. 26-100. Seventy-five coloured sketches on white paper.

No. 101-120. Twenty finished water-colour drawings on white paper, forming the series known as the Rivers of England, with a portion of that known as the Ports of England.

No. 121-156. Thirty-six finished water-colour drawings on grey paper, forming a portion of the series known as the Rivers of France.

No. 157-200. Forty-four sketches in water-colour on grey paper, of great value, connected in subjects and treatment with the series of Rivers of France.

The 200 drawings which will be prepared for exhibition before the 15th of May, will include the vignettes illustrative of Rogers' Poems; 25 studies of mountain scenery in Scotland and Switzerland; 15 large water-colour sketches on grey paper, chiefly illustrative of Venice; and a selection of most precious drawings from Nature at Rome and Naples.

In addition to these 400 drawings prepared for framing, 600 of less value have been mounted in a manner calculated to permit their being shown and handled without injury, their surfaces being protected from friction by raised mounts, which also display the sketches to advantage. Four hundred more will be similarly prepared for exhibition before the middle of May, forming a series of 1,000, to accompany which, together with the series in the frames, I am preparing an illustrative catalogue; this, however, I cannot satisfactorily finish till I have more at leisure examined the remainder of the drawings in the national collection; but a short catalogue, giving the subjects of the drawings, as far as I have ascertained them, will be furnished this spring.

In order to render this series of 1,400 drawings completely available to the public, nothing more is now necessary than the appropriation of a room to them, and the appointment of an attendant to give out the cases of drawings, as in the print-room of the British Museum. The observance of such regulations of admission as are adopted in the reading-room of that establishment will be necessary; but no further restrictions need be imposed on the exhibition of the drawings.

CLASS II.

DRAWINGS which can only be exhibited in the event of the Enlargement of the NATIONAL GALLERY.

It is difficult to suggest any satisfactory mode of arrangement for the large sketches and drawings, about 200 in number—many of them very noble. They had been much crushed and otherwise ill-treated by Turner, and were nearly all worm-eaten, or more or less decayed. I have, therefore, had them laid down on strong paper, and they are now all safe for the present; but they cannot be shown to the public, even in large portfolios, without sustaining in a short time irreparable injury. Supposing a proper gallery to be built for the exhibition of drawings in general, it would be easy to place these larger examples in glazed panels on the walls, but I can imagine no other means of showing them.

By far the larger portion of the collection, however, consists of pocket note-books, containing pencil-sketches on both sides of every leaf. Owing to the dilapidated state of the bindings, the pages in many instances could not be turned or examined without injury to their contents. When this was the case, I have first numbered the pages, and written on the bottom of each leaf the number of the volume to which it belongs in the schedule. I have then taken off the binding, carefully separated the leaves, placed each leaf in a folded piece of smooth paper, and fastened the whole firmly between pasteboards, thus securing the drawings from all injury for the present. Whatever number of them it may hereafter be thought desirable to exhibit, may now be mounted, and shown without difficulty; only this final arrangement cannot but be a work of time. The mode of mounting adopted, though it conceals one side of the leaf, does not injure the drawing so hidden; and if it should be thought desirable, any of the leaves may be afterwards removed from the mounts, and attached by their edges in the usual way; but I thought that where the quantity of drawings was so large, the attainment of ease and safety in the handling might justify, at least for the present, the concealment of drawings on the reverses of leaves.

Thirty-six of the note-books, containing collectively 3,132 leaves, most of them drawn on both sides, have been thus divided, and all the note-books, 267 in number, have been examined, and their principal contents (in subject) stated on their envelopes for convenience of reference. My attention has been principally turned during the present season to the pencil drawings, because I saw that these were likely to suffer much more injury, if left unprotected, than could, under any ordinary circumstances, happen to the coloured ones; and many of these pencil sketches have been mounted, not as being specially interesting, but merely because they had been left by Turner in confusion, and I wanted to get them out of the way of chance injury at once, so as to leave free room for other operations. A large quantity of very beautiful studies of skies in colour, beginnings of drawings in colour, early finished drawings and studies in Indian ink, are put aside for the present in safe parcels, as I have not yet had time to deal with them. Most of these, being of considerable size, would require, after being mounted, large cabinets to hold them, and I thought it best to defer the planning of these cabinets until some determination had been arrived at respecting the new Galleries.

CLASS III.

DRAWINGS available for Distribution.

The remainder of the collection consists of drawings of miscellaneous character, from which many might be spared with little loss to the collection in London, and great advantage to students in the Provinces. Five or six collections, each completely illustrative of Turner's modes of study, and successions of practice, might easily be prepared for the Academies of Edinburgh, Dublin, and the principal English manufacturing towns.

Among

Among these loose parcels there are also large numbers of sketches so slight or careless as to possess hardly any value. It is difficult at present to determine the extent of this inferior class, as many drawings which at first appear useless, will be found to possess documentary interest in connexion with others. Ultimately, however, there will certainly be a large mass which it would not be desirable to exhibit with the rest of the collection, as their inferiority would cast unjust discredit on the finer works with which they were associated. I should therefore recommend them to be bound in volumes, and shown only on special application. They ought not to be scattered or parted with, because they form illustrations, often dependent as much on their quantity as on their style, of the habits of life and tones of temper, and, too often, errors of judgment, of the greatest landscape painter who ever lived.

27 March 1858.

John Ruskin.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES, 1857-58.

Dr.			Cr.		
April 1857	Venice : Paul Veronese - -	£. s. d. 13,650 - -	April 1857	Balance of Grant for 1856-57, appropriated to the purchase of Pictures - - -	£. s. d. 7,076 4 9
				Balance of Grant for expenses of the Establishment - - -	581 17 1
				Sum advanced from Civil Contingencies in aid of the Grant for 1856-57, for the picture by Paul Veronese purchased from Count Pisani - -	5,991 18 2
		£. 13,650 - -			£. 13,650 - -
July 1857	Alton Towers : L. Cranach - -	50 8 -	July 1857	Portion of Grant for 1857-58, for the purchase of Pictures according to Estimate - - -	10,000 - -
Aug. "	Munich : J. Van Eyck - -	189 11 -			
Oct. "	Florence : D. Ghirlandajo - -	455 16 8			
Nov. "	31 Pictures from the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery - -	7,035 - -			
Nov. "	The Hague : Quentin Matsys - -	137 12 9			
Dec. "	Brescia : Romanino - -	804 - -			
Dec. "	Pavia : Amb. Borgognone - -	430 - -			
Mar. 31 1858	Balance - -	897 11 7			
		£. 10,000 - -			£. 10,000 - -

1859.

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 4 April 1859.

REPORT - - - - - p. 70

A P P E N D I X.

1. Names, Dates of Appointment, and Salaries of the Officers and Attendants - - - - -	p. 74
2. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the year ending 31 March 1859 -	p. 74
3. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the year ending 31 December 1858 -	p. 76
4. (A.) Letter from the Office of Works - - - - -	p. 76
(B.) Letter from the Treasury - - - - -	p. 77
(C.) Resolutions passed by the Trustees - - - - -	p. 77
5. List of Pictures which have been varnished during the year ending 31 December 1858 -	p. 79
6. Details relating to Copying in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 79
7. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 80
8. Number of Catalogues sold in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 81
9. Statement of Account relating to the purchase of Pictures during the year ending 31 March 1859 -	p. 81

R E P O R T.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 4 April 1859.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on the National Gallery, for the year ending 31st March 1859.

The subjects are classed as follows:—

1. Pictures purchased since the 31st of March 1858.
2. Former purchases.
3. Removal of a portion of the National Collection from Marlborough House to South Kensington.
4. Bequests and donations.
5. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased since the 31st of March 1858.

A portrait of Jeanne d'Archel, by Antonij Moro, was, with the sanction of the Trustees and of the Treasury, purchased from Mr. C. J. Nieuwenhuys in June 1858. Details respecting the picture will be found in the Appendix (No. 2).

At a meeting of the Trustees on the 19th of July 1858, I submitted a list of various pictures on the Continent, either already known to me, or which it appeared desirable to inspect. I proposed to proceed to the Continent on the general understanding that the available funds might be employed in the purchase of pictures which I might consider eligible.

The proposal was approved by the Trustees at the same meeting, and subsequently by Treasury letter, dated 29th July 1858.

The following pictures were purchased on the Continent accordingly:—

A half-length portrait of a Brescian nobleman, by Moretto.

A small picture of St. Francis, by Filippino Lippi.

A picture of St. Dominick, ascribed to Marco Zoppo.

The upper portion of an altarpiece, representing a Pietà; the dead Christ with other figures, by Marco Palmezzano.

A bust portrait of a lady, by Battista Zelotti.

"The Madonna adoring the Sleeping Child," by Marco Basaiti.

"The Madonna and Child," by Cima da Conegliano.

A Pietà, by Carlo Crivelli.

Details respecting the above pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 2).

By

By a reference to the statement of account relating to the purchase of pictures during the year ending 31st March 1859 (Appendix No. 9), it will be seen that a considerable portion of the sum last voted for such purpose remains unexpended. The following passage in the Treasury Minute, dated 27th March 1855, re-constituting the National Gallery, may therefore require to be borne in mind :—

“My Lords propose, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee (of the House of Commons) to insert annually in the Estimate for the National Gallery a sum expressly for the purchase of pictures. This sum need not be annually expended, but might accumulate, and thus enable the Trustees and Director to purchase a fine collection at once, if such an opportunity should offer.”

Not collections alone, but single pictures of excellence and rarity, can be obtained only at a considerable outlay. Although the actual expenditure during the past year has been comparatively small, large offers have been made, as yet in vain, for certain pictures; and in order that there should be sufficient means for taking advantage of opportunities which may, sometimes unexpectedly, arise, it is not desirable, whatever may be the balance now or for some years to come, to diminish the annual grant.

In reviewing the acquisitions made of late years, it will appear that the deficiency which had previously existed of specimens of early Italian masters—a deficiency pointed out by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1853—has been in a great degree supplied. The addition of specimens, whether of the Italian or Northern Schools, of the great masters, and of the maturer periods of art, will be at once more difficult and more costly; and this is another reason for not reducing the means at the disposal of the Trustees.

II.—FORMER PURCHASES.

The following pictures, purchased previously to the year ending 31st March 1859, have been placed in the Gallery since the last Report :—

1. *Domenico Ghirlandajo*.—Described in the last Report, p. 59. Placed in the Gallery in September 1858; numbered 296. Placed under glass in October following.

2. 3. *Quentin Matsys*.—Two pictures in one frame; described in the last Report, p. 59. Protected with a case and glass in February 1858. Placed in the Gallery in April following; numbered 295.

Pictures from the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery at Florence.

4–34.—The 31 pictures selected from the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery, and which are described in the last Report, pp. 59–64, were all placed in the Gallery in the course of the year ending 31st March 1859. The numbers will be found in the printed Catalogue. A list of such of the above pictures as have been protected with glass will be found in the Appendix (No. 3).

Of the other pictures purchased before the 31st of March 1858, the only two remaining, an altarpiece by Girolamo Romanino, and an altarpiece by Ambrogio Borgognone, described in the last Report, pp. 63, 64, are not yet arrived in England. Some delay had taken place in obtaining permission to export those pictures from the Lombardo-Venetian State. That difficulty having been removed, the pictures may be expected to arrive shortly.

III.—REMOVAL of a Portion of the NATIONAL COLLECTION from MARLBOROUGH HOUSE to SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The necessity of removing from Marlborough House the national pictures which had been deposited there, was officially announced to the Trustees of the National Gallery, by a letter from the Office of Works, dated the 12th January last (Appendix, No. 4, A).

Some difficulty had been experienced in finding a fit place for the reception of the pictures referred to. It appears that the building, called “Carlton Ride,”

was at first proposed. The objections to that locality, and the reasons for approving the erection of a building to serve as a temporary gallery at South Kensington, are stated in a letter from the Treasury, dated the 31st January last (Appendix, No. 4, B).

The Trustees of the National Gallery, on being informed of that plan, and of the mode in which it was proposed to be carried into effect, adopted a series of resolutions, dated the 7th January and 21st February last (Appendix, No. 4, C), which, after an inspection of the new buildings at South Kensington, were followed by other resolutions, dated the 28th February (Appendix, No. 4, C). Copies were forwarded to the Treasury.

In consequence of those resolutions, arrangements have been proposed by the authorities at South Kensington, subject to the approval of the Treasury, for providing an approach to the galleries which are to contain the national pictures, distinct from that by which the Kensington Museum is entered. Plans have also been prepared for providing due accommodation for students and others who may wish to copy in the new galleries.

Referring to the letter from the Office of Works, dated the 12th January (Appendix, No. 4, A), requiring that the pictures should be removed from Marlborough House before the 1st March 1859, considerable doubt was entertained whether the new galleries at South Kensington, which had been begun in December last, would be sufficiently dry, at the period specified, for the reception of the pictures.

The result of the correspondence on this subject has been that professional and scientific authorities have, by direction of the Treasury, been consulted with a view to determine when the walls of the new buildings will be in a sufficiently dry and safe state: meanwhile the removal of the pictures is postponed.

IV.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequest.

A picture representing a girl asking charity for a blind old man, by J. L. Dyckmans, bequeathed to the nation by the late Miss Jane Clarke, of Regent-street. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 7½ in. high, 1 ft. 6 in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1859; numbered 600. Protected with glass when presented.

Donation.

A picture representing a half-length figure, called "Geraldine," by William Boxall, A.R.A., presented to the nation by the late John Kenyon, Esq. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 8½ in. wide. To be placed in the Gallery at South Kensington.

V.—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Conservation of the Pictures.

The practice of occasionally wiping the surface of the pictures with a soft material for the purpose of removing dust, and, as far as possible, preventing the varnish from chilling, has been and will be continued.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year ending 31st December 1858, 14 pictures have been protected with glass (Appendix, No. 3). The arguments and authorities in favour of this mode of protection will be found in the last Report, p. 55, and in that for the preceding year, p. 40.

Pictures Varnished.

Pictures newly purchased or presented are, in most cases, varnished before they are placed in the Gallery. Of pictures previously in the Gallery, one only was varnished during the year ending 31st December 1858 (Appendix, No. 5).!!

Backs of the Pictures.

The pictures in the Gallery, whether painted on cloth, on wood, or on other substances, are now nearly all protected at the back with canvas, four only remaining to be so treated at a future opportunity. By this means, and by occasional wiping in front, dust is prevented from accumulating on any part of the picture itself or of the material on which it is painted.

Copying in the National Gallery.

In the Appendix (No. 6) will be found Returns, for one twelvemonth, of the number of students and others who have been occupied in copying in Trafalgar-square and in Marlborough House, together with an indication of the works chiefly copied.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

Returns relating to this particular will be found in the Appendix (No. 7).

Catalogues.

A Return of the number of catalogues sold during the year 1858 will be found in the Appendix (No. 8).

The special catalogue, referred to and described in the last Report, is continued as the Gallery receives additions.

The register, undertaken by the keeper, with a view to the formation of lists of the works of the principal masters, is continued.

Want of Space in consequence of the Increase of the Collection.

As soon as the new galleries at South Kensington are completed, it is intended to place in the larger of those galleries a portion of the pictures now in Trafalgar-square, as a temporary arrangement, till the alterations proposed to be made in the present National Gallery, on the removal of the Royal Academy, can be carried out. By this means it is hoped that sufficient space will be gained to hang the pictures in Trafalgar-square without undue crowding; although it may not be possible, under the circumstances, to arrange them quite systematically with regard to schools.

Details relating to the Establishment.

A curator has hitherto resided in Marlborough House, partly for the protection of the national property there deposited. As it has not been considered expedient to prepare apartments for such purpose in the new buildings at South Kensington, the entire establishment there being under the custody of special police, it will be necessary to provide accommodation for the curator referred to elsewhere. In other respects it is not expected that any alteration in the details of the establishment will be required.

The payment, at the discretion of the Director, of occasional agents on the Continent instead of a permanent travelling agent, was authorised by Treasury Letter dated the 7th August 1858, on the understanding that such payments should be kept within the limit of the vote for travelling expenses. The payments referred to have amounted, in the year ending 31st March 1859, to 101 *l.* 2 *s.* The new arrangement having been in operation for about six months only, it may be necessary in future to exceed that sum considerably; but no such payments can ensure the conscientious and satisfactory discharge of duties entrusted to agents who are for the most part inexperienced in the work required; duties such as the prosecution of inquiries and the conduct of negotiations under the Director's instructions; the verification of valuable pictures approved and selected by the Director; and the careful packing and safe transmission of such works. For such services a permanent and trustworthy agent would be preferable, and I feel it to be my duty, with a view to the public interest, to recommend an arrangement of the kind under such conditions and modifications as may be thought advisable.

In comparing the present Estimate with that submitted last year, it will be found that, even with the extra cost of the removal of the pictures from Marlborough House to South Kensington, the entire amount is less than the former Estimate by 489 *l.* 2 *s.*

The statement of account relating to the purchase of pictures during the year ending 31st March 1859, will be found in the Appendix (No. 9).

The general account relating to the establishment is, by direction of the Treasury, submitted by the keeper and secretary monthly and yearly to the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. L. Eastlake.*

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

NAMES, DATES OF APPOINTMENT, and SALARIES of the Officers and Attendants.

Number.	N A M E.	O F F I C E.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
	Officers :			£ s. d.
1	Sir Charles Lock Eastlake -	Director - - -	2 July 1855 -	1,000 - -
2	Mr. Ralph Nicholson Wornum -	Keeper and Secretary	2 July " -	750 - -
3	- Morgan Hugh Foster -	Accountant - - -	2 July " -	50 - -
	Attendants :			
4	Mr. John Peter Wildsmith -	Curator - - -	15 April 1824 -	109 4 -
5	- Thomas Rimer -	Curator - - -	29 Oct. 1827 -	109 4 -
6	- William Hillier Baily -	Curator - - -	9 April 1838 -	109 4 -
7	- Nathaniel Palmer -	Curator - - -	11 Sept. 1850 -	109 4 -
8	- Robert Rudland -	Curator - - -	25 Mar. 1854 -	109 4 -
9	- Edmund Paine -	Curator - - -	18 June 1857 -	109 4 -
10	Henry Newham -	Porter - - -	14 June 1824 -	80 - -
11	George Laskey -	Messenger - -	3 Sept. 1855 -	70 - -
12	Michael Callaghan -	Assistant Porter -	5 Feb. 1838 -	62 8 -
13	William Ackerman -	Assistant ditto -	5 Mar. 1858 -	62 8 -
14	Archibald Archer -	Assistant ditto -	31 July 1850 -	54 12 -
15	Augustus George Chisholm -	Assistant ditto -	11 April 1853 -	54 12 -
16	Martha Hirst - - -	Housemaid - - -	28 April 1824 -	50 - -
17	Elizabeth Slade - - -	Assistant ditto -	9 April 1838 -	20 16 -
18	Hannah Cox - - -	Assistant ditto -	11 April 1856 -	20 16 -
19	Sarah Penton - - -	Assistant ditto -	31 July 1850 -	20 16 -
20	Ann Burden - - -	Assistant ditto -	24 Aug. 1857 -	20 16 -

April 1859.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES Purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st March 1859.

I. Antonij Moro, 1525-1581.—Portrait of Jeanne d'Archel of the house of Egmont, in her 18th year, in a dress of watered red silk, with a gold chain round her neck. Three quarter length, life size; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 2 ft. 5 in. high, 2 ft. 1½ in. wide.

Formerly in the collection of Mr. Beckford at Fonthill Abbey,* afterwards in the possession

* No. 33 in the catalogue of the Fonthill Abbey Sale, October 1822.

sion of Colonel Hugh Baillic; purchased from Mr. C. J. Nieuwenhuys, in London, in June 1858, for the sum of 200 *l.*; placed in the Gallery in September 1858; numbered 184.

II. *Alessandro Buonvicino*, called *Il Moretto*; painted in 1516,* living 1547.—Portrait of a Brescian nobleman—according to tradition Conte Sciarra Martinengo Cesaresco†—in a dress edged with broad white fur, and resting his cheek on his right hand; half length, life size; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 3 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 3½ in. wide.

Formerly in the gallery of Count Lechi at Brescia; afterwards in the possession of Mr. Henfrey at Turin, from whom it was purchased, in August 1858, for the sum of 360 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in November following; numbered 299.

III. *Filippino Lippi*, 1460–1505.—St. Francis glorified. The saint, who is represented with the stigmata, holds within his folded arms a small crucifix, which he contemplates with ardent devotion; on each side are five angels playing on musical instruments. The figures are relieved on a gold diapered ground. On the edge of the marble basement on which the saint stands is the inscription: *Hunc sequantur Huic jungantur qui ex Egipto exeunt, in quo nobis clara luce vexilla regis prodeunt*, A.D. MCCCXCII. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure 1 ft. 7¾ in. high, 1 ft. ½ in. wide; purchased from the collection of the Marchese Giovanni Costabili in Ferrara, in October 1858, for the sum, including No. 4, of 202 *l.* 16 s. 10 d.; protected with a case and glass, and placed in the Gallery in March 1859; numbered 598.

IV. *Marco Zoppo*, painted in 1471–1498.—St. Doménick as the institutor of the rosary. The saint, dressed in the habit of his order, stands on a footstool; in his left hand he holds up an open book, with his right he points to a rosary suspended from a rod behind his head; a portion of the rosary—the rest being hidden by the book—is seen also on his left. Below is an elaborate background with rocks, buildings, and figures. Above the saint is represented, in a smaller proportion, Christ seated in a mandola supported by six angels. Six other angels, three on each side, bear the instruments of the passion; this portion of the picture has a gold background; painted in tempera, on wood; measure 5 ft. high, to the centre of the arched top, 1 ft. 11½ in. wide.

Purchased from the collection of the Marchese Giovanni Costabili in Ferrara, in October 1858, for the sum, including No. 3, of 202 *l.* 16 s. 10 d. Placed in the Gallery in March 1859; numbered 597.

V. *Marco Basaiti*, painted 1470–1520.—The Madonna adoring the Child sleeping on her lap; landscape background, with figures and animals; small life size; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. 9½ in. wide, 2 ft. 2 in. high.

Purchased in Florence, in October 1858, from Signor Achille Farina, for the sum of 641 *l.* 9 s. 4 d. Protected with glass, and placed in the Gallery in March 1859; numbered 599.

VI. *Battista Zelotti*, about 1532–1592.—Bust portrait of a Lady in a green dress, life size; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 2 ft. 4½ in. high, 1 ft. 10 in. wide.

Purchased in Rome, in October 1858, from Signor Menchetti, for the sum of 214 *l.* 18 s. Placed in the Gallery in March 1859; numbered 595.

VII. *Marco Palmezzano*, 1456; living 1537.—The subject called a *Pietà*; the dead Christ is supported by the Madonna; the Magdalen kneels on one side, on the other stands St. John; next the frame, on the right of the spectator, is S. Mercuriale, first bishop of Forlì, holding the Guelphic banner of the Church; on the left is S. Valeriano holding the blue and white striped standard of the city of Forlì; half figures, life size; painted in oil, on wood; measure 5 ft. 5½ in. wide, 3 ft. 3 in. high; originally of a nearly semicircular shape, but subsequently curtailed and added to, so as to form a quadrangular picture.

This work was the “lunette” of an altarpiece representing the Last Supper, or Christ administering the Sacrament to the Apostles. The larger picture, now in the gallery at Forlì, is engraved in Rosini’s *Storia Della Pittura Italiana*,‡ and is considered Palmezzano’s best production. The altarpiece, consisting of that painting, the lunette, and some predella pictures, was placed in the cathedral of Forlì in 1506, when the painter was fifty years of age. Though the principal picture is signed “*Marcus Palmezzanus faciebat*,” it is described by Vasari,§ together with the lunette and predella, as the work of Rondinello of Ravenna, who, the biographer observes, was a superior painter to Palmezzano.||

Purchased from Signor Gismondi, in Rome, in October 1858, for the sum of 537 *l.* 4 s. 7 d. Placed in the Gallery in March 1859; numbered 596.¶

VIII. *Giovanni*

* Zamboni, *Memorie intorno alle Pubbliche Fabbriche, &c.*, di Brescia. In Brescia, 1778, pp. 109, 110 note.

† Ottavio Rossi, *Elogj di Bresciani Illustri*. In Brescia, 1620, p. 355.

‡ Plate cxli. *Storia, &c.*, vol. v. p. 153.

§ Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), vol. xi. p. 93, note 2, and p. 106.

|| Vasari (edit. Le Monnier), *Vita di Giacomo Palma, &c.*; also *Vita di Girolamo Genga*.

¶ A minute description of this picture will be found in Reggiani’s “*Alcune Memorie intorno al Pittore Marco Melozzo da Forlì*,” Forlì, 1834, p. 16; where it is erroneously ascribed to Melozzo. Subsequently to the date of Reggiani’s work, an inscription intended to represent that master’s signature, was added; it has since been removed.

VIII. *Giovanni Battista Cima da Conegliano*, painted in 1492, living 1517.—The Madonna and Child; landscape background; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. 3½ in. high, 1 ft. 10½ in. wide; signed in the lower right corner “Joannes Baptista P.”

Purchased in Paris, in November 1858, from M. Roussele, for the sum of 339 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.* Protected with a case and glass, and placed in the Gallery in March 1859; numbered 300.

IX. *Carlo Crivelli*, painted in 1468,* 1495.—A Pietà; the dead Christ, a half figure, is supported by two infant angels; under life size; painted in tempera, on wood; measure 2 ft. 4½ in. high, to the centre of the arched top, 1 ft. 10 in. wide; signed, near the lower left corner, “Carolus Crivellus Venetus pinsit.” Part of an altarpiece formerly in the church of the Frati Conventuali Riformati, at Monte Fiore, near Fermo.

Purchased in Rome, in March 1859, from Cavaliere Vallati, for the sum of 303 *l.* Not yet arrived in England:

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS, during the Year ending 31st December 1858.

The four pictures marked * were protected with glass when purchased.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
1858 :			
February -	Quintin Matsys -	“Salvator Mundi,” and the Virgin Mary -	295
April -	Margaritone -	Virgin and Child, &c. -	564
” -	Duccio -	- ditto -	566
” -	* Fra Angelico -	Adoration of the Kings -	582
” -	* Piero della Francesca -	Portrait called Isotta da Rimini -	585
” -	Fra Filippo Lippi -	The Virgin, an Angel Presenting the Child -	589
” -	Cosimo Tura -	Deposition in the Tomb -	590
” -	* Benozzo Gozzoli -	Rape of Helen -	591
” -	Lorenzo di Credi -	Virgin and Child -	593
September -	School of Giotto -	Coronation of the Virgin -	568
” -	Meister von Liesborn -	Adoration of the Kings -	258
” -	- ditto -	Head of Christ on the Cross -	259
October -	Ghirlandajo -	Virgin Adoring the Infant Christ -	296
” -	Berghem -	Crossing the Ford -	240

Total Number in the Year - - - - 14.

The total number of works, including three cartoons, protected with glass at the close of the year 1858 was, in Trafalgar-square, 64; in Marlborough House, 5 pictures, and 206 frames of drawings and sketches; 29 frames of drawings by Turner, and 3 by Mulready, having been added during the year.

APPENDIX, No. 4 (A).

Sir,

Office of Works, &c., 12 January 1859.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to inform you that Estimates have been prepared by the officers of this Department for preparing Marlborough House as a residence for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his completing the 18th year of his age on the 9th November next, as provided by Act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 78, and that as the execution of the necessary works will, in the opinion of those officers, occupy a period of about eight months after they are commenced, it is necessary that the Vernon and Turner Collections of Pictures should be removed from Marlborough House before the 1st of March next.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Alfred Austin*,
Secretary.

Sir C. L. Eastlake, National Gallery.

* An altarpiece in the church of S. Silvestro at Massa, between Macerata & Fermo, is signed “Karolus Crivellus Venetus pinsit hoc opus, MCCCCLXVIII” (sic). Lanzi & Rosini give 1476 as the only date known relating to Crivelli.

APPENDIX, No. 4 (B.)

Sir,

WITH reference to the communications which have passed between you and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the proposed removal to Kensington Gore of the part of the National Collection of Pictures which is now exhibited at Marlborough House, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to communicate to you, for the information of the Trustees of the National Gallery, the views by which Her Majesty's Government have been governed in adopting this arrangement.

It was at first proposed, as you are aware, to prepare the building of Carlton Ride for the temporary reception and exhibition of these Pictures, but pending the consideration of measures for that purpose, a proposal was made by the Science and Art Department for the erection of a temporary receptacle for them on the vacant ground in its possession, adjoining the South Kensington Museum. As it appeared on inquiry that a Gallery for the exhibition of these Pictures could be constructed on this spot at a moderate cost, more suitable to the object in every respect than the confined building of Carlton Ride, besides offering the advantages of being available in a much shorter space of time, and of not interfering with the proposed improvements in the neighbourhood of Carlton Terrace; and as, moreover, such building might be rendered fire-proof, which Carlton Ride is not, the Earl of Derby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into communication with the Lord President on the subject, and approved the plans which were submitted to them for the purpose.

My Lords considered it highly important that the work should be commenced without delay, in order to allow of the Pictures being removed to the new Gallery directly upon their being taken from Marlborough House, so as to avoid any lengthened interruption of their exhibition to the Public, or the expense of double removal which would have been incurred if it had been necessary to provide an intermediate place of deposit for them; their consent was therefore given to the immediate erection of the Building, and they have had the satisfaction of learning that it is now in a sufficiently advanced state to afford every prospect of the Gallery being prepared for the reception of the Pictures at the time proposed by the Board of Works for their removal.

I am directed further to state that my Lords have had under their consideration the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Trustees of the National Gallery, stating the conditions which they consider it necessary to require in order to maintain their control over the Collection, while it remains in the temporary receptacle to be provided for it. Their Lordships fully recognise the importance of the measures proposed by them with that object, and they have communicated the same to the Department of Science and Art, in order that the requirements of the Trustees may be provided for in the construction of the Building.

I am further to inform you, with reference to the proposal contained in your letter of the 15th instant, that my Lords are given to understand that the Building will be in a fit state for the reception of the Pictures at the time when it will be necessary to remove them from Marlborough House, but they will instruct the First Commissioner of Works to take such measures as will be satisfactory to the Trustees for the purpose of ascertaining that the walls are perfectly dry, and in all respects fit for the hanging of the Pictures before they are removed to the Building.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

Sir C. Eastlake, National Gallery.

APPENDIX, No. 4 (C).

January 7, 1859.

Resolved,—

1. THAT in the proposed temporary removal of the Pictures belonging to the nation, and now deposited in Marlborough House, to the South Kensington Museum, under the authority and direction of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Trustees of the National Gallery are prepared to render every proper facility and assistance which may be consistent with the terms and the purposes of the trust imposed upon them.

2. That in the Treasury Minute of the 27th March 1855, defining the constitution of the Trust, it is declared that, "subject to such regulations and directions as may from time to time be issued by my Lords, the management of the National Gallery, and the care and ordering of such national property as may be deposited therein, will henceforward be vested in Trustees and a Director;" and further, in the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 29, it is enacted, that "all Pictures and Works of Art, which have already been or may hereafter be from time to time given or bequeathed to the public or to the nation, or given or bequeathed by words

showing an intention that the gift or bequest should enure to or for the benefit of the public or the nation, shall (unless the donor or testator shall have made other provision for the care thereof) vest in and be under the care and ordering of the said Trustees and Director of the National Gallery."

3. That, looking to the constitution of this trust thus defined and declared, and the duties imposed upon the Trustees, it appears to them necessary, that in the construction of the proposed building at the South Kensington Museum, and in all the regulations connected with the removal and hanging of the Pictures, and with the convenient admission of the public, and the peculiar accommodation requisite for the purposes of students, the separate character of the National Gallery must be carefully attended to; so that the regulations for the preservation and safe custody of all the Pictures thus entrusted to the care of the Trustees, and for securing to all classes of the public free and convenient access, may be effectually separated from the arrangements now or to be hereafter established at the South Kensington Museum, with regard to other art treasures which are in no respect connected with the National Gallery, and with regard to which the Trustees are not invested with authority or responsibility.

4. That with respect to some of the Pictures in question a trust is vested in the Trustees of the British Museum, whose concurrence therefore must necessarily be obtained in any measures affecting the removal and future custody of such Pictures.

5. That the Director be requested to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of submitting to him the foregoing resolutions, and of explaining to him more fully the views of himself and of the Trustees regarding them.

February 21, 1859.

Resolved,—

1. That arrangements for the easy and free access of the public at all times, and under all circumstances, to the Pictures of the National Gallery, uninterrupted by any arrangements for payment of the charges made upon entrance to the other Collections at South Kensington Museum, are absolutely essential.

2. That a separate entrance to the Collection of the National Gallery, entirely distinct from that by which the public may be admitted to the other Collections at South Kensington, not under the charge of the Trustees, is, in the judgment of the Trustees, essential for the above-mentioned purpose, and also for the general convenience of access on the part of the public, which it is the duty of the Trustees to provide for.

3. That the Trustees will gladly avail themselves of the gracious proposal of Lord Salisbury, communicated through Lord Overstone, to inspect the new buildings in company with his Lordship, for the purpose of satisfying themselves how far the buildings, as now arranged, will sufficiently provide for the above requirements.

4. That the Director be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Marquis of Salisbury.

February 28, 1859.

Resolved,—

1. That the Trustees, after having, in company with the Lord President of the Council, inspected the new Rooms at South Kensington, now in course of preparation for the reception of the Pictures of the National Gallery, about to be removed from Marlborough House, and having received the explanations of the officers of the Museum, deem it incumbent upon them to state their opinion, that in the arrangements connected with these Rooms sufficient provision has not been made for preserving the separate character of the National Gallery, and of the works of Art placed under the charge of the Trustees, by providing an entrance exclusively appropriated for the accommodation of the public who may wish to visit the national pictures, without being obliged to pass through the barriers connected with the entrance payment, on admission to the Museum on certain days of the week, or being distracted by the long line of miscellaneous exhibitions, and impeded by the public crowd through which they must, according to the arrangement at present proposed, pass to and fro, in the access to the rooms destined for the temporary reception of the modern branch of the National Gallery.

2. That in the judgment of the Director, as reported to the Trustees, there still remain to be made many arrangements connected with the convenience of the students, and other purposes, the details of which can only be satisfactorily adjusted by full and free communication between the Director and the Keeper of the National Gallery and the officers of the South Kensington Museum.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be forthwith communicated to the Lords of the Treasury, and to the Lord President of the Council.

(True copy.)
(signed) R. N. Wornum.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

LIST of Pictures which have been varnished during the Year ending 31st December 1858.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
1858:			
April - -	Hilton - -	The Red Cross Knight - - - -	178
„ - -	Filippino Lippi -	Adoration of the Kings - - - -	592
June - -	Ghirlandajo -	The Virgin adoring the Infant Christ -	296
July - -	Antonij Moro -	Portrait of Jeanne d'Archel - - - -	184

APPENDIX, No 6.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE Gallery is open for Students on Thursday and Friday in each week, deducting vacations. The total number of days so reserved for copying is generally ninety in the year.

Number of attendances of Students during the Year ending 31st December 1858:

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	4,095
Marlborough House - - - - -	5,874

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period:

Entered in the books - - - - -	366
--------------------------------	-----

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	23
Marlborough House - - - - -	23

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period:

New Students entered in the books during the year -	131
---	-----

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	22
Marlborough House - - - - -	41

RETURN of Pictures copied in Oil during the Year ending 31st December 1857:

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
101	55	29

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
59	36	23

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period :

Old Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Vandyck - - -	Portrait called Gevartius - - -	52	13
Raphael - - -	St. Catherine - - -	168	5
Correggio - - -	" Ecce Homo " - - -	15	5
Guido - - -	" Ecce Homo " - - -	271	5
Rubens - - -	Peace and War - - -	46	4
Correggio - - -	Venus and Mercury - - -	10	3
Murillo - - -	St. John and the Lamb - - -	176	3
Claude - - -	Queen of Sheba - - -	14	3

Modern Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Turner - - -	Sun rising in Mist - - -	479	5
Landseer, Sir E. - - -	Spaniels - - -	409	4
Mulready - - -	The Young Brother - - -	396	4
Mulready - - -	Crossing the Ford - - -	395	3
Mulready - - -	The Last in - - -	393	3
Turner - - -	The Fighting Temeraire - - -	524	3
Turner - - -	Ulysses deriding Polyphemus - - -	508	3
Turner - - -	Dido building Carthage - - -	498	3
Stothard - - -	Cupid Bound - - -	319	3

APPENDIX, No. 7.

NUMBER of Visitors to the National Gallery during the Year ending 31st December 1858.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.	Marlborough House.
January - - -	51,510	20,655
February - - -	38,560	48,340 *
March - - -	28,846	26,367
April - - -	52,596	22,605
May - - -	91,193 †	22,125
June - - -	57,189	19,640
July - - -	70,442	18,090
August - - -	66,864	21,150
September - - -	19,567 ‡	7,205 ‡
October - - -	11,397 §	4,520 §
November - - -	28,765	13,625
December - - -	36,837	14,055
TOTAL - - -	553,766	238,377

TOTAL for the Year - - - - 792,143

* The Royal Chapel, St. James's Palace, exhibited this month.

† Lombardi Pictures exhibited this month.

‡ Open six days only.

§ Open four days only.

APPENDIX No. 8.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending
31st December 1858.

Foreign School.

						£.	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1 s.	-	-	-	-	1,017	-	-	50 17 -
„ at 4 d.	-	-	-	-	935	-	-	15 11 8
„ at 1 d.	-	-	-	-	576	-	-	2 8 -

British School.

Catalogues at 6 d.	-	-	-	-	888	-	-	22 4 -
TOTAL					3,416	£.	91	- 8

APPENDIX, No. 9.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES, 1858-59.

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
June 1858	-	London :	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
		Antonij Moro - -	200 - -	April 1858	Balance of Grant for	897 11 7	
Aug. „	-	Turin :			1857-58 - - - }		
		Moretto - - -	360 - -	July „	Portion of Grant for		
Oct. „	-	Ferrara :			1858-59, for the pur-	10,000 - -	
		Marco Zoppo - - }	202 16 10		chase of Pictures ac-		
		Filippino Lippi - }			cording to Estimate - }		
„ „	-	Florence :					
		Marco Basaiti - -	641 9 4				
„ „	-	Rome :					
		Marco Palmezzano -	537 4 7				
„ „	-	Rome :					
		Battista Zelotti - -	314 18 -				
Nov. „	-	Paris :	.				
		Cima da Conegliano -	339 6 5				
March 1859		Rome :					
		Carlo Crivelli - -	303 - -				
Mar. 31, 1859		Balance - -	8,098 16 5				
		£.	10,897 11 7			£.	10,897 11 7

April 1, 1859. By Balance - £. 8,098 16 5

1860.

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 2 April 1860.

REPORT - - - - - p. 82

APPENDIX.

1. Names, Dates of Appointment, and Salaries of the Officers and Attendants - - - - -	p. 87
2. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the Year ending 31 March 1860 - - - - -	p. 88
3. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the Year ending 31 December 1859 - - - - -	p. 91
4. List of Pictures which have been varnished during the Year ending 31 December 1859 - - - - -	p. 92
5. Details relating to Copying in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 92
6. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 93
7. Number of Catalogues sold in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 94
8. Statement of Account relating to the purchase of Pictures during the Year ending 31 March 1860 - - - - -	p. 94

REPORT.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 2 April 1860.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on the National Gallery for the year ending 31st March 1860.

The present list of Trustees, in the order of their nomination, is as follows:—

The Earl of Aberdeen.	The Lord Overstone.
The Marquis of Lansdowne.	The Lord Ashburton.
The Duke of Sutherland.	William Russell, Esq.
The Lord Monteagle.	Thomas Baring, Esq.
Sir James Graham.	The Marquis of Northampton.

The Names, Dates of Appointment, and Salaries of the Officers and Attendants will be found in the Appendix (No. 1).

The subjects of the present Report are classed as follows:

1. Pictures purchased since the 31st of March 1859.
2. Former purchases.
3. Removal of a portion of the National Collection to South Kensington.
4. Bequests and donations.
5. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased since the 31st of March 1859.

At the sale of the Northwick Collection at Cheltenham, in July and August 1859, the following pictures were, with the sanction of the Trustees, and in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Minute (27th March 1855), purchased for the National Gallery.

An altarpiece, by Girolamo da Treviso.

The Infancy of Jupiter, by Giulio Romano.

An altarpiece, by Alessandro Bonvicino, called Il Moretto, of Brescia.

A portrait, ascribed to Masaccio.

At a meeting of the Trustees on the 5th of August 1859, I proposed to inspect, and, if I should deem it advisable, to purchase, various pictures on the Continent, of which I submitted a general description.

The proposal was approved by the Trustees at the same meeting, and subsequently by Treasury letter, dated 13th August 1859.

The following pictures were purchased on the Continent accordingly:—

In

In November last, at Hanover, at the sale by auction of the Count Stolberg's collection, two companion pictures by Jacob Ruysdael.

At Paris, in the same month, an altarpiece by Lorenzo Costa.

In January 1860, with the sanction of the Trustees, and in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Minute before referred to, a purchase was effected of an entire collection, often inspected, the property of M. Edmond Beaucousin, of Paris. The collection consists of 46 pictures, 35 of which have been considered by the Trustees eligible for the National Collection.

Details respecting all the above pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 2).

II.—FORMER PURCHASES.

The following pictures, purchased previously to the year ending 31st March 1860, have been placed in the Gallery since the date of the last Report:—

1. *Girolamo Romanino*.—An altarpiece, described in the Report for the year ending 31st March 1859, p. 63. Placed in the Gallery in September 1859; numbered 297.

2. *Carlo Crivelli*.—The upper part of an altarpiece, described in the Report for the year ending 31st March 1860, p. 76. Placed in the Gallery in September 1859; numbered 602.

3. *Ambrogio Borgognone*.—An altarpiece, described in the Report for the year ending 31st March 1859, p. 64. Placed in the Gallery in December 1859; numbered 298.

The lunette of the picture is not yet arrived.

III.—REMOVAL of a portion of the NATIONAL COLLECTION to SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At a meeting of the Trustees on the 5th of August last, Mr. Wornum, the keeper, was directed to take the necessary steps for the removal to South Kensington of the pictures of the British School then at Marlborough House.

After some preliminary correspondence, and on being satisfied, from repeated inspection, that the walls of the temporary galleries at South Kensington were sufficiently dry, the keeper proceeded to fulfil his instructions. The removal to South Kensington was begun on the 23rd of September, and was completed on the 3rd of October last. The works of art so transferred consisted of the pictures that were at Marlborough House, with a selection from the Turner drawings. There being no suitable place for works in marble in the South Kensington Rooms, the sculpture, with the exception of the bust of Mr. Vernon, was placed in the hall of the Gallery in Trafalgar-square.

The re-hanging of the pictures and drawings was completed at South Kensington on the 12th of October. They were arranged in four separate divisions, and so far chronologically as the character of the works and the general effect on the walls would permit.

In the first room, approached by the separate entrance to the galleries, were hung the earlier English pictures. In the adjoining suite of three rooms, the selection from the Turner drawings and sketches (apart from pictures), the Vernon Collection, and the Bell bequest. In the next parallel suite of three rooms were placed the Turner pictures, classified according to their styles and periods. The bust of Mr. Vernon was placed at the end of the gallery in which the collection presented by him is deposited. The rooms at South Kensington (forming part of the National Gallery) contain altogether 331 pictures, 100 frames of drawings and sketches, and one marble bust. Of this number, the Vernon Collection comprehends 156 pictures; the Turner Collection, 103; the Bell bequest, 14. To these are to be added 55 other English pictures, and three works by old masters. Of the 100 frames of drawings, 97 contain works by Turner, and three contain works by W. Mulready, R.A.

The frames of many of the pictures required mending, and, in some instances, re-gilding, and were repaired accordingly. Sixteen of the pictures were protected with glass (Appendix No. 3). The backs of some of the pictures were

also rendered more secure. Five of the pictures have been varnished (Appendix, No. 4).

Early in December 1859, before the new galleries containing the works above enumerated were opened to the public, the following arrangements were agreed to between the Committee of Council on Education and the Trustees of the National Gallery :

“ December 1859.

“ 1. The separate entrance to the National Gallery, British School, provided at the request of the Trustees of the National Gallery, will be open for the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; and for students, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in the daytime only.

“ 2. The public will be admitted to the National Gallery, British School, also through the Museum every day, and on those nights when the Museum is open, according to the regulations of the Museum. On those nights, the National Gallery, British School, will be lighted by the Department.

“ 3. Wednesday, being a public day at the National Gallery, and a student's day at the South Kensington Museum, will hereafter be a student's day at the National Gallery, British School; and the public, admitted on payment (6*d.*) to the South Kensington Museum, will be admitted also to the National Gallery, British School, through the Museum only, the National Gallery students being admissible by the separate entrance.

“ 4. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when only students are admitted to the National Gallery, British School, the public admitted by payment (6*d.*) to the South Kensington Museum, will be admitted to the National Gallery, British School, through the Museum only.

“ 5. The National Gallery, British School, will be opened on Monday, 5th December.”

The temporary galleries, containing the portion of the National Gallery referred to were opened to the public on the day appointed accordingly.

The police arrangements for the National Gallery, British School, and the South Kensington Museum, are undivided, and under the control of Sir Richard Mayne.

The cleaning of the temporary galleries referred to is undertaken by the Department of Science and Art.

Both the above arrangements are in accordance with the recommendation conveyed in a Treasury Letter, dated the 24th September 1859.

IV.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequest.

Extract from the will of Jacob Bell, Esq., deceased, late of No. 15, Langham-place, and 338, Oxford-street :

“ I do give and bequeath to the Trustees for the time being of the National Gallery, for the purpose of forming a part of the National Collection of pictures, the following pictures; that is to say :

‘ The Derby Day,’ by W. P. Frith, R.A., subject to an existing agreement with E. Gambart, for engraving, publishing, and exhibiting the same.

‘ The Maid and the Magpie,’ by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., subject to a similar agreement with Mr. Graves.

‘ Shoeing,’ ‘ The Sleeping Bloodhound,’ ‘ Alexander and Diogenes,’ ‘ Dignity and Impudence,’ ‘ Highland Dogs,’ and the ‘ Defeat of Comus,’ all by the said Sir Edwin Landseer.

‘ The Horse Fair,’ by Rosa Bonheur; ‘ Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman,’ by C. R. Leslie, R.A.

‘ Sacking a Jew's House,’ by Charles Landseer, R.A.; ‘ Bloodhound and Pups,’ by Charles Landseer, R.A.

‘ A River Scene,’ and ‘ Evening in the Meadows,’ both by F. R. Lee, R.A., and T. S. Cooper, A.R.A.

‘ James the Second,’ by E. M. Ward, R.A.

‘ The Foundling,’ by G. B. O'Neill.

‘ A Bather,’

'A Bather,' by the late W. Etty, R.A., being similar to the picture belonging to the late Mr. Broderip; and 'Bibliomania,' by William Douglas, R.S.A.

"20 June 1859." "Executors, *James Bell, Esq.*,
"1, Devonshire-place, Marylebone,
and
"*Thomas Hyde Hills, Esq.*,
"15, Langham-place, Marylebone."

Of the above-named 18 pictures, 14 were delivered in June 1859. The picture of "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, was understood to be bequeathed, subject to an arrangement with Mr. E. Gambart, similar to that specified in the will with regard to "The Derby Day," by W. P. Frith, R.A., and "The Maid and the Magpie," by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. The picture of "The Defeat of Comus" is for the present in the hands of the artist.

The 14 pictures delivered are as follows:—

1. "The Sleeping Bloodhound," Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 3 in. high, 4 ft. 1 in. wide. Placed in Marlborough House in July 1859, and in one of the temporary galleries at South Kensington in October following; numbered 603.

2. "Dignity and Impudence," Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 11½ in. high, 2 ft. 3½ in. wide; numbered 604. This and the remaining pictures were placed first in Marlborough House, and subsequently in the gallery at South Kensington, as above.

3. "Shoeing," Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 4 ft. 8 in. high, 3 ft. 8 in. wide; numbered 606.

4. "Highland Dogs," Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Painted in oil, on copper; measure, 1 ft. 4½ in. high, 1 ft. 9 in. wide; numbered 607.

5. "Alexander and Diogenes," Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 7½ in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide; numbered 608.

6. "Bloodhound and Pups," Charles Landseer, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 3½ in. high, 2 ft. 11½ in. wide; numbered 610.

7. "Pillaging a Jew's House," Charles Landseer, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 4 ft. 10½ in. high, 6 ft. 5 in. wide; numbered 611.

8. "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," C. R. Leslie, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 9 in. high, 1 ft. 11 in. wide; numbered 613.

9. "The Bather," Wm. Etty, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 1½ in. high, 1 ft. 7½ in. wide; numbered 614.

10. "James II., in his palace of Whitehall, receiving the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange, in 1688," E. M. Ward, R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 11½ in. high, 5 ft. 11½ in. wide; numbered 616.

11. "Bibliomania," W. Douglas, R.S.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 10 in. high, 4 ft. 2 in. wide; numbered 617.

12. "The Foundling," G. B. O'Neil. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 3½ in. high, 3 ft. 11 in. wide, numbered 618.

13. "A River Scene," F. R. Lee, R.A., the Cattle by T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 4 ft. 11½ in. high, 5 ft. 11½ in. wide; numbered 619.

14. "Evening in the Meadows," F. R. Lee, R.A., the Cattle by T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 1½ in. high, 4 ft. 3½ in. wide; numbered 620.

Donation.

A silhouette portrait of J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Presented by James Lahee, Esq., in February 1860; measure, 3½ in. high, 2½ in. wide. To be placed in the Turner Gallery at South Kensington.

V—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year ending 31st December 1859, 21 pictures have been protected with glass, and two were already so protected when received; making, in all, 23. Appendix (No. 3).

Pictures Varnished.

Of the Pictures previously in the Gallery, five were varnished during the year ending 31st December 1859 (Appendix No. 4).

Backs of the Pictures.

With the exception of one picture, on wood—the Orcagna, No. 569, the frame of which does not admit of a canvas being attached to it—all the pictures and drawings in the National Collection, whether in Trafalgar-square or at South Kensington, are protected at the back. The patent parchment, at first used for the backs of some small pictures, having been found to contract and break, has been removed and replaced by prepared canvas.

Copying in the National Gallery.

Returns, for one twelvemonth, in continuation of former Returns, showing the number of students and others who have been occupied in copying from the National pictures, together with an enumeration of the works chiefly copied, will be found in the Appendix (No. 5).

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

In the Appendix (No. 6), will be found Returns relating to this particular.

Catalogues.

A Return of the number of Catalogues sold during the year 1859 will be found in the Appendix (No. 7).

The special catalogue, referred to in former Reports, and undertaken by the director, is continued. The register, undertaken by the keeper, with a view to the formation of lists of the works of the principal masters, has been of late interrupted by constant occupation in transferring to South Kensington and re-arranging the pictures of the British School.

Want of Space.

The temporary galleries at South Kensington are barely large enough for the pictures of the British School forming part of the National Collection, and cannot be considered adapted for the reception of any considerable portion of the works by the old masters now in Trafalgar-square. Three of the less important of those works (and which happen to have been donations), No. 83, ascribed to Nicholas Poussin, No. 228, Bassano, and No. 172, Caravaggio, have been placed in the larger of those rooms; but as the upper part of the walls alone remains available, such situations would be no improvement on a similar mode of placing pictures in Trafalgar-square.

The acquisition of the Beaucousin Collection has suggested the introduction of screens in the rooms in Trafalgar-square, adapted for small pictures, so as to obviate the necessity of placing such pictures high on the walls. This expedient will, however, afford only a temporary relief, and is of itself a proof that the time is arrived when the question of providing increased space for the National pictures can no longer be deferred. Many pictures, which are too large to exhibit on a screen, must still unavoidably be placed at too great a height to be satisfactorily seen; and any attempt at a systematic arrangement becomes more and more impracticable.

Details relating to the Establishment.

The curators who had been in attendance in Marlborough House have been transferred without change to South Kensington. The principal curator, who resided in Marlborough House, and whose presence is not required at night in the new establishment, receives an allowance of 35*l.* per annum as a compensation (Treasury Letter, 10th February, 1860); the additional charge is comprehended in the incidental expenses.

The salary of the messenger in Trafalgar-square has been increased from 70*l.* to 82*l.* 10*s.* (Treasury Letter, 21st April 1859).

On the decease of Henry Newham, porter, Trafalgar-square, on the 7th August, 1859, William Ackerman, assistant porter, was appointed in his place (Treasury Letter, 12th August 1859).

Benjamin Debbage was appointed assistant porter in the room of William Ackerman (Treasury Letter, 22nd August 1859).

It will be seen that the present Estimate is less than the last by 31*l.* 14*s.*; the last having been less than the preceding estimate by 489*l.* 2*s.*

The statement of account relating to the purchase of pictures during the year ending 31st March 1860, will be found in the Appendix (No. 8).

The general account relating to the establishment is, by direction of the Treasury, submitted by the keeper and secretary monthly and yearly to the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

NAMES, DATES OF APPOINTMENT, and SALARIES of the Officers and Attendants.

Number.	NAME.	OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
	Officers :			£. s. d.
1	Sir Charles Lock Eastlake -	Director - - -	2 July 1855 -	1,000 - -
2	Mr. Ralph Nicholson Wornum	Keeper and Secretary	2 July „ -	750 - -
3	- Morgan Hugh Foster -	Accountant - -	2 July „ -	50 - -
	Attendants :			
4	Mr. John Peter Wildsmith -	Curator - - -	15 April 1824 -	109 4 -
5	- Thomas Rimer - -	Curator - - -	29 Oct. 1827 -	109 4 -
6	- William Hillier Baily -	Curator - - -	9 April 1838 -	109 4 -
7	- Nathaniel Palmer -	Curator - - -	11 Sept. 1850 -	109 4 -
8	- Robert Rudland - -	Curator - - -	25 Mar. 1854 -	109 4 -
9	- Edmund Paine - -	Curator - - -	18 June 1857 -	109 4 -
10	William Ackerman - -	Porter - - -	12 Aug. 1859 -	80 - -
11	George Laskey - - -	Messenger - -	3 Sept. 1855 -	82 10 -
12	Michael Callaghan - -	Assistant Porter -	5 Feb. 1838 -	62 8 -
13	Benjamin Debbage - -	Assistant ditto -	22 Aug. 1859 -	62 8 -
14	Archibald Archer - -	Assistant ditto -	31 July 1850 -	54 12 -
15	Augustus George Chisholm	Assistant ditto -	11 April 1853 -	54 12 -
16	Martha Hirst - - -	Housemaid - -	28 April 1824 -	50 - -
17	Elizabeth Slade - - -	Assistant ditto -	9 April 1838 -	20 16 -
18	Hannah Cox - - -	Assistant ditto -	11 April 1856 -	20 16 -
19	Ann Burden - - -	Assistant ditto -	24 Aug. 1857 -	20 16 -

April 1860.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES Purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st March 1860.

I. *Girolamo da Treviso*, 1497–1544.—The Madonna and Child enthroned; surrounded by St. James, St. Joseph, and St. Paul; the last-named presents the donor, Boccaferri. Signed, “Ieronimus Trevisius, P.” Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 7 ft. 5½ in. high, 4 ft. 10 in. wide.

Painted for the Boccaferri chapel in the church of S. Domenico in Bologna; and described by Vasari,* as the painter’s best work. Removed from Bologna to Imola after 1706.† Subsequently in the Solly Collection, and ultimately in that of Lord Northwick. Purchased at the sale of the Northwick pictures, in August 1859, for the sum of 472*l.* 10*s.* Placed in the gallery in September following; numbered 623.

II. *Giulio Romano*, 1498–1546.—The Infancy of Jupiter. Painted in oil, on wood; measure 3 ft. 5½ in. high, 5 ft. 9 in. wide.

Formerly in the Orleans Gallery; subsequently in the possession of various collectors, and ultimately in the Northwick Gallery, at the sale of which it was purchased in August 1859, for the sum of 920*l.* Placed in the Gallery in November following; numbered 624.

III. *Alessandro Bonvicino*, called Il Moretto, painted in 1516; living 1549.—S. Bernardino of Siena, with St. Jerome, and other saints. The Madonna and Child, with St. Catherine and St. Clare, appear in the clouds above. Painted in oil on canvas; measure 11 ft. 7 in. high, 7 ft. 6 in. wide.

Originally in a church in Brescia. Towards the close of the last century it was taken to Cremona by Monsignor Germani. At his death it passed into the possession of Dr. Faccioli of Verona, from whom, in 1852, it was purchased by the late Lord Northwick. Purchased at the sale of that nobleman’s collection, in August last, for the sum of 577*l.* 10*s.* Placed in the Gallery in September following; numbered 625.

IV. *Masaccio*, 1402–1443. His own portrait, head size. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure 1 ft. 2 in. high, 11 in. wide. Purchased at the sale of the Northwick pictures, in August last, for the sum of 108*l.* 3*s.* Placed in the Gallery in September following; numbered 626.

V. *Jacob Ruysdael*, 1635–1681.—A Waterfall. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure 3 ft. 4½ in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. wide.

Purchased in November 1859, at the sale of the Stolberg collection (removed from Söder, near Hildesheim, to Hanover), for the sum, including banker’s commission, of 1,187*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Placed in the gallery in December 1859; numbered 627.

VI. The Companion: a Waterfall. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure 3 ft. 4½ in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. wide. Purchased, as above, for the sum of 1,069*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* Placed in the Gallery in December 1859; numbered 628.

VII. *Lorenzo Costa*, 1460–1535.—An altarpiece in five compartments. In the centre compartment the Madonna and Child enthroned, with angels. In the side compartments below, on the left of the spectator, St. Peter; on the right, St. Philip; entire figures. In the side compartments above, on the left, St. John the Baptist; on the right, St. John the Evangelist; half figures. Signed “Laurentius Costa F., 1505.” Painted in oil; transferred from wood to cloth in 1847; measure, centre compartment, 5 ft. 5½ in. high, 2 ft. 5 in. wide. Side compartments below, each 3 ft. 7 in. high, 1 ft. 10½ in. wide; side compartments above, each 1 ft. 3½ in. high, 1 ft. 10½ in. wide.

Originally in the church “delle Grazie,” (also called S. Pietro in Vinculis) at Faenza. In the middle of the last century it formed part of the Ercolani gallery at Bologna. In 1837 it migrated to Rome, and after having belonged to various collectors, ultimately became the property of M. Frédéric Reiset of Paris, from whom it was purchased in November 1859, for the sum of 880*l.* Placed in the Gallery in February 1860; numbered 629.‡

The BEAUCOUSIN Collection of Pictures.

THE negotiation for the purchase of the pictures belonging to Monsieur Edmond Beaucousin of Paris, was opened subject to the condition, proposed by the proprietor, that the collection should be taken in its entire state. The 46 pictures, of which it consisted,

were

* Vasari, *Le Vite*, &c. (edit. Le Monnier), vol. ix., p. 52.

† Vasari, *ib.* note. Zanotti, *Le Pitture di Bologna*, 1706, p. 241. In the edition of 1732, the notice is omitted.

‡ *Raccolta di Lettere sulla Pittura*, &c. Milano, 1822. Vol. vii. p. 101 (1770).

Calvi, *Versi e Prose sopra una serie d’eccellenti pitture del Marchese Ercolani*. Bologna, 1780; p. 10. Baruffaldi, *Vite de’ Pittori*, &c. Ferraresi. Ferrara, 1844. Vol. i. p. 120, note.

Lanzi, *Storia*, &c. (Firenze, 1822), vol. v. p. 23.

Rio, *De l’Art Chretien*. Paris, 1855. Tome ii. p. 430, note.

Vasari, *Le Vite*, &c. (edit. Le Monnier), vol. iv. p. 244, note.

were purchased in January last, for the sum of 9,205 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* Eleven numbers, marked in the following list with an asterisk (*), indicate those pictures which, in the judgment of the trustees, are not required for the National Gallery.

VIII. 1. *Gregorio Schiavone*, painted 1470.—An altarpiece in 10 small compartments representing the Madonna and Child, with saints, &c. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure of the entire altarpiece, 7 ft. 4 in. high, 4 ft. 7 in. wide. Inscribed "Opus Sclavoni Discipuli Sqaarcioni S." Formerly in the collection of Mr. Dennistoun.

IX. 2. *Francesco Bissolo*, painted 1500–1520.—Portrait of a Venetian lady; a head. Painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. 2 in. high, 11½ in. wide. Formerly in the collection of Colonel Bourgeois, Paris. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 631.

X. 3. *Girolamo da Santa Croce*, painted 1520–1548.—Single standing figure of a saint, small life size; painted in oil, on wood; measure 3 ft. 10¼ in. high, 1 ft. 6½ in. wide; formerly in the possession of Mr. Woodburn. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 632.

XI. 4. *Girolamo da Santa Croce*.—The Companion; painted in oil, on wood; measure as above. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 633.

XII. 5. *Cima da Conegliano*, painted 1493–1517.—The Madonna and Child, called the "Madonna del Cardellino;" painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. 8½ in. high, 1 ft. 5 in. wide; inscribed "Joannes Baptista Conegla^s P.;" formerly in the collections of Mr. Coningham and Lord Powerscourt. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 634.

XIII. 6. *Titian*, 1477–1576.—The Madonna and Child, St. Catherine and the young St. John the Baptist, in a landscape; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 3 ft. 3½ in. high, 6 ft. 7¼ in. wide; inscribed "Ticianus 1533;" formerly in the sacristy of the church of the Escorial,† subsequently in the Coesvelt Collection. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 635.

XIV. 7. *Titian*.—Portrait of Ariosto; painted in oil; transferred from wood to cloth in Paris by Kiewert, in 1857; measure 2 ft. 8½ in. high, 2 ft. ¾ in. wide. Apparently the portrait described by Ridolfi, and which in his time was in the possession of Niccolo Renieri, a Venetian painter.‡

XV. 8. *Paris Bordone*, 1500–1571.—Daphnis and Chloe, half figures, life size; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 4 ft. 5½ in. high, 3 ft. 11 in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 637.

*XVI. 9. *Andrea Schiavone*, 1522–1582.—A mythological subject; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 7½ in. high, 7½ in. wide; formerly in the collection of Baron Denon.

*XVII. 10. *Andrea Schiavone*.—The Companion; same measure.

XVIII. 11. *Francesco Francia*, about 1450–1517.—The Madonna and Child, with saints, half figures, under life size; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 1¼ in. wide; formerly in the collection of Colonel Bourgeois, Paris.

XIX. 12. *Francesco Mantegna*, about 1470, living 1514.—Christ and Mary Magdalen in the Garden; painted in tempera, on wood; measure 1 ft. 4½ in. high, 1 ft. ½ in. wide; formerly in the Duroveray collection. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 639.

XX. 13. *Dosso Dossi*, 1490–1560.—The Adoration of the Magi; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. 5¼ in. high, 1 ft. ½ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 640.

XXI. 14. *Lodovico Mazzolino*, about 1481–1530.—The Woman taken in Adultery; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. 5¾ in. high, 1 ft. wide; formerly in the collection of Mr. Beckford, at Fonthill. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 641.

XXII. 15. *Giulio Romano*, 1498–1546.—The Capture of Carthago Nova (Cartagena), by Publius Cornelius Scipio; painted in oil; transferred from wood to canvas; measure 1 ft. 2 in. high, 5 ft. wide.

XXIII. 16. *Giulio Romano*.—The Continnence of Scipio; same measure.

XXIV. 17. *Giulio Romano*.—The Abduction of the Sabine Women; same measure.

XXV. 18. *Giulio Romano*.—The Reconciliation between the Romans and Sabines; same measure.

The

† The Escorial number, "No. 78, di Titiº," is seen near the lower right corner. For descriptions of the picture while in the Escorial see—

Antonio Ponz, *Viage en España*, 1788; vol. ii. p. 77.

Conca, *Descrizione Odeporica della Spagna*. Parma, 1793. Vol. ii. p. 52.

See also "A Description of the Royal Palace and Monastery of St. Lawrence called the Escorial," translated from the Spanish of Los Santos (1657) by George Thompson. London, 1760; p. 131.

‡ Ridolfi, *Le Maraviglie dell' arte*. In Venetia, 1748. Vol. i. p. 145.

The four pictures which, with two others of similar subjects and dimensions; formed part of the Orleans Gallery, were sold in London, in 1800, by public auction, for 200 guineas each, to the Duke of Bridgwater; they are now disposed in two frames. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 643, 644.

XXVI. 19. *Mariotto Albertinelli*, about 1475; about 1520.—The Madonna and Child; painted in oil, on wood; measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 4 in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 645.

XXVII. 20. *Ridolfo Ghirlandajo*, 1482; about 1560.—Standing figure of St. Catherine, with an Angel; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 646.

XXVIII. 21. *Ridolfo Ghirlandajo*.—Standing figure of St. Ursula, with an Angel; same measure. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 647.

XXIX. 22. *Lorenzo di Credi*, 1459–1537.—The Madonna adoring the Infant Christ; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. 10 in. high, 1 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. From the Northwick Collection. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 648.

XXX. 23. *Jacopo da Pontormo*, 1493–1558.—Whole-length portrait of a Boy; painted in oil, on wood; measure 4 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 ft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Formerly in the collection of the Duke of Brunswick. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 649.

XXXI. 24. *Angelo Bronzino*, 1502–1572.—Portrait of a Lady; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 3 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 7 in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 650.

XXXII. 25. *Angelo Bronzino*.—Venus, Cupid, and Time, an allegory; painted in oil, on wood; measure 4 ft. 9 in. high; 3 ft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Formerly in the collection of Earl Spencer at Althorp.† Originally painted, according to Vasari, for Francis I. of France.‡ Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 651.

XXXIII. 26. *Francesco Rossi de' Salviati*, 1510–1563.—Charity; painted in oil, on wood; measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; 7 in. wide. Formerly in the Fesch Collection. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 652.

*XXXIV. 27. *Michele Marieschi*, died 1743.—View in Venice; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 1 ft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

*XXXV. 28. *Michele Marieschi*.—The Companion Picture, same measure.

XXXVI. 29. *Roger van der Weyden*, the younger, died 1529.—Portrait of himself, head size; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.

XXXVII. 30. *Rogèr van der Weyden*, the younger.—Portrait of his wife; same measure. The two pictures are now included in one frame. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 653.

XXXVIII. 31. *Roger van der Weyden*, the younger.—The Magdalen reading; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. high, 1 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. From the collection of Madlle. Hoffman, Haarlem. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 654.

XXXIX. 32. *Bernard van Orley*, 1490–1541.—A Lady reading; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 ft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 655.

XL. 33. *Jan van Mabuse*, about 1470–1532.—Portrait of a man, half figure; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. 3 in. high, 1 ft. 7 in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 656.

XLI. 34. *Jacob Cornelissen*, about 1480, about 1560.—Portrait of a man, kneeling, introduced by St. Peter; painted in oil, on wood; measure 2 ft. 8 in. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

XLII. 35. *Jacob Cornelissen*, the Companion Picture.—Portrait of a woman, kneeling, introduced by St. Paul; same measure.

Formerly in a collection at Bois-le-Duc. The two pictures, originally the wings of an altar-piece, will be included in one frame.

XLIII. 36. *Martin Schoen*, about 1420–1488.—The Death of the Virgin; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Formerly in the collection of the King of Holland. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 658.

XLIV. 37. *Johann Rottenhammer*, 1564–1623.—Pan and Syrinx; painted in oil, on copper; measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 659.

XLV. 38. *François*

† Kunstreise durch England und Belgien, &c. Von J. D. Passavant. Frankfurt am Main 1833; p. 191.

‡ Vasari, *Le Vite*, &c. (edit. Le Monnier), vol. xiii. p. 164.

XLV. 38. *Francois Clouet*, about 1510-1574.—A Man's Portrait, half figure; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. 7½ in. high, 9¼ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 660.

***XLVI. 39. *Francesco Melzi*, died about 1570.—The Madonna and Child; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. 11 in. high, 1 ft. 5½ in. wide.**

***XLVII. 40. *Ippolito Scarsella*, called Scarsellino, about 1560-1620.—The Adoration of the Shepherds; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. ½ in. high, 9¾ in. wide. From the Buonvisi collection at Lucca.**

***XLVIII. 41. *Domenico di Paris Alfani*, 1483; living 1553.—St. George; painted in oil, on wood; measure 10 in. high, 8 in. wide.**

***XLIX. 42. *Benvenuto Garofalo*, 1481-1559.—Mythological Figures in a Landscape; painted in oil, on canvas; measure 4 ft. 1½ in. high, 5 ft. 9½ in. wide.**

L. 43. *Benvenuto Garofalo*.—Christ's Agony in the Garden; painted in oil; transferred from wood to canvas; measure 1 ft. 6½ in. high, 1 ft. 2½ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery in March 1860; numbered 642.

***LI. 44. *Hans Memling*, died before 1499.—Portion of an Altarpiece from the Abbey of St. Bertin, formerly existing near St. Omar; painted in oil, on wood; measure 1 ft. 10¼ in. high, 7½ in. wide.**

***LII. 45. *Hans Memling*.—The Companion Picture; same measure. The principal part of the Altarpiece above referred to was in the gallery of the King of Holland.**

***LIII. 46. *School of Mabuse*.—The Madonna and Child; painted in oil, on wood; measure 11¼ in. high, 9½ in. wide.**

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS, during the Year ending
31st December 1859.

The two Pictures marked * were protected with glass when purchased.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
1859:			
March	*Dyckmans -	Blind Beggar - - - - -	600
"	Filippino Lippi -	St. Francis - - - - -	598
"	Marco Basaiti -	Madonna and Child - - - - -	599
May	Carlo Crivelli -	Dead Christ - - - - -	602
July	Turner -	Frosty Morning - - - - -	492
"	Ditto -	Phryne going to the Bath - - - - -	522
August	*Giulio Romano -	Infancy of Jupiter - - - - -	624
September	Masaccio -	His own Portrait - - - - -	626
October	Mulready -	Crossing the Ford - - - - -	395
"	Turner -	The "Temeraire" - - - - -	524
"	Ditto -	Steamer in Snow-storm - - - - -	530
"	Ditto -	Port Ruysdael - - - - -	536
"	Ditto -	Rain, Steam, and Speed - - - - -	538
"	Ditto -	Whalers - - - - -	546
November	Ditto -	Approach to Venice - - - - -	534
"	Ditto -	"Sun of Venice" going to Sea - - - - -	535
"	Ditto -	Queen Mab's Grotto - - - - -	548
"	Ditto -	Crossing the Brook - - - - -	497
"	Etty -	Imprudence of Candaules - - - - -	358
"	Ditto -	The Lute Player - - - - -	359
"	Ditto -	Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen - - - - -	362
"	Ditto -	Window during a Festa - - - - -	364
December	Turner -	Burial of Wilkie - - - - -	528

Total Number in the Year - - - 23.

The total number of works, including three cartoons, protected with glass at the close of the year 1859 was, in Trafalgar-square, 70; at South Kensington 22 pictures, and 100 frames of drawings and sketches.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

List of Pictures which have been Varnished during the Year ending 31st December 1859.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
1859:			
November -	Turner - -	Queen Mab's Grotto - - -	548
" -	Stothard - -	Greek Vintage - - -	317
	West - -	Last Supper - - -	132
	Sir Joshua Reynolds	The Banished Lord - - -	107
	"	Sir W. Hamilton - - -	185

APPENDIX, No. 5.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE Gallery is open for Students on Thursday and Friday in each week, deducting vacations. The total number of days so reserved for copying is generally Ninety in the year at Trafalgar Square, and was formerly the same in Marlborough House. In the new Galleries at South Kensington, three days in each week, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are available for students.

Number of attendances of Students during the Year ending 31st December 1859 :

Trafalgar Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,014
Marlborough House	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,544
South Kensington	-	-	-	-	-	-	312

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period :

Entered in the books	-	-	-	-	-	-	324
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Marlborough House	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
South Kensington	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period :

New Students entered in the books during the year	-	82
---	---	----

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Marlborough House	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
South Kensington	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

Return of Pictures copied in Oil during the Year ending 31st December 1859 :

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
137	43	38

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
78	64	7

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period :

Foreign or Old Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Dyckmans - - -	Blind Beggar - - - - -	600	14
Vandyck - - -	Gevartius - - - - -	52	9
Cuyp - - - - -	Landscape, with Cattle - - - - -	53	7
Murillo - - - -	St. John and the Lamb - - - - -	176	4
Correggio - - -	Venus, Mercury, and Cupid - - - - -	10	4
Guido - - - - -	"Ecce Homo" - - - - -	271	4
Correggio - - -	Holy Family - - - - -	23	3

Modern Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Mulready - - -	Crossing the Ford - - - - -	395	6
Turner - - - - -	Sun rising in Mist - - - - -	479	5
Turner - - - - -	Temeraire - - - - -	524	5
Leslie - - - - -	Uncle Toby - - - - -	403	4
Stanfield - - -	Lake of Como - - - - -	406	4
Reynolds - - -	Age of Innocence - - - - -	307	4
Reynolds - - -	Infant Samuel - - - - -	162	3

APPENDIX, No. 6.

NUMBER of Visitors to the National Gallery during the Year ending 31st December 1859.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.	Marlborough House.
January - - - -	55,461	14,366
February - - - -	43,300	14,405
March - - - - -	62,261	12,610
April - - - - -	97,667	13,710
May - - - - -	93,226	14,550
June - - - - -	113,268	18,105
July - - - - -	75,876	14,285
August - - - - -	92,473	16,269
September - - -	25,660 *	3,023 †
October - - - -	14,202 *	Closed.
November - - -	56,683	South Kensington.
December - - -	59,324	51,404
TOTAL - - -	789,401	172,727

TOTAL for the Year - - - - - 962,128

* Open five days only.

† Closed for the removal of the Pictures to the new Galleries at South Kensington, which were opened to the public on the 5th of December following. The expected removal of the National Gallery, British School, to South Kensington, greatly diminished the number of visitors at Marlborough House during the whole year of 1859.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending
31st December 1859.

Foreign School.

						£.	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1 s.	-	-	-	-	1,598	-	-	79 18 -
„ at 4 d.	-	-	-	-	1,301	-	-	21 13 8
„ at 1 d.	-	-	-	-	1,496	-	-	6 4 8

British School.

Catalogues at 6 d.	-	-	-	-	646	-	-	16 3 -
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	5,041	£.	123 19 4	

APPENDIX, No. 8.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES, 1859-60.

Dr.				Cr.					
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Aug. 1859	- Cheltenham—Northwick Sale:								
	Girolamo da Treviso -	472	10	-	April 1859	Balance of Grant for 1858-59 - - - }	8,098	16	5
	Giulio Romano - -	920	-	-					
	Moretto - - -	577	10	-					
	Masaccio - - -	108	3	-	July „ -		Portion of Grant for 1859-60, for the purchase of Pictures according to Estimate - }	10,000	-
Nov. „	- Hanover:								
	Jacob Ruysdael -	1,187	15	6					
	Ditto - - -	1,069	15	3					
„ „	- Paris:								
	Lorenzo Costa - -	880	-	-					
Jan. 1860	- Paris:								
	Beaucousin Collection of 46 Pictures -	9,205	3	1					
Mar. 31, 1860	Balance - -	3,677	19	7					
	£.	18,098	16	5		£.	18,098	16	5

April 1, 1860. By Balance - - - £. 3,677 19 7

1861.

REPORT of the DIRECTOR of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 10 January 1861.

REPORT - - - - - p. 95

APPENDIX.

1. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the year ending 31 December 1860 - p. 101
2. Details relating to Copying in the National Gallery - - - - - p. 102
3. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery - . - - - - p. 103
4. Number of Catalogues sold in the National Gallery - - - - - p. 104
5. Statement of Account relating to the purchase of Pictures from the 1st April to the 31st December 1860 - - - - - p. 104

REPORT.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 10 January 1861.

THE Estimates for the year ending 31st March 1862 having been required earlier than usual, the Report on the National Gallery which I have now the honour to submit, extends only to the 31st December 1860. It is therefore to be remarked, that the balance which appears in the account of expenditure for pictures may not represent the balance at the close of the financial year. Some important pending negotiations may reduce, or even absorb, that balance before the 31st March next.

On the other hand, as it has hitherto been found convenient to prepare returns relating to ordinary statistics for the year ending 31st December, the Report will in those respects be as complete as usual.

The present list of Trustees, in the order of their nomination, is as follows :—

The Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Duke of Sutherland.
The Lord Monteaagle.
Sir James Graham.
The Lord Overstone.

The Lord Ashburton.
William Russell, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq.
The Marquis of Northampton.

Sir Charles Lock Eastlake was reappointed Director from the 1st July 1860, by Treasury Warrant, dated the 29th June 1860.

The subjects of the present Report are classed as follows :—

1. Pictures purchased since the 31st March 1860.
2. Former purchases.
3. Alteration of a portion of the building in Trafalgar-square.
4. Bequests and donations.
5. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased since the 31st March 1860.

The number of purchases from the 31st March to the 31st of December 1860 being three only, the details respecting them, instead of being separately given, as usual, in an Appendix, are included in the following statements :—

The three purchases are: a *predella*, consisting of five pictures, by Fra Giovanni, called Angelico da Fiesole; an altarpiece by Benvenuto Garofalo; and a picture by Roger van der Weyden, the elder.

1. The *predella* by Fra Angelico, once forming part of an altarpiece which is still in the church of S. Domenico at Fiesole, represents in the centre compartment, Christ surrounded by Angels; in the compartment on the left (of the

spectator), the Madonna, Apostles, Anchorites, and Fathers of the Church; in the compartment on the right, Patriarchs and Prophets; with Saints and Martyrs of both sexes; in the smaller compartments at each end, Monks and Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. The three larger compartments measure each 2 ft. 4½ in. wide; the two smaller, 9 in. wide; the height of the five being 1 ft. 1 in. Painted in tempera on wood.

These pictures, sold by the monks of the convent before 1820 to Sig. Valentini, Prussian Consul in Rome, were by him made an heir-loom. The subsequent proprietor, his nephew, Sig. Gioacchino Valentini, after long negotiations with the agents of the British Government, obtained a decree from the Pope removing the legal restriction.

The five pictures were purchased for the National Gallery, in October last, for the sum of 3,500 *l.* The additional and incidental expenses, in consequence of the demands of the Roman Government before allowing the exportation, were unusually great. Those demands, ostensibly founded on the excellence and celebrity of the works, were admitted to be also partly suggested by the state of the Papal finances. The British Consul finally paid 700 *l.* for the permission of exportation.

The pictures are safely arrived in England. Among their recommendations these specimens have long had the reputation of being among the very few examples of the master which, after the vicissitudes of more than four centuries, have remained in almost perfect preservation. Their state, as compared with that of the altarpiece to which they belonged (which in 1501 was repaired by Lorenzo di Credi,* is noticed by Vasari. The enthusiastic expressions of that writer, with regard to their higher merits, may be here compared with the calmer but not less conclusive judgment of a modern critic:

"The infinite small figures," says the Italian biographer, "which are seen in a celestial glory, are so beautiful that they seem to be truly (beings) of paradise; nor can the spectator, who draws near, satiate himself with contemplating them." †

The author of the "Italian Researches" says: "To know and estimate all the purity of his (Fra Angelico's) feeling, and all the delicacy of his execution, it is necessary to see some of his smaller tempera paintings in a perfect state of preservation. The evidence of that state consists in a certain moderate gloss, arising from the hardening of the tempera medium, which, in untouched pictures executed in that method, imparts to the whole surface a clear and inimitable kind of enamel. In cases where, either from inconsiderateness, or in order to remove previous repaintings, cleaning has been resorted to, that enamelled surface has, notwithstanding the greatest care, been more or less injured. In others, where a varnish has been applied, the quality referred to, though it may still exist underneath, is no longer appreciable, as in some small works by the master in the Gallery of the Uffizj, and in a last Judgment in the Gallery of the Academy in Florence. Still more injured, and not unfrequently even down to the substratum, are the paintings, in the same Academy, removed from the Church de' Servi (SS. Annunziata), and also, more especially, a large altarpiece.

On the other hand, the *gradino* now in the sacristy of the Dominicans at Cortona, and the *predella* formerly belonging to the altarpiece in the church of S. Domenico at Fiesole (specimens which I have repeatedly contemplated, and always with new admiration) still preserved their original enamelled surface. With regard to the last-mentioned, containing innumerable figures of the Blessed, Vasari says," &c. ‡

It is not to be supposed that, in a composition of more than 250 figures, every detail could be executed with equal feeling or with unvarying skill. Such inequalities, observable in Fra Angelico's finest works, indicate his predilections as well as his powers and deficiencies.

2. An

* Marchese, *Memorie de' più insigni Pittori, &c. Domenicani*. Seconda edizione, vol. i. p. 229.

† Vasari, *Vita di Frate Giovanni da Fiesole* (ed. Le Monnier), vol. iv. p. 29. The copies now substituted in the church are by the late painter Micheli, and are merely mentioned in a note to the above passage as being "most unskilful."

‡ C. F. von Rumohr, *Italianische Forschungen*, Zweyter Theil, 1827, pp. 253, 254. In a note, p. 254, respecting the last-named works, the writer says: "These pictures were sold in my time by the monks of the convent: they are now (1827) in Rome, in the residence of the Prussian Consul Valentini."

2. An altarpiece, by Benvenuto Garofalo, representing the Madonna with the Child, enthroned under a rich canopy. On the right (of the spectator) stand St. Francis and St. Anthony; on the left, S. Guglielmo, in armour, and Santa Chiara: the architectural background represents the interior of a semi-circular building. Measure, 7 feet 11 inches high, 6 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; painted on wood. Not yet arrived in England.

This picture, originally the principal altarpiece in the Church of S. Guglielmo, at Ferrara, is mentioned in terms of eulogy by numerous writers on the history and topography of that city.*

In 1832 the Church and Convent of S. Guglielmo were converted to military uses, and the picture in question was removed, first to the cathedral and thence to the residence of the Archbishop. It was afterwards sold to Conte Antonio Mazza, from whom it was purchased for the National Gallery, in November last, for the sum of 763 *l.* 16 *s.*

In addition to the older authorities referred to, writers are not wanting who have described this work since it quitted the church. Boschini, in the notes to Baruffaldi, referring to various pictures by Garofalo, mentions it as follows: "In the archiepiscopal palace, and provisionally placed there (is to be seen) the fine and perfectly preserved picture which was at the principal altar of S. Guglielmo, &c."† Finally, Laderchi, writing after it had become the property of its late owner, thus notices it among the examples of the master: "The Count Antonio Mazza has the magnificent picture which was at the high altar of the suppressed Church of S. Guglielmo, representing, &c."‡

An indifferent engraving from this altarpiece is by "G. Domenichini." A copy from it, now in the Church of S. Giuseppe a' Cappuccini, in Bologna, at the first altar on the right, was painted, while the original was in the Palace of the Archbishop at Ferrara, by Alessandro Candi, a Ferrarese artist still living.

3. A picture by Roger van der Weyden, the elder, representing the Entombment; the composition consisting of eight figures; measure, 2 feet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide. Painted in *tempera*, on the compact linen known in Italy by the name of *renso*. Purchased in Milan, in November last, from the representatives of the Guicciardi family, for the sum of 120 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Not yet arrived in England.

Facius, a writer of the fifteenth century, in his short notices of nearly 100 worthies of his own or the immediately preceding time, includes four painters; one of the number being Roger van der Weyden, whom he calls Rogerius Gallicus.§ This master was in Rome in 1450, and appears to have left specimens of his works in various parts of Italy. The above-named contemporary writer, in referring to them, mentions a series relating to the Passion of Christ, painted on linen ("nobiles in linteis picturæ"), which were in the possession of Alphonso, King of Naples. The example above described, whether connected with that series or not, may give an idea of the technical method adopted in works of the kind; while, in more important respects, it is worthy of the reputation of this principal scholar of John van Eyck.

Of the above pictures, the Garofalo and the Roger van der Weyden were purchased by the Director during a journey on the Continent, undertaken in the last autumn, with the approval of the Trustees and of the Treasury (Treasury Letter, 8th August 1860). The *predella* by Fra Angelico was first inspected in 1858, and from that time had been the subject of negotiation.

The statement of account relating to the purchase of pictures, from the 1st April to the 31st December 1860, will be found in the Appendix (No. 5).

* Guarini, *Compendio storico delle Chiese di Ferrara*, 4to. Ferrara, 1621, lib. iv. p. 218. The works that follow were also all printed at Ferrara.

Barotti, *Pittura e Sculture delle Chiese di Ferrara*, 8vo. 1770, p. 107.

† Scalabrini, *Memorie storiche delle Chiese di Ferrara*, 8vo. 1773, p. 172.

‡ Frizzi, *Guida del Forestiere per la Città di Ferrara*, 8vo. 1787, p. 79.

§ Cittadella, *Catalogo istorico de' Pittori e Scultori Ferraresi*, 8vo. 1783, tom. ii. p. 26. According to this writer the church and convent were appropriated to Franciscan nuns; hence probably the selection of the principal Saints represented in the picture.

† Baruffaldi, *Vite de' Pittori e Scultori Ferraresi, con annotazioni*, 8vo. 1844, vol. i. p. 362, note.

‡ Laderchi, *La Pittura Ferrarese, &c.*, 8vo. 1856, p. 91.

§ The work referred to was written in 1456, but was not printed till the last century, under the title, *Bartholomæus Facius de Viris Illustribus Liber . . . Recensuit, &c. Laurentius Mehus. Florentiæ, MDCCLV.* The account of "Rogerius Gallicus" will be found in p. 48.

II.—FORMER PURCHASES.

Of pictures previously purchased for the National Collection, one only is mentioned in the last Report, p. 83, as not having arrived in England. That specimen was a nearly semicircular picture (commonly called a lunette), originally forming the upper part of an altarpiece by Ambrogio Borgognone, already in the Gallery, No. 298.

The lunette referred to was lost at sea in November last; the steamer "Black Prince," which conveyed it, having foundered in consequence of collision with another vessel.

The price of the lunette, included in that of the altarpiece (430 *l.*, which formed part of the expenditure in 1857) was estimated at about 100 *l.*, to which was to be added the cost of repairs for the frame and picture, with expenses of carriage, &c., rendering it expedient to insure the picture for 150 *l.* That sum was paid by the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Company in December last, and, less the agent's fee (1 per cent.) for recovering the amount, was, by direction of the Treasury, paid into the Exchequer.

Of 46 pictures forming the Beaucousin Collection, purchased shortly before the date of the last Report, 35 were selected for the National Collection, nearly all of which were placed in the Gallery and numbered before the 31st March last. Five only, below mentioned, were placed shortly after that date.

The numbers preceding the painters' names correspond with the number of the Beaucousin pictures in the last Report.

1. *Gregorio Schiavone*.—An altarpiece, described in the last Report, p. 89. Placed in the Gallery in April 1860; numbered 630.

7. *Titian*.—A portrait, described in the last Report, p. 89. Placed in the Gallery in April 1860; numbered 636.

11. *Francesco Francia*.—"The Madonna and Child," described in the last Report, p. 89. Placed in the Gallery in April 1860; numbered 638.

34, 35.—*Jacob Cornelissen*.—Portraits, described in the last Report, p. 90. Included in one frame, and placed in the Gallery in April 1860; numbered 657.

Of the eleven remaining pictures, not required, in the judgment of the Trustees, for the National Collection, one was, with the sanction of the Treasury, and under certain conditions, selected, by authorised agents, for the National Gallery of Edinburgh, and six for the National Gallery of Dublin.

The numbers in the annexed list correspond, as before, with those of the Beaucousin pictures in the last Report (pp. 89, 90).

- | | | |
|--|-------|------------|
| 42. <i>Benvenuto Garofalo</i> .—Mythological figures in a landscape | - | Edinburgh. |
| 9. <i>Andrea Schiavone</i> .—A mythological subject | - - - | - |
| 10. Ditto | - - - | - |
| 27. <i>Michele Marieschi</i> .—View in Venice | - - - | - |
| 28. Ditto | - - - | - |
| 40. <i>Ippolito Scarsella</i> , called <i>Scarsellino</i> .—"The Adoration of the Shepherds" | - - - | - |
| 46. <i>School of Mabuse</i> .—"The Madonna and Child" | - - - | - |
- } Dublin.

The four remaining pictures are:—

39. *Francesco Melzi*.—"The Madonna and Child."
 41. *Domenico di Paris Alfani*.—"St. George."
 45. *Hans Memling*.—Portion of an altarpiece.
 46. Ditto - - - The companion picture.

III.—ALTERATION OF A PORTION OF THE BUILDING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The Government having resolved to add to the rooms appropriated to the National Gallery by making use of the space occupied by the halls in the centre of the building, and a vote of Parliament having been taken for the alteration, a communication on the subject, dated the 28th August last, from the Office of Works,

Works, was addressed to the Keeper and Secretary for the information of the Trustees. After various consultations with the architect, Mr. Pennethorne, on details connected with the intended plan, the internal preparations were made without delay.

The work of alteration was begun in September last, and has proceeded almost uninterruptedly. Before placing pictures in a newly-built room it will be expedient that proper authorities should be consulted as to the safety of such a proceeding. It is believed, however, that from the nature of the cement used, the walls will require but a short time to dry; it is therefore hoped that the Gallery may be re-opened within the month of May next.

The principal changes will be the enlargement of the small north room by including in it the passage originally leading to the first of the three large rooms. The dimensions of the north room so enlarged will be 35 feet in length, 31 in width, and 30 feet 6 inches in height. The new east gallery, to be connected with the north room by a small vestibule, will be 75 feet in length, 31 in width, and 33 in height.

In order to gain these advantages the entrance-hall will be considerably reduced, and the staircase will lead to the small south room.

On the re-opening of the gallery, when the last-named room, as well as the east and north rooms, will be either new or newly papered and cleaned, the walls of the remaining rooms, if left in their present state, would present an unsatisfactory contrast with the freshness of those apartments.

The three older rooms referred to comprehend the only space at present available in which the pictures, previously occupying five rooms and their approaches, can be deposited while the alterations in the building are in progress; but although it may be difficult to crowd the pictures into still narrower limits, so as to clean the ceilings and re-paper the walls of the present rooms in succession, an endeavour will be made to accomplish this object, and should it be ultimately found to be impracticable, the operations will be carried into effect in the next autumn vacation.

It is proposed, in re-papering the walls to try the effect of different colours in different rooms, including some of the colours employed in foreign picture galleries. Such experiments may not be without their use, either in leading to the preference of a tint, or in suggesting further modifications, so that when the time shall come for deciding on the colour of the walls for an extensive gallery, some approach to an agreement of opinion may, by such previous trials, be arrived at.

IV.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequests.

A picture representing "Neapolitan Peasants at a Fountain," by Penry Williams. Bequeathed to the nation by the late Mrs. William Huskisson. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 5 in. high, 4 ft. 1½ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in October 1860; numbered 662.

A Bust in marble of Grace Darling, life size. Bequeathed to the nation by the late Bishop Maltby. Placed in the hall of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, in April 1860. Removed during the alterations.

Among the pictures forming part of the Bell bequest, that called "The Defeat of Comus," by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., and mentioned in the last Report, p. 85, as being in the hands of the artist, has been delivered by him to the Trustees. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 10 in. high, 5 ft. 6 in. wide. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in October 1860; numbered 605.

A picture representing "The Sacking of Basing House," by Charles Landseer, R.A., which the late Jacob Bell had commissioned him to paint, with a view to its being placed among the pictures of the British School forming part of the National Gallery, though not mentioned in the will, has been delivered by the executors, in conformity with the late Jacob Bell's known wishes, to the Trustees of the National Gallery. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 3½ in. high, 4 ft. 1½ in. wide. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in June 1860; numbered 612.

Donations.

A Tracing by Jacob Schlesinger, from the "Madonna di San Sisto," by Raphael. Presented to the nation by Messrs. Paul & Domenic Colnaghi, Scott & Co. Mounted on thick paper attached to canvas; measure, 8 ft. 5 in. high, 6 ft. 7 in. wide. Placed in the hall of the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square in April 1860; numbered 661. Removed during the alterations.

A Silhouette portrait of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., presented by James Lahee, Esq., and mentioned in the last Report, p. 85, was placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in June 1860.

V.—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year ending 31st December 1860, 11 pictures have been protected with glass, and two were so protected when received, making in all 13. Appendix (No. 1.)

Pictures repaired and varnished.

Two pictures by W. Hilton, R.A., in the Gallery at South Kensington, No. 333, representing "Edith and the Monks discovering the dead body of Harold," and No. 178, representing "Serena rescued by Sir Calepine," having been repaired, were varnished in May 1860.

The picture representing "Dido building Carthage," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., No. 498, in the Gallery, Trafalgar-square, having been re-lined under the direction of Mr. John Bentley, was varnished in December 1860.

No other pictures, previously in the Gallery, were varnished during the year ending 31st December 1860.

Backs of the Pictures.

The pictures in the National Collection, whether in Trafalgar-square or at South Kensington are protected at the back with prepared canvas. All newly-acquired pictures are protected in like manner. In cases where any temporary dampness in walls might be apprehended, this preservative would be especially important.

Copying in the National Gallery.

Returns, showing the number of students and others who have been occupied in copying from the national pictures, and showing what pictures are chiefly copied, will be found in the Appendix (No. 2). With a view to protect living artists from the possible injury they may sustain by the dissemination of copies from their works, the Trustees have resolved that, in future, no picture in the National Collection by a living artist shall be allowed to be copied without his consent.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

Returns, showing the number of visitors in different months, are inserted in the Appendix (No. 3).

Catalogues.

A return of the number of Catalogues sold during the year 1860 will also be found in the Appendix (No. 4).

Details relating to the Establishment.

Martha Hirst, principal housemaid, Trafalgar-square, died on the 20th June 1860; Catherine Ackerman has been appointed to act in her place, at a reduced salary of 40 l. per annum. (Treasury Letter, 27th September 1860.)

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Slade, assistant housemaid, South Kensington, died on the 2nd June 1860. It has not been found necessary to appoint another in her place, one assistant housemaid being sufficient at South Kensington.

The general account relating to the establishment is, by direction of the Treasury, submitted by the keeper and secretary monthly and yearly to the Commissioners of Audit.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. L. Eastlake.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS, during the Year ending 31st December 1860.

The two works marked * were protected with Glass when received.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
March - -	Bronzino - -	An Allegory - - - -	651
„ - -	Titian - - -	Holy Family - - - -	635
„ - -	*Ditto - - -	Portrait of Ariosto - - - -	636
„ - -	Lorenzo di Credi -	Virgin adoring Infant Christ - -	648
„ - -	Albertinelli - -	Virgin and Child - - - -	645
„ - -	Roger van der Weyden.	Portraits of himself and Wife - -	653
„ - -	Ditto - - -	The Magdalen - - - -	654
„ - -	Bernard van Orley -	The Magdalen Reading - - - -	655
„ - -	Martin Schoen -	Death of the Virgin - - - -	658
„ - -	*Raphael - - -	Madonna di San Sisto, a tracing -	661
June - -	Turner - - -	Ulysses deriding Polyphemus - -	508
December - -	Hogarth - - -	Marriage à la Mode† - - - -	113
„ - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	114

Total Number in the Year - - - - 13.

At the close of the year 1860, the total number of works protected with glass was, in Trafalgar-square, 80, including three Cartoons and one Tracing; at South Kensington, 25 pictures, and 100 frames of drawings and sketches.

† It is intended to place the remainder of the series of the Marriage also under glass; the Return comprehends those pictures only which were so protected at the above date.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE Gallery in Trafalgar-square is open to Students on Thursday and Friday in each week, deducting the vacation; thus affording about 90 days in the year for copying. In the new Galleries at South Kensington, three days in each week, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are available for students.

Number of attendances of Students during the Year ending 31st December 1860:

Trafalgar Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,904
South Kensington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,321

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period:

Entered in the Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	467
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
South Kensington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period:

New Students entered in the books during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
South Kensington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21

RETURN of Pictures copied in Oil during the Year ending 31st December 1860:

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
100	45	32

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
140	60	27

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period:

Foreign or Old Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Dyckmans - - -	The Blind Beggar - - -	600	10
Vandyck - - -	Portrait called Gevartius - - -	52	8
Titian - - -	Madonna and Child, &c. - - -	635	7
Murillo - - -	St. John and the Lamb - - -	176	5
Ruysdael - - -	Landscape, with Waterfall - - -	627	5
Dietrich - - -	Itinerant Musicians - - -	205	4

Modern Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Reynolds - - - -	The Age of Innocence - - - -	307	11
Sir E. Landseer - - -	Shoeing - - - -	606	9
Stanfield - - - -	Lake of Como - - - -	406	7
Reynolds - - - -	Infant Samuel - - - -	162	6
Uwins - - - -	"Chapeau de Brigand" - - - -	388	5
Sir E. Landseer - - -	High Life and Low Life - - - -	410	5
Turner - - - -	Sun Rising in Mist - - - -	479	4
Sir E. Landseer - - -	Spaniels - - - -	409	4
Sir E. Landseer - - -	Alexander and Diogenes - - - -	608	4
Etty - - - -	Window in Venice - - - -	364	4
E. W. Cooke - - - -	Dutch Boats in a Calm - - - -	447	4
Sir E. Landseer - - -	Peace - - - -	413	3
Turner - - - -	Crossing the Brook - - - -	497	3
Turner - - - -	The Téméraire - - - -	524	3
Wilson - - - -	View in Italy - - - -	301	3
Stanfield - - - -	Zuyder Zee - - - -	404	3

APPENDIX, No. 3.

NUMBER of Visitors to the National Gallery during the Year ending 31st December 1860.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.	South Kensington.
January - - - -	77,133	58,345
February - - - -	75,474	45,354
March - - - -	73,315	47,951
April - - - -	92,465	64,544
May - - - -	115,397	58,149
June - - - -	70,565	49,082
July - - - -	78,838	53,691
August - - - -	74,550	46,931
September - - - -	26,902*	51,951
October - - - -	Closed - - -	59,336
November - - - -	Closed - - -	36,071
December - - - -	Closed - - -	39,291
TOTAL - - -	684,639	610,696

TOTAL for the Year - - - - 1,295,335

* Open to the public five days only. The Gallery in Trafalgar-square was closed on the 8th September until further notice, for alterations.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1860.

Foreign Schools.

						£	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1s.	-	-	-	-	1,031	-	51	11
„ at 4d.	-	-	-	-	1,662	-	27	14
„ at 1d.	-	-	-	-	1,246	-	5	3

British School.

Catalogues at 6d.	-	-	-	-	2,342	-	58	11
TOTAL					6,281	£.	142	19

APPENDIX, No. 5.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES, from 1 April to 31 December 1860.

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
Oct. 1860	-	Rome:	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
		Five Pictures by Fra Angelico da Fiesole	3,500 - -	April 1860	Balance of Grant for 1859-60 - - -	3,677	19 7
Nov. „	-	Ferrara:					
		Benvenuto Garofalo	763 16 0	Aug. „	Portion of Grant for 1860-61, for the purchase of Pictures according to Estimate -	6,000	- -
Nov. „	-	Milan:					
		Roger van der Weyden	120 14 6				
Dec. 31, 1860	-	Balance	5,293 9 1				
		£.	9,677 19 7			£.	9,677 19 7

January 1, 1861. By Balance - - - - - £. 5,293. 9. 1.

1 8 6 2 .

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 20 January 1862.

REPORT - - - - - p. 105

APPENDIX.

1. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the year ending 31st December 1861 - - - - - p. 109
2. Extract from the Report of the Keeper respecting the removal of the Turner Pictures from South Kensington to Trafalgar-square - - - - - p. 110
3. Correspondence respecting the Loan of Pictures to other Museums - - - - - p. 111
4. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the year ending 31st December 1861 - - - - - p. 114
5. List of Pictures which have been varnished during the year ending 31st December 1861 - - - - - p. 114
6. List of Pictures lent, in April 1861, to the Royal Dublin Society, for exhibition in Dublin - - - - - p. 115
7. Details relating to Copying in the National Gallery - - - - - p. 115
8. Number of Catalogues sold in the National Gallery - - - - - p. 116
9. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery - - - - - p. 117
10. Statement of Account relating to the purchase of Pictures during the year ending 31st December 1861 - - - - - p. 117

R E P O R T .

My Lords,

National Gallery, 20 January 1862.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on the National Gallery for the year ending 31st December 1861.

The present list of Trustees, in the order of their nomination, is as follows:—

The Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Lord Monteagle of Brandon.
The Lord Overstone.
The Lord Ashburton.

William Russell, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq.
The Marquis of Northampton.

The subjects of the present Report are classed in the following order:—

- I. Pictures purchased during the year ending 31st December 1861.
- II. Former purchases.
- III. Removal from South Kensington to Trafalgar-square of the Pictures forming the Turner Gallery.
- IV. Loan of Pictures to other Museums.
- V. Alteration of a portion of the Building in Trafalgar-square, in 1860–1861.
- VI. Bequests and donations.
- VII. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased since the 1st January 1861.

At the sale, in April 1861, of the works of art forming the collection of the late Mr. Matthew Uzielli, an Altarpiece by Pietro della Francesca was, with the concurrence of the Trustees, and in accordance with the Treasury Minute (27th March 1855), purchased for the National Gallery.

In July 1861 the following pictures were, in conformity with the regulations, purchased from Mr. Alexander Barker :—

“The Beato Ferretti,” by Cario Crivelli.

“St. John the Baptist, with six other Saints,” by Fra Filippo Lippi.

An Altarpiece, by L’Ortolano.

During a journey on the Continent, undertaken with the concurrence of the Trustees and the sanction of the Treasury, in the autumn of 1861, the following pictures were purchased :—

A Portrait, by Rembrandt, of himself.

A Head of Christ, by Antonello da Messina.

A Portrait of a Lady, by Paris Bordone.

“The Miraculous Draught of Fishes,” a finished sketch by Vandyck, after Rubens.

Details respecting all the above pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 1).

II.—FORMER PURCHASES.

Of the following pictures, purchased previously to the date of the last Report, the two first were not then arrived in England.

1. *Benvenuto Garofalo*.—An Altarpiece, described in the last Report, p. 97 was placed in the Gallery in December 1861 ; numbered 671.

2. *Roger Von der Weyden*, the elder.—A *tempera* picture representing “The Entombment,” described in the last Report, p. 97, was placed in the Gallery in March 1861 ; numbered 664.

3. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*.—A *predella*, consisting of five pictures, described in the last Report, p. 96, was placed in the Gallery in April 1861, after the completion of the alterations in the building ; numbered 663.

III.—REMOVAL from SOUTH KENSINGTON to TRAFALGAR SQUARE of the PICTURES forming the TURNER GALLERY.

By the fourth and last codicil to the Will of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., he limited 10 years for offering his finished pictures to the National Gallery ; if rooms were not “provided or constructed” within that time, the pictures were to be exhibited gratuitously during a certain period, and then were to be sold.

By the decree of the Court of Chancery made in March 1856, the Court declared that all the pictures, drawings, and sketches, wholly or partially by the Testator’s hand, without any distinction of finished or unfinished, were to be deemed as well given for the benefit of the public, and were to be retained by the Trustees for the time being of the National Gallery.

The Testator died on the 19th December 1851. In July 1861 a Select Committee of the House of Lords was “appointed to consider in what manner the conditions annexed by the Will of the late Mr. Turner, R.A., to the bequest of his pictures to the Trustees of the National Gallery can best be carried out.” In the Report of that Committee it is resolved, “That it is expedient that the finished pictures by Turner should be forthwith deposited and properly hung in one of the rooms of the present National Gallery.”

The Report contemplates further the expediency, under certain circumstances, of erecting an additional building at the back of the National Gallery.

In consequence of the opinions thus expressed, a letter was addressed on the part of the Trustees to the Treasury in August last, asking for instructions as to the measures to be taken with regard to the Turner pictures. After some correspondence, the removal of the pictures from South Kensington, with a view to their being deposited in the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, according to the Testator’s wishes, without present reference to the question of

an additional building, was resolved on and authorised; and the pictures have been removed and placed accordingly. An extract from the Report of the Keeper, Mr. Wornum, on this subject will be found in the Appendix (No. 2).

IV.—LOAN of PICTURES to other MUSEUMS.

Applications have at various times been received from the authorities superintending the National Galleries of Edinburgh and Dublin, the South Kensington Museum, and other Galleries, for the loan of pictures not required for the National Gallery of London. Those applications have already been responded to by lending to the Edinburgh and Dublin Galleries certain pictures (generally forming part of collections purchased) before they had been placed in the Metropolitan Gallery.

A similar application to the Treasury from the Science and Art Department having been transmitted to the Trustees of the National Gallery in July last, I prepared and submitted to the Trustees a list of pictures which I conceived might be temporarily withdrawn from the National Gallery without impairing its efficiency. The probability at that time that the Turner pictures would be transferred to Trafalgar-square, and the necessity of providing space for them, furnished additional reasons for coming to a decision on this point. Thirty-eight pictures were, at the close of September last, removed accordingly; the new arrangement, including the Turner pictures, took place immediately afterwards. The destination of the 38 pictures removed has not yet been determined. A list of the pictures, the Resolution of the Trustees, and the correspondence on the subject, will be found in the Appendix (No. 3).

V.—ALTERATION of a portion of the BUILDING in TRAFALGAR SQUARE, in 1860-61.

THE alterations described in the last Report, p. 98, were completed about the appointed time, and the Gallery was re-opened to the public on the 11th May 1861. Referring to the new east room, and the space obtained in the small north room, it was observed in that report that, in order to gain those advantages, the entrance hall and approaches would be considerably reduced. One consequence of this reduction of space in the approaches to the Gallery has been to render the temporary removal of superfluous pictures, some of which had occupied the former hall and staircase, more than ever necessary.

VI.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequests.

A portrait by Hogarth, called "Portrait of his Sister." Bequeathed to the nation by Richard Frankum, Esq. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 11 in. high, 8½ in. wide. Accepted in December 1861.

A landscape, ascribed to Berghem. Bequeathed with the last-mentioned picture. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure 1 ft. 9½ in. high, 2 ft. 1½ in. wide. Accepted in December 1861.

A circular drawing representing "A View of Paul's Wharf, Thames," by J. A. Sleep. Bequeathed with the above-mentioned works. In water-colours, on paper; measure, 15 in. diameter. Accepted in December 1861.

Donations.

A *Lunette*, representing "The Annunciation," by Fra Filippo Lippi. Presented to the nation by Sir Charles L. Eastlake, P. R. A. Painted in *tempera*, on wood; measure, 2 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 11 in. wide. Accepted in July 1861; placed in the Gallery in August following; numbered 666.

A whole-length portrait representing "A Knight of St. Stephen," by Angelo Bronzino. Presented to the nation by George Frederick Watts, Esq. Painted in

in oil, on wood; measure, 6 ft. 9½ in. high, 3 ft. 10½ in. wide. Accepted in July 1861; placed in the Gallery in August following; numbered 670.

“A Study of a Head,” being a study for a portrait of the late Judge Moysey, when a young man, by Gainsborough. Presented to the nation by Henry Gorges Moysey, Esq., and the Rev. Richard Luttrell Moysey. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 1 ft. 10¾ in. high, 1 ft. 6 in. wide. Accepted in December 1861.

VII.—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year ending 31st December 1861, 11 pictures have been protected with glass, and two were already so protected when received, making 13 in all. Appendix (No. 4).

Pictures varnished.

After the completion of the alterations in the building, and shortly before the Gallery was re-opened in May 1861, all the pictures were carefully dusted; in some cases, where the operation could be performed with safety, the surface was sponged and wiped, and 13 pictures, including two at South Kensington, were varnished. Appendix (No. 5).

Pictures repaired and varnished.

Of the above 13 pictures, three have been repaired. The two following are at South Kensington:—

No. 328. “The First Ear-ring,” by Wilkie, was much disfigured by cracks in the dark portions, showing the white ground underneath. These defects have been remedied.

No. 139. “Religion attended by the Virtues,” by Angelica Kauffmann. The surface was badly cracked in some parts. The chief defects have been repaired.

No. 298. “The Marriage of St. Catherine,” by Ambrogio Borgognone, in the Gallery, Trafalgar-square. The surface having become in parts much blistered, the opportunity of the vacation was taken to reduce and fix the portions which threatened to become detached.

Pictures and Drawings Photographed.

In consequence of an application from the Science and Art Department in February 1861, the drawings for Turner’s “Liber Studiorum” were photographed by Mr. Thurston Thompson. Some specimens selected from the Turner pictures were, on a similar application, photographed by Mr. Thompson in September 1861.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

The Gallery in Trafalgar-square having been closed for a longer period than usual in 1861, in consequence of the alterations, the number of visitors during the year might have been expected to be proportionably reduced; it will, however, be found that the returns greatly exceed those of previous years. Appendix (No. 9).

Details relating to *Copying in the National Gallery*, and relating to the *Sale of Catalogues*, will be found in the Appendix (Nos. 7, 8).

Pictures of the British School lent for the Exhibition in Dublin.

A list of pictures lent, with the sanction of the Treasury, for the Dublin Exhibition, conducted by the Royal Dublin Society, between the months of April and November 1861, will be found in the Appendix (No. 6.) The works were all returned without injury.

Details relating to the Establishment.

In consequence of the enlargement of the Gallery in Trafalgar-square, an additional police constable was, with the sanction of the Treasury, placed there on duty in the day-time, in May 1861. The constables in the Gallery were, at the same date, placed in charge of an inspector, instead of a serjeant as before. (Treasury Letter, 14th May 1861.)

Edmund Paine, curator of the Turner pictures at South Kensington, was placed on duty in Trafalgar-square when the Turner pictures were removed.

The general account relating to the establishment is, by direction of the Treasury, periodically submitted to the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

(signed) *C. L. Eastlake.*

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31 December 1861.

I. *Pietro della Francesca*, about 1410, living 1494.—“The Baptism of Christ.” Painted in *tempera*, on wood; measure, 5 ft. 5½ in. high, 3 ft. 9½ in. wide.

Formerly the principal altarpiece in the Priory of St. John the Baptist, at Borgo San Sepolchro. When the priory was suppressed in 1807 the picture was removed to the cathedral, where it formed the centre portion of an altar decoration, the remainder of which was by another hand.* Purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Matthew Uzielli's collection of works of art, in April 1861, for the sum of 241 l. 10 s. Placed in the Gallery in May following; numbered 665.

II. *Carlo Crivelli*, painted 1468–1495.—“The Beato Ferretti, kneeling in a rocky landscape, in Adoration.” A vision of the Virgin and Child is seen above; a festoon of fruit is suspended across the upper part of the picture. Signed “Opus Karoli Crivelli Veneti.” Painted in *tempera*, on wood; measure, 4 ft. 7½ in. high, 2 ft. 10½ in. wide. Purchased, with the two pictures next described, from Mr. Alexander Barker, in July 1861, for the sum of 2,500 l. Placed in the Gallery in August following; numbered 668.

III. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, about 1412–1469.—“St. John the Baptist, seated, with St. Francis, St. Lawrence and St. Cosmas on his right; St. Damianus, St. Anthony and St. Peter Martyr on his left.” Painted in *tempera*, on wood; a lunette, measuring 2 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 11½ in. wide.” Companion picture to No. 666, by the same master. Formerly in the Riccardi (Medici) Palace in Florence; subsequently in the possession of the Brothers Metzger. Purchased with Nos. 668 and 669. Placed in the Gallery in August 1861; numbered 667.

IV. *L'Ortolano*.—Giovanni Battista Benvenuti, called L'Ortolano; painted about 1512. An Altarpiece, representing, in the centre, St. Sebastian tied to a tree and pierced with arrows;

* Dragomanni, Vita di Pietro della Francesca, &c. Firenze, 1835, p. 22.

arrows; on his right, St. Rock as a pilgrim; and on his left, St. Demetrius, in armour. Entire figures, life size. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 7 ft. 7 in. high, to the centre of the arched upper end; 5 ft. 1½ in. wide. Originally, and as lately as 1844, the altarpiece of the parochial church of Bondeno, near Ferrara. The work is extolled by Baruffaldi, who considered it the masterpiece of L'Ortolano;* by Lanzi, who describes it fully;† and by various Ferrarese and other writers.‡ Purchased with the two preceding pictures in July 1861. Placed in the Gallery in August following; numbered 669.

V. *Rembrandt*, 1607–1669.—His own Portrait, signed “Rembrandt, f. 1640.” Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 3 in. high, 2 ft. 7½ in. wide. Formerly in the collection of General Dupont, at Paris; purchased from his heirs, MM. de Richemont, in September 1861, for the sum of 800 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in October following; numbered 672.

VI. *Antonello da Messina*, about 1414, living 1493.—Bust figure of Christ; the right hand raised in the act of blessing; the left resting on the edge of a parapet, in the centre of which, neatly written on a *cartellino*, is the following inscription, the spelling of which is here preserved: “Millesimo quatricentessimo sexstagesimo quinto viii. [originally xiii.] Indi Antonellus Messaneus me pinxit.” Painted in oil, on wood; measure, including an added border about an inch wide, 1 ft. 4¾ in. high, 1 ft. ¾ in. wide. Purchased, in September 1861, from the Cavaliere Isola, at Genoa, for the sum of 160 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in December following; numbered 673.

VII. *Paris Bordone*, 1500–1571.—Portrait of a Lady of Genoa. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 5½ in. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide. Purchased, in September 1861, from the Duca di Cardinale, at Naples, for the sum of 257 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.* Placed in the Gallery in December following; numbered 674.

VIII. *Vandyck*, 1599–1641.—“The Miraculous Draught of Fishes,” a study from Rubens's large picture of that subject (now in the church of Notre Dame, at Malines), apparently intended for the use of Bolswert, the engraver, whose print nearly corresponds with the sketch in dimensions. Painted in oil, on paper; measure, 1 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 9¾ in. wide. Purchased, in October 1861, from the Cavaliere Carelli, at Naples, for the sum of 220 *l.* Not yet arrived in England.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Keeper respecting the Removal of the TURNER PICTURES from South Kensington to Trafalgar-square.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

National Gallery, 5 December 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of my proceedings since the last meeting of this Board, with reference more especially to the hanging of the Turner Pictures in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square.

Agreeably to the resolution of the Board on the 5th of August last, relating to the removal of the Turner Pictures from South Kensington, I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury:

“Sir,

National Gallery, 6 August 1861.

“Referring to your letter of the 20th last, in which you state that ‘Before coming to any decision on the custody of the pictures in question, it is their Lordships’ intention to await the facts and opinions which may be elicited by the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the subject,’ I am directed by this Board to state that the Select Committee referred to having now made its report, the further authority and instructions of their Lordships are requested for the guidance of the Keeper in the measures he is to take with regard to the Turner Pictures.

“I am, &c.

“The Secretary, Her Majesty's Treasury.”

(signed) “R. N. Wornum.”

[Some delay took place in consequence of the difficulty of dealing with a recommendation in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords respecting an additional building, proposed to be erected, under certain circumstances, at the back of the Gallery in Trafalgar-square. It was finally agreed that the question of removing the Turner Pictures should be kept distinct from that of the additional building.]

* Baruffaldi, *Vite de' Pittori*. &c. Ferraresi. Ferrara, 1844, vol. i. p. 179.

† Lanzi, *Storia Pittorica*. Firenze, 1822, vol. v. p. 202.

‡ Guarini, *Chiese di Ferrara*, &c. Ferrara, 1621, p. 448.

Cittadella, *Catalogo Istórico de' Pittori*, &c. Ferraresi. Ferrara, 1782, vol. i. p. 15.

Laderchi, *La Pittura Ferrarese*. Ferrara, 1848, p. 93.

Scannelli, *Il Microcosmo della Pittura*. Cesena, 1617, p. 319.

"Sir,

National Gallery, 19 September 1861.

"As any permanent arrangements for the accommodation of the Turner Pictures may involve questions which cannot be immediately settled, and as the time is now drawing near for the necessary removal of the pictures to Trafalgar-square, if they are to be placed with the Collection here, in accordance with the testator's will, and as recommended by the Committee of the House of Lords, I have been instructed to request that their Lordships will be pleased to separate the two questions of removal and permanent accommodation, and to convey to this Board their early decision with reference to the proposed removal, agreeably to the wishes of the Board, as expressed in my letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 6th of August last.

"Geo. A. Hamilton, Esq., &c. &c.
Treasury."

"I am, &c.
(signed) "R. N. Wornum."

To which letter I received the following reply:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 23 September 1861.

"WITH reference to your Secretary's letters of the 6th ultimo, and 19th instant, and previous correspondence relating to the custody of the Turner Collection of Pictures, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you that their Lordships concur in the expediency of separating the two questions of removal and permanent accommodation.

"In their Lordships' opinion, no risk ought to be incurred as to the consequences that might follow from any disregard of the conditions of the bequest, and I am therefore directed to authorise you to take steps for the immediate removal of the Collection to the National Gallery, to be exhibited there for the present; in such of the rooms as, in the exercise of your discretion, you shall determine.

"The Trustees of the National Gallery."

"I am, &c.
(signed) "Geo. A. Hamilton."

In pursuance of the above authority from the Treasury, I gave notice on the following day, the 24th, of the removal of the pictures from South Kensington, to the Secretary of the Department of Science and Art, at the same time requesting that the doors of communication between the Sheepshanks Gallery and the Turner Rooms might be kept closed during the progress of the removal, and of the re-arrangement of those rooms.

The Gallery in Trafalgar-square was closed on the 28th of September until further notice, as it was uncertain how long the arrangements would take. On the 30th I commenced the removal of the Turners, and on the same day unhung the 38 pictures enumerated in Sir Charles Eastlake's list, forwarded to the Treasury on the 6th of July last.

These pictures are now placed in a room on the ground floor.

All the Turners were removed to Trafalgar-square by the 3rd of October, and the West Room being stripped of the Dutch and Flemish pictures for their reception, they were hung in that room by the 8th of the same month; the arrangement being so far chronological and symmetrical as the character and quality of the works themselves would admit. On the walls are placed 82 works, including all the large pictures, 33 in number, but this was possible only by taking a considerable number of the third line out of their frames, and fitting them with narrow flats instead, and, even with this relief, many works very nearly touch the ceiling of the cove. As it was not possible to accommodate the whole collection on the walls of this room, the screens have been again had recourse to; on these are placed 12 pictures, and six choice water-colour drawings. In all, therefore, the West Room now contains 100 works by Turner, the most important pictures having good places, and being well seen; the remainder of the collection, nine, mostly the painter's latest productions, are hung for the present in the office adjoining. I have placed, both in the great room and in the small vestibule between it and the office, large tablets, with the words "Turner's Gallery" inscribed upon them.

The Gallery in Trafalgar-square now contains altogether 404 pictures and drawings, 293 of foreign schools, and 111 by Turner. By the 23rd of October the whole of the arrangement was completed.

The removal of the Turners from South Kensington has admitted of a better distribution of the Vernon Collection there, which is now separated from the Bell pictures, these being hung apart in one of the three vacant Turner rooms; in the two other rooms are placed a large selection of the Turner sketches, in 194 frames, and the few miscellaneous additions which have been recently made to the collections of the British school.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. N. Wornum,
Keeper and Secretary.

The Trustees of the
National Gallery.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Loan of Pictures to other Museums.

Sir,

National Gallery, 25 July 1861.

HAVING submitted to the Trustees of the National Gallery your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter dated the 28th ultimo, from the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, respecting the loan of superfluous pictures from the National Gallery, I am requested to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Trustees on the 22nd instant, together with a list of pictures referred to in that resolution.

With regard to pictures which, although directed to be placed in the National Gallery, have been bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum, it should be observed that, as those Trustees annually inspect the pictures so placed under their charge, it would not be possible to send such pictures out of the metropolis. The Trustees of the British Museum have, however, allowed some of the pictures under their control to be placed in the rooms at South Kensington, which form part of the National Gallery.

The Secretary of Her Majesty's
Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

"At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Gallery, held on Monday, the 22nd of July 1861, present, The Director (Sir Charles Eastlake), The Lord Ashburton in the Chair, The Marquis of Northampton, The Lord Overstone, The Accountant General, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P." (The letter from the Treasury dated the 8th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter dated the 28th ultimo, from the Science and Art Department, having been read):

"The Director submitted a list of pictures which, in his judgment, may be withdrawn from the National Gallery, without impairing the efficiency thereof.

"Resolved, that the aforesaid list be submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, as being the pictures which the Trustees concur with the Director in thinking may be withdrawn from the National Gallery, without impairing the efficiency thereof. At the same time the Trustees think it incumbent upon them to direct their Lordships' attention to the fact that some of these pictures have come into the possession of the Trustees of the National Gallery not by purchase through public funds, but by gift or bequest; and that doubts, legal, and of a more general nature also, may perhaps be raised as to the power of the Trustees to part with such pictures for the purposes contemplated.

"The Trustees presume that their Lordships will not overlook the understanding which, as the Director informs them, exists respecting the transfer of superfluous pictures to the National Galleries of Edinburgh and Dublin."

LIST OF PICTURES referred to in the above Resolution.

Pictures purchased.

Part of the Krüger Collection, formerly at Minden, of early German pictures.

- 250. Four Saints; The Meister von Werden; on wood, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 8½ in. wide.
- 251. Four Saints; The Meister von Werden; on wood, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 8½ in. wide.
- 252. "The Conversion of St. Hubert;" The Meister von Werden; on wood, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 8½ in. wide.
- 253. "The Mass of St. Hubert;" The Meister von Werden; on wood, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 8½ in. wide.
- 254. Three Saints; The Meister von Liesborn; on wood, 3 ft. 10½ in. high, 2 ft. 2 in. wide.
- 255. Three Saints; The Meister von Liesborn; on wood, 3 ft. 10½ in. high, 2 ft. 2 in. wide.
- 256. "The Annunciation;" The Meister von Liesborn; on wood, 3 ft. 1½ in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide.
- 257. "The Presentation in the Temple;" The Meister von Liesborn; on wood, 3 ft. 1½ in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide.
- 258. "The Adoration of the Kings;" The Meister von Liesborn; on wood, 9 in. high, 14½ in. wide.
- 259. "Head of Christ on the Cross;" The Meister von Liesborn; on wood, 11½ in. high, 13 in. wide.
- 262. "The Crucifixion;" School of the Meister von Liesborn; on wood, 15 in. high, 3 ft. 10½ in. wide.
- 263. "The Coronation of the Virgin;" The Meister von Liesborn, the Younger; on wood, 3 ft. 2 in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide.
- 265. "The Virgin and Child;" Ludger zum Ring; on wood, 27½ in. high, 20 in. wide.

Part of the Lombardi-Baldi Collection.

584. An Altar Piece; School of Andrea dal Castagno; on wood, 6 ft. 6 in. high
5 ft. 2 in. wide.
587. } Two pictures, each containing two Saints; School of Filippo Lippi; on wood
588. } each picture 4 ft. 2 in. high, 1 ft. 8½ in. wide.

Part of the Beauconsin Collection.

646. } Two pictures, each representing a Female Saint; ascribed to Ridolfo Ghir-
647. } landajo; on wood, each picture 2 ft. 9½ in. high, 1 ft. 4 in. wide.

Part of the Angerstein Collection.

89. Portraits supposed to represent Ferdinando II., Duke of Tuscany, and his Wife,
Vittoria della Rovere; Sustermans; formerly ascribed to Velazquez; on canvas, 4 ft.
8 in. high, 4 ft. 2 in. wide.

Pictures bequeathed.

Nine out of Seventeen Pictures bequeathed, by Lieut. Colonel Oilney.

60. "The Building of the Tower of Babel;" Leandro Bassano; on canvas, 4 ft. 6 in.
high, 6 ft. 2 in. wide.
86. "The Entombment;" ascribed to Lodovico Carracci; on copper, 1 ft. 5 in. high
1 ft. 1 in. wide.
145. Portrait of a Man; ascribed to Vander Helst; on wood, 10 in. high, 8 in. wide.
134. Landscape; Decker; on wood, 2 ft. 1 in. high, 1 ft. 7 in. wide.
92. "Cupid and Psyche;" Alessandro Veronese; on slate, 12½ in. high, 17 in. wide.
146. "View on the Maas;" Abraham Stork; on canvas, 1 ft. 11 in. high, 2 ft. 5 in.
wide.
137. Landscape; Van Goyen; on wood, 1 ft. 4 in. high, 2 ft. wide.
141. Architectural Scene; Steinwyck; on copper, 1 ft. 3½ in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide.
135. Ruins; Canaletto; on canvas, 1 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 5 in. wide.

Three out of Fourteen Pictures bequeathed, in 1846, by Richard Simmons, Esq.

201. A Seaport; Vernet; on copper, 2 ft. ½ in. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide.
208. Landscape; Breenberg; on wood, 1 ft. 4½ in. high, 1 ft. 10½ in. wide.
203. "Conventual Charity;" Van Harp; on wood, 2 ft. 7¾ in. high, 3 ft. 9¾ in. wide.

Two out of Thirty-five Pictures bequeathed, in 1831, by the Rev. W. Holwell Carr
to the Trustees of the British Museum.

44. "Charity;" ascribed to Giulio Romans; on wood, 10 in. high, 13 in. wide.
96. "Ecce Homo;" copy, ascribed to Lodovico Carracci, from the picture by Cor-
reggio in the National Gallery, on canvas, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide.

Pictures presented.

Two Pictures presented in 1836 by King William IV.

87. "Perseus and Andromeda;" Guido; on canvas, 9 ft. 3 in. high, 6 ft. 9 in. wide.
90. "Venus attired by the Graces;" Guido; on canvas, 9 ft. 3 in. high, 6 ft. 9 in.
wide.

A Picture presented in 1838 by the late Duke of Northumberland.

164. "The Holy Family;" Jordaens; on wood, 4 ft. high, 3 ft. wide.

A Picture presented in 1849 by Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, Bart.

219. "The Dead Christ;" ascribed to Razzi; on wood, 1 ft. 11¼ in. high, 1 ft. 6¼ in.
wide.

A Picture presented in 1837 by Lieut. General William Thornton.

83. "Phineus and his Followers turned to Stone;" Nicholas Poussin; on canvas,
5 ft. 6 in. high, 8 ft. wide.

In all thirty-eight pictures.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 1 October 1861.

WITH reference to Sir Charles Eastlake's letter of the 25th July last, transmitting a
list of pictures which you expressed your willingness to lend to the Science and Art
Department for educational purposes, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you that they have received a communication from
that Department, in which it is stated that the Committee of Council are prepared to
receive the pictures in question as contributions on loan from the National Gallery to the
circulating collection for provincial exhibitions.

I am, &c.

The Trustees of the National
Gallery.

(signed) W. H. Stephenson.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS, during the Year ending
31st December 1861.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
January - -	Hogarth - - -	Marriage à la Mode - - -	115
" - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	116
" - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	117
" - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	118
March - -	Fra Giovanni Angelico.	Christ surrounded by Angels, &c. -	663
" - - -	Rogier van der Weyden.	The Entombment of Christ - -	664
April - -	Pietro della Francesca.	*The Baptism of Christ - - -	665
July - - -	Fra Filippo Lippi -	The Annunciation - - -	666
August - -	Ditto - - -	St. John the Baptist, with Six other Saints.	667
November -	Rembrandt - -	His Own Portrait - - -	672
" - - -	Antonello da Messina	" Salvator Mundi" - - -	673
December -	Rembrandt - -	A Man's Portrait - - -	243
" " - -	Paris Bordone - -	Portrait of a Lady - - -	674

Total Number in the Year - - - - 13.

* Protected with Glass when received.

At the close of the year 1861, the total number of exhibited works, of Foreign Schools, protected with glass was 89, including three Cartoons and one Tracing; of the British School, 29 pictures, and 201 frames of drawings and sketches.

APPENDIX, No 5.

LIST of PICTURES which have been VARNISHED during the Year ending
31st December 1861.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
1861 :			
January - -	Ambrogio Borgognone.	The Marriage of St. Catherine - -	298
" - - -	Angelica Kaufmann -	Religion attended by the Virtues -	139
May - - -	Titian - - -	Rape of Ganymede - - -	32
" - - -	Ditto - - -	Venus and Adonis - - -	34
" - - -	Ditto - - -	A Concert - - -	3
" - - -	Andrea del Sarto -	The Holy Family - - -	17
" - - -	Giorgione - - -	St. Peter Martire - - -	41
" - - -	Annibale Caracci -	Landscape - - -	56
" - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	63
" - - -	Tintoretto - - -	St. George and the Dragon - -	16
" - - -	Vandyck - - -	Study of Horses - - -	156
" - - -	Both - - -	Landscape - - -	71
December -	Wilkie - - -	The First Ear-Ring - - -	328

APPENDIX, No. 6.

LIST of PICTURES LENT, in April 1861, to the Royal Dublin Society, for Exhibition in Dublin.

No.	Subject.	Painter
444	The Diable Boiteux - - - - -	Egg.
359	The Lute-Player - - - - -	Etty.
604	Dignity and Impudence - - - - -	Sir E. Landseer.
613	Uncle Toby and the Widow - - - - -	Leslie.
395	Crossing the Ford - - - - -	Mulready.
406	The Lake of Como - - - - -	Stanfield.
399	The Carrara Family - - - - -	Sir C. L. Eastlake.
423	Malvolio and the Countess - - - - -	Maclise.
477	The Garden of the Hespiredes - - - - -	Turner.
331	Reading the News - - - - -	Sir D. Wilkie.

The above Pictures were returned, without injury, in November 1861.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE Gallery in Trafalgar-square was open to Students fifty-six days only in 1861, owing to the alterations; in the new Galleries at South Kensington, three days in each week were available for students.

Number of attendances of Students during the Year ending 31st December 1861 :

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	1,812
South Kensington - - - - -	8,593

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period :

Entered in the books - - - - -	483
--------------------------------	-----

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	18
South Kensington - - - - -	32

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period :

New Students entered in the books during the year -	105
---	-----

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square - - - - -	14
South Kensington - - - - -	25

Return of Pictures copied in Oil during the Year ending 31st December 1861 :

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
45	32	23

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
109	52	22

Foreign or Old Masters.

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Greuze - - - -	Head of a Girl - - - -	206	4
Vandyck - - - -	Gevartius - - - -	52	3
Guido - - - -	"Ecce Homo" - - - -	271	3
Sassoferrato - - - -	Madonna in Prayer - - - -	200	3
Francia - - - -	Dead Christ - - - -	180	2
Correggio - - - -	Holy Family - - - -	23	2
Rembrandt - - - -	A Man's Portrait - - - -	243	2
Gerard Dow - - - -	His own Portrait - - - -	192	2

Modern Masters.

Painter.	Subject.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Reynolds - - - -	Infant Samuel - - - -	162	8
Ditto - - - -	Age of Innocence - - - -	307	8
Constable - - - -	Corn-field - - - -	130	6
Collins - - - -	Happy as a King - - - -	351	5
Turner - - - -	Téméraire - - - -	524	5
Callcott - - - -	Returning from Market - - - -	340	5
Wilson - - - -	View in Italy - - - -	302	3
Etty - - - -	Lute-player - - - -	359	3
Leslie - - - -	Uncle Toby and the Widow - - - -	403	3
Reynolds - - - -	Heads of Angels - - - -	182	3

APPENDIX, No. 8.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Foreign School.

		£.	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1 s.	- - - - 900	45	-	-
„ at 4 d.	- - - - 1,268	21	2	8
„ at 1 d.	- - - - 1,228	5	2	4

British School.

Catalogues at 6 d.	- - - - 1,392	34	16	-
TOTAL -	- 4,788	£.106	1	-

APPENDIX, No. 9.

NUMBER of Visitors to the National Gallery during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.	South Kensington.
January - - - - -	Closed - - - - -	43,436
February - - - - -	Closed - - - - -	43,604
March - - - - -	Closed - - - - -	44,087
April - - - - -	Closed - - - - -	69,297
May - - - - -	101,961*	57,214
June - - - - -	93,732	47,252
July - - - - -	130,262	56,296
August - - - - -	108,160	46,047
September - - - - -	90,411	57,516
October - - - - -	Closed - - - - -	58,072
November - - - - -	70,753	35,404
December - - - - -	74,278	46,325
TOTAL - - - - -	669,557	604,550

TOTAL for the Year - - - - - 1,274,107

* Opened to the public, after the alterations, on the 11th May; the numbers returned, therefore, for Trafalgar Square, represent the visitors for little more than half a year.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES, during the year ending 31st December 1861.

Dr.				Cr.			
April 1861 -	London :	£. s. d.		April 1861	Balance of Grant for	£. s. d.	
	Pietro della Francesca -	241 10 -			1860-61 - - }	5,293 9 1	
July " -	London :			July " -	Portion of Grant for		
	Carlo Crivelli - - }	2,500 - -			1861-62, for the		
	Filippo Lippi - - }				purchase of Pic-		
	L'Ortolano - - }				tures according to	6,000 - -	
Sept. " -	Paris :				Estimate - - }		
	Rembrandt - - -	800 - -					
" " -	Genoa :						
	Antonello da Messina -	160 - -					
" " -	Naples :						
	Paris Bordone :	257 13 1					
Oct. " -	Naples :						
	Vandyck - - -	220 - -					
Dec. 31, 1861 -	Balance - - -	7,114 6 -					
		£. 11,293 9 1				£. 11,293 9 1	

January 1, 1862. By Balance - - - £. 7,114 6 -

1863.

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 3 January 1863.

REPORT - - - - - p. 118

APPENDIX.

1. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the year ending 31st December 1862	p. 121
2. Details respecting the Loan of Pictures to other Museums	p. 122
3. List of Pictures lent to the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, 1862	p. 124
4. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the year ending 31st December 1862	p. 124
5. Details relating to Copying in the National Gallery	p. 125
6. Return respecting Catalogues sold	p. 126
7. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery	p. 126
8. Statement of Account relating to the Purchase of Pictures during the year ending 31st December 1862	p. 127

REPORT.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 3 January 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on the National Gallery for the year ending 31st December 1862.

The present list of Trustees, in the order of their nomination, is as follows:—

The Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Lord Monteagle of Brandon.
The Lord Overstone.
The Lord Ashburton.

William Russell, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq.
The Marquis of Northampton.

The subjects of the present Report are classed in the following order:—

- I. Pictures purchased during the year ending 31st December 1862.
- II. Former purchases.
- III. Loan of Pictures to other Museums.
- IV. Pictures of the British School lent for the International Exhibition of 1862.
- V. Bequests and donations.
- VI. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishments.

I.—PICTURES purchased during the year ending 31st December 1862.

In May 1862, a whole length portrait of Captain Orme, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was purchased at Messrs. Christie's.

In July 1862, a half length portrait of Mrs. Siddons, by Gainsborough, was purchased from Major Mair.

In the same month, a whole length portrait of Ralph Schomberg, Esq., M.D., by Gainsborough, was purchased from J. T. Schomberg, Esq.

In August 1862, a landscape, by Hobbema, was purchased from Mr. G. H. Phillips.

In September 1862, a landscape, with cattle, life size, by the late James Ward, R.A., was purchased from G. R. Ward, Esq.

During a journey on the Continent, undertaken with the concurrence of the Trustees and the sanction of the Treasury, in the autumn of 1862, the following pictures were purchased:—

At

At the sale of the Weyer Gallery in Cologne, a small altarpiece, by Memling, and a picture of St. Veronica with the head of Christ, by Wilhelm Von Köln.

In Italy, a portrait of Andrea del Sarto, by himself.

A *tempera* picture representing a mythological subject, by Piero di Cosimo.

Three pictures from the Manfrini Gallery in Venice, namely:—

A small portrait of Marco Barbarigo, by Gerhard van der Meire; a Madonna and Child, with the portrait of a Friar, by Andrea Previtali; and a picture representing St. Jerome in his study, by Giovanni Bellini.

A portrait called the “Tagliapanni,” by Giovanni Battista Moroni.

An altarpiece by Carlo Crivelli.

The portraits, in one picture, of Niccolo and Agostino della Torre, by Lorenzo Lotto.

Details respecting all the above pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 1); the statement of account relating to their purchase, in the Appendix (No. 8).

II.—FORMER PURCHASES.

The following picture, purchased previously to the date of the last Report, had not then arrived in England:—

1. *Vandyck*.—The Miraculous Draught of Fishes, a finished sketch by Vandyck, after Rubens, described in the last Report, p. 110, was placed in the Gallery in March 1862; numbered 680.

III.—LOAN of PICTURES to other MUSEUMS.

A statement on this subject will be found in the preceding Report, p. 107; a list of 38 pictures, removed from the walls of the Gallery, was inserted in the Appendix to that Report. Four pictures, forming part of the Beaucousin Collection, and which had not been placed in the Gallery, were ultimately added, making, in all, 42 pictures; of that number, 39 were distributed, in August 1862, to the National Gallery of Scotland, the National Gallery of Ireland, and the South Kensington Museum. A letter from the Treasury on the subject, the resolution of the Trustees, and lists of the pictures selected by the delegates from the institutions named, are included in the Appendix (No. 2).

IV.—PICTURES of the BRITISH SCHOOL lent for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.

The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 had, even before the close of the preceding year, requested the loan from the National Collection of various pictures of the British School, which they were desirous should form a part of the Great Exhibition. After some correspondence, special application was made for 22 pictures. They were delivered, with the sanction of the Trustees, early in March, and, having been exhibited as proposed, were returned in November last. A list of the pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 3).

V.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequests.

A scene in the streets of London, called “Punch, or May-Day,” by B. R. Haydon. Bequeathed to the nation by George Darling, Esq., M.D. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 4 ft. 10½ in. high, 6 ft. wide. Accepted in May 1862; placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in June following; numbered 682.

The following pictures, bequeathed to the nation by Lieut. General Sir William George Moore, K.C.B., were accepted in December 1862:—

St. Hugo, in the dress of a Carthusian, and holding a crozier, as bishop of Grenoble; head and bust, small life size; ascribed to Giovanni Mansueti. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 4 in. high, 1 ft. ½ in. wide.

“Ecce Homo;” head and bust, small life size, by Lo Spagna; painted in oil, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 3½ in. high, 1 ft. ½ in. wide.

St. Catherine, crowned, and with the instruments of her martyrdom; a priest

kneeling at her side ; small, whole length figures, by Pinturicchio. Painted in oil, on wood ; measure, 1 ft. 9½ in. high, 1 ft. 3 in. wide.

The Madonna and Child, seated on clouds ; small, entire figures, on a gold ground ; school of Perugino. Painted in oil, on wood ; measure, 1 ft. 3 in. high, 11½ in. wide.

Donation.

Portrait of an Astronomer, half length, life size, seated before a table on which are a globe and books ; by Ferdinand Bol. Presented to the nation by Miss E. A. Benett. Painted in oil, on canvas ; measure, 4 ft. 1½ in. high, 4 ft. 4½ in. wide. Signed in the lower left corner, "F. Bol, 1652." Accepted in February 1862 ; placed in the Gallery in March following ; numbered 679.

The following works had been accepted, but not placed in the Gallery at the date of the last Report :

A portrait by Hogarth, called "Portrait of his Sister," was placed in the Gallery at South Kensington, in January 1862 ; numbered 675.

A circular drawing in water colours, representing a "View of Paul's Wharf, Thames," by J. A. Sleaf, was placed in the Gallery at South Kensington, in January 1862 ; numbered 676.

A landscape, ascribed to Berghem, has not been placed in the Gallery.

The above works, bequeathed by Richard Frankum, Esq., are described in the last Report, page 107.

"A study of a Head," being a study for the portrait of the late Judge Moysey when a young man, by Gainsborough, a donation, described in the last Report, page 108, was placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in January 1862 ; numbered 678.

VI.—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year 1862, seven pictures have been protected with glass. Appendix (No. 4).

Pictures repaired and varnished.

No. 522. "Phryne going to the Bath," by Turner ; the canvas was lined in March 1862.

No. 363. "The Duett," by Etty ; the picture having become much disfigured by cracks, showing the white ground underneath, was repaired in October 1862.

No. 307. "The Age of Innocence," by Reynolds. While the picture was in the International Exhibition, the surface indicated a tendency to chip, and required some minute repairs. The picture was removed from the Exhibition in July last, and, having been repaired to the extent required, was replaced in the following month.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

Details relating to this subject, relating to *Copying in the National Gallery*, and relating to the *Sale of Catalogues*, will be found in the Appendix (Nos. 7, 5, 6).

Details relating to the Establishment.

The pay of Michael Callaghan, senior assistant porter, has been raised from 62 *l.* 8 *s.* to 78 *l.* per annum ; that of Benjamin Debbage, assistant porter and stoker, has been raised from 62 *l.* 8 *s.* to 72 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum ; and that of the two assistants at South Kensington, Archibald Archer and George Augustus Chisholme, from 54 *l.* 12 *s.* to 65 *l.* per annum, each. (Treasury Letter, 16th May 1862.)

The General Account relating to the establishment is, by direction of the Treasury, periodically submitted to the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31 December 1862.

I. *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, 1723-1792.—Portrait of Captain Orme, full length, life size, leaning on his horse. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 7 ft. 9 in. high, 4 ft. 9½ in. wide. Purchased at the sale of Mr. R. Williams's pictures at Messrs. Christie's & Co., in May 1862, for the sum of 210 l.; the portrait was the property of the Earl of Orkney. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in June following; numbered 681.

II. *Thomas Gainsborough*, 1727-1788.—Portrait of Mrs. Siddons, seated; half length, life size. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 4 ft. 1½ in. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide. Purchased in July 1862, from Major Mair, for the sum of 1,000 l. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington, in August following; numbered 683.

III. *Thomas Gainsborough*.—Portrait of Ralph Schomberg, Esq., M.D.; full length, life size, standing in a landscape. Painted in oil on canvas; measure, 7 ft. 7 in. high, 5 ft. ½ in. wide. Purchased in July 1862, from J. T. Schomberg, Esq., for the sum of 1,000 l. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in August following; numbered 684.

This picture had been presented to the National Gallery in 1835; but having, as it subsequently appeared, been so given without sufficient authority, it was again claimed by the proprietors, and was restored to them in 1836.

IV. *Minderhout Hobbema*, b. about 1611, d. after 1670.—A landscape, with a road from the front leading to a cottage in the middle distance; a group of trees in the centre. On the left of the spectator a sheet of water, and a man angling; two other figures are in the road.* Signed near the centre of the foreground, "Mt. Hobbema ft." Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 11½ in. high, 2 ft. 9½ in. wide. Purchased in August 1862, from Mr. G. H. Phillips, for the sum of 1,575 l. Placed in the Gallery in October following; numbered 685.

V. *James Ward*, R.A., 1769-1859.—Cattle, life size, in a landscape. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 10 ft. 8 in. high, 15 ft. 10 in. wide. Purchased in September 1862, from G. R. Ward, Esq., for the sum of 1,500 l. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in November 1862, after its removal from the International Exhibition; numbered 688.

VI. *Hans Memling*, painted 1470, d. 1495.—A small altarpiece, representing, in the centre, the Madonna and Child enthroned; on the left of the spectator, a kneeling angel with a mandolin; on the right, the kneeling donor, introduced by St. George. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 9¼ in. high, 1 ft. 2¾ in. wide. Purchased in August 1862, at the sale of the Weyer Gallery, at Cologne, for the sum of 759 l. Placed in the Gallery in November following; numbered 686.

VII. *Wilhelm von Köln*, painted 1378.—St. Veronica holding the *sudarium* with the head of Christ. Painted in the peculiar *tempera* of the early Cologne school, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 9½ in. high, 1 ft. 1¼ in. wide. Purchased in August 1862, at the sale of the Weyer Gallery, at Cologne, for the sum of 165 l. Placed in the Gallery in November following; numbered 687.

VIII. *Andrea del Sarto*, 1488-1530.—Portrait of himself, the hands unfinished. Painted in oil, on fine linen; measure, 2 ft. 4 in. high, 1 ft. 10 in. wide. Signed with his monogram in the background, on the left of the spectator. Purchased in September 1862, for the sum of 270 l. 2s., from among the pictures directed by the will of Niccolò Puccini to be sold for the benefit of an educational institution at Pistoja. Not yet placed in the Gallery.

IX. *Piero di Cosimo*, 1441-1521.—A mythological subject, representing, apparently, the death of Procris. Painted in *tempera*, on wood; measure, 2 ft. 1 in. high, 5 ft. 10 in. wide. Purchased in Florence, in September 1862, from Sig. Francesco Lombardi, for the sum of 171 l. 6s. 3d.; not yet arrived in England.

X. *Giovanni Bellini*, 1426-1516.—St. Jerome in his Study. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 5¼ in. high, 3 ft. 1¼ in. wide. Purchased in Venice, in October 1862, from the proprietors of the Manfrini Gallery, with the two following pictures, for the sum of 1,047 l. 16s. 2d.; not yet arrived.

XI. *Andrea*

* See Smith's Catalogue, vol. vi., p. 133, and Supplement, p. 729.

XI. *Andrea Previtali*, painted 1506, d. 1528.—The Madonna and Child, and the portrait of a Friar; a figure of St. Catherine in the distance. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 1 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 3½ in. wide. Purchased with the last-named picture; not yet arrived.

XII. *Gerhard van der Meire*, painted 1440–1452.—A small portrait, to the waist, of Marco Barbarigo, afterwards Doge of Venice. He holds in his right hand a letter addressed to him in London. The apparent age of the individual, compared with the date of his birth, 1414, and other circumstances to be gathered from the inscription, fix the date of the picture about 1450. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 9½ in. high, 6½ in. wide. Purchased with the two last-named pictures; not yet arrived.

XIII. *Giovanni Battista Moroni*, b. about 1520, d. 1578.—Portrait of a tailor cutting out cloth,* called the “Tagliapanni”; nearly half length, life size. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide. Purchased in October 1862, from Sig. Federico Frizzoni de Salis, of Bergamo, for the sum of 320*l.*; not yet arrived.

XIV. *Carlo Crivelli*, painted 1468–1493.—An altarpiece, in three compartments, representing, in the centre, the Madonna and Child; on the right of the spectator, St. Sebastian, dressed as a warrior; on the left, St. Jerome, as a Cardinal. The *predella* contains, in the centre, the Nativity; on the right, the martyrdom of St. Sebastian; on the left, St. Jerome doing penance. On the pedestal of the column of the frame, on the right, is a small figure of St. George; on the corresponding pedestal on the left, St. Catherine. Painted in *tempera*, on wood; measure, including the *predella*, about 6 ft. 9 in. high, about 5 ft. 10 in. wide.

Formerly in the church of the Franciscans at Matelica. Purchased in December 1862, from the Conte Luigi de Sanctis, of that town, for the sum of 2,182*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; not yet arrived.

XV. *Lorenzo Lotto*, painted 1513–1554.—The portraits, in one picture, of Agostino and Niccolo della Torre, to the waist, life size. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide. Purchased in December 1862, from Sig. Giovanni Morelli, of Bergamo, for the sum of 320*l.*; not yet arrived.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

DETAILS respecting the LOAN of PICTURES to other MUSEUMS.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers,
9 June 1862.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of the 13th January last, and previous correspondence on the subject, that my Lords have recently received an application from the Board of Manufactures in Scotland referring to the list of pictures given in the correspondence appended to Class IV. of the Estimates, 1862–3, p. 41, which, in the opinion of the Trustees, might be withdrawn from the National Gallery.

The Board request permission to make a selection from those pictures for the National Gallery of Scotland, as in the case of the “Pictures forming part of the Beaucousin Collection” in June 1860.

My Lords see no objection to such of those pictures as may not have been placed at the disposal of the Science and Art Department, or any other pictures which the Trustees consider may be withdrawn from the National Gallery, being transferred as loans to the National Galleries in Edinburgh and Dublin, the Trustees of each of those Galleries making a selection alternately; and my Lords request to be furnished with a list of the pictures, if any, which the Trustees of the National Gallery have available for the purpose.

I am, &c.

The Director of the National Gallery.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

In accordance with the above instructions, 42 pictures were placed at the disposal of delegates from the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, and the National Galleries of Edinburgh and Dublin. Thirty-nine pictures were selected and distributed as follows:—

Nine pictures were selected by G. F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., for the National Gallery in Dublin.

* See Boschini, *La Carta del Navegar Pitoresco*, in Venetia, 1660, p. 327. The portrait was, in that writer's time, in the gallery of the Casa Grimani, at S. Maria Formosa, in Venice.

Number in the National Gallery.	SUBJECT.	PAINTER.
87	Persens and Andromeda - - -	Guido.
88	Phineus and his Followers - - -	Nicholas Poussin.
89	Portraits - - -	Susterman.
588	St. Mark and St. Augustine - - -	Alesso Baldovinetti.
263	The Coronation of the Virgin - - -	The later Meister von Liesborn.
164	The Holy Family - - -	Jordaens.
141	The Palace of Dido - - -	Steenwyck.
201	A Seaport - - -	C. J. Vernet.
60	The Building of the Tower of Babel -	Leandro Bassano.

Seven pictures were selected by W. B. Johnstone, Esq., R.S.A., for the National Gallery in Edinburgh.

Number in the National Gallery.	SUBJECT.	PAINTER.
90	The Toilet of Venus - - -	Guido.
584	An Altarpiece - - -	Andrea dal Castagno.
252	The Conversion of St. Hubert - - -	The Meister von Werden.
256	The Annunciation - - -	The Meister von Liesborn.
587	St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.	Alesso Baldovinetti.
145	Portrait - - -	Vanderhelst.
258	The Adoration of the Magi - - -	The Meister von Liesborn.

Twenty-three pictures were selected by Richard Redgrave, Esq., R. A., for the use of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington.

Number in the National Gallery.	SUBJECT.	PAINTER.
135	Landscape, with Ruins - - -	Canaletto.
134	Landscape - - -	Decker.
203	Conventual Charity - - -	Van Harp.
253	The Mass of St. Hubert - - -	The Meister von Werden.
208	Landscape, with Figures - - -	Breenberg.
137	Landscape - - -	Van Goyen.
257	The Purification of the Virgin - - -	The Meister von Liesborn.
250	Four Saints - - -	The Meister von Werden.
251	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
254	Three Saints - - -	The Meister von Liesborn.
255	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Head of Christ on the Cross - - -	Ditto.
262	The Crucifixion - - -	School of the Meister von Liesborn.
265	The Virgin and Child - - -	Ludger zum Ring.
646	St. Catherine - - -	Ridolfo Ghirlandajo.
647	St. Ursula - - -	Ditto.
86	The Entombment - - -	Lodovico Carracci.
146	View on the Maas - - -	Stork.
219	The Dead Christ - - -	Razzi.
	The Virgin and Child - - -	Francesco Melzi.
	St. George - - -	Ascribed to Paris Alfani.
	Portion of an Altarpiece - - -	School of Memling.
	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

The last four pictures, forming part of the Beaucousin Collection, had not been placed in the Gallery.

Of the three remaining pictures, two, Nos. 44 and 96, being under the charge of the Trustees of the British Museum, cannot, consistently with the present regulations, be lent. The third, No. 92, painted on slate, and in an unsound condition, cannot with safety be moved.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF

Number in the National Gallery.	SUBJECT.	PAINTER.
44	Charity - - - - -	Ascribed to Giulio Romano.
96	"Ecce Homo" - - - - -	Copy ascribed to Lodovico Carracci, from the Picture by Correggio, in the National Gallery.
92	Cupid and Psyche - - - - -	Alessandro Veronese.

National Gallery, 4 August 1862.

Resolved,—That all pictures lent by the Trustees of the National Gallery to other museums, are to be considered strictly as loans, the Trustees reserving the power of reclaiming the whole, or any part of the same, when ample room shall have been provided in the metropolis for the national collection.

That the secretaries of the museums to which such pictures have been forwarded be required, in acknowledging the receipt of the same, to transmit accurate lists of them to the Keeper of the National Gallery.

That, with the exception of dusting and wiping, no operations coming under the description of varnishing, cleaning, or restoring, be undertaken without the sanction of the Trustees, to be communicated by the Keeper.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST OF PICTURES LENT to the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, 1862.

Number in the National Gallery.	SUBJECT.	PAINTER.	Number in the National Gallery.	SUBJECT.	PAINTER.
113	Marriage "à la Mode" -	Hogarth.	241	The Parish Beadle -	Wilkie.
114	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.	323	The Raffle - - - -	Bird.
115	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.	317	A Greek Vintage - -	Stothard.
116	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.	321	Intemperance - - -	Ditto.
117	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.	402	Sancho and the Duchess -	Leslie.
118	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.	353	Yorick and the Grisette -	Newton.
108	Mæcena's Villa - - -	Wilson.	375	First Conference between the Spaniards and Peruvians.	Briggs.
110	Niobe - - - - -	Ditto.			
162	The Infant Samuel - -	Reynolds.			
*307	The Age of Innocence -	Ditto.	388	"Le Chapeau de Brigand."	Uwins.
182	Heads of Angels - - -	Ditto.			
79	The Three Graces - - -	Ditto.	437	The Fisherman's Home -	Danby.
122	The Village Festival -	Wilkie.			

The above 22 pictures were delivered on the 8th March, and returned on the 6th and 7th November 1862.

* Repaired during the Exhibition, see p. 120.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS, during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

DATE.	PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Catalogue.
January -	Sleap - - -	Paul's Wharf (Drawing) - - - -	676
February -	Wilkie - - -	The First Ear-ring - - - - -	323
March -	Vandyck - - -	The Miraculous Draught of Fishes - - -	680
August -	Gainsborough -	Portrait of Mrs. Siddons - - - -	683
September -	Webster - - -	The Dame's School - - - - -	427
November -	Memling - - -	Madonna and Child Enthroned - - -	686
" -	Wilhelm von Köln	St. Veronica - - - - -	687

Total Number in the Year - - - - 7.

At

At the close of the year 1862, the total number of exhibited works of Foreign Schools protected with glass was 92, including three Cartoons and one Tracing; of the British School, 32 pictures and 202 frames of drawings and sketches.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

Number of Attendances during the Year ending 31st December 1862 :

Trafalgar Square - - - - - 5,283 (in 92 days).
South Kensington - - - - - 6,802 (in 154 days).

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period :

Entered in the books - - - - - 390

Daily average Attendance :

Trafalgar Square - - - - - 41
South Kensington - - - - - 24

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period :

New Students entered in the books during the year - 126

Daily average Attendance :

Trafalgar Square - - - - - 16
South Kensington - - - - - 19

Return of Pictures copied in Oil during the Year.

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
124	83	30

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
113	81	20

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period.

Foreign or Old Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Vandyck - - -	Gevartius - - -	52	12
Guido - - -	"Ecce Homo" - - -	271	11
Murillo - - -	St. John and the Lamb - - -	176	8
Rembrandt - - -	His own Portrait - - -	672	6
Ditto - - -	Female Portrait - - -	237	6
Greuze - - -	A Girl's Head - - -	296	6
Guido - - -	Youthful Christ and St. John - - -	191	5
Paris Bordone - - -	Portrait of a Lady - - -	674	5
Correggio - - -	Holy Family - - -	23	5
Titian - - -	Madonna and Child - - -	635	4
Dyckmans - - -	Blind Beggar - - -	600	4
Raphael - - -	St. Catherine - - -	168	3
Correggio - - -	"Ecce Homo" - - -	15	3
Giovanni Bellini - - -	Madonna and Child - - -	280	3
Titian - - -	Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen - - -	270	3
Paul Veronese - - -	The Family of Darius, &c. - - -	294	3
Guercino - - -	Dead Christ - - -	22	3

Modern Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Turner - - -	" Old Téméraire" - - -	524	7
Callcott - - -	Returning from Market - - -	340	5
Collins - - -	Happy as a King - - -	351	5
Turner - - -	Childe Harold's Pilgrimage: Italy - - -	516	4
Ditto - - -	Crossing the Brook - - -	497	4
Etty - - -	The Lute-player - - -	359	4
Ditto - - -	The Bather - - -	614	3
Reynolds - - -	Infant Samuel - - -	162	3
Collins - - -	Prawn Catchers - - -	352	3
Callcott - - -	The Wooden Bridge - - -	343	3
Wilkie - - -	The Blind Fiddler - - -	99	3
Leslie - - -	Uncle Toby and the Widow - - -	403	3
Turner - - -	The Shipwreck - - -	476	3

APPENDIX, No. 6.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending
31st December 1862.

Foreign Schools.

			£.	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1 s.	- - -	2,988	149	8	-
" at 4 d.	- - -	3,138	52	6	-
" at 3 d.	- - -	246	3	1	6
" at 1 d.	- - -	1,568	6	10	8

British School.

Catalogues at 6 d.	- - -	1,122	28	1	-
TOTAL	- - -	9,062	£.239	7	2

APPENDIX, No. 7.

NUMBER OF VISITORS to the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.	South Kensington.
January - - -	62,560	48,240
February - - -	53,931	55,123
March - - -	51,896	64,631
April - - -	69,393	90,474
May - - -	72,136	65,414
June - - -	111,359	129,352
July - - -	154,106	163,662
August - - -	151,449	162,142
September - - -	104,540	167,945
October - - -	- Closed -	171,225
November - - -	34,396	73,832
December - - -	39,126	48,329
TOTAL - - -	904,892	1,241,369

TOTAL for the Year - - - - - 2,146,261

APPENDIX, No. 8.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Dr.

Cr.

	London :	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
May 1862 -	Reynolds - - -	210	-	-	January (and	Balance of Grant for	7,114	6	-
July " -	Gainsborough - - -	1,000	-	-	April) 1862	1861-62 - - -			
" " -	Gainsborough - - -	1,000	-	-					
Aug. " -	Hobbema - - -	1,575	-	-					
	Cologne :								
" " -	Memling - - -	759	-	-	June " -	Portion of Grant for	6,000	-	-
" " -	Wilhelm von Köln - -	165	-	-		1862-63, for the pur-			
						chase of Pictures ac-			
						cording to Estimate -			
Sept. " -	London :								
	Ward - - -	1,500	-	-					
	Florence :								
" " -	Andrea del Sarto - -	270	2	-					
" " -	Piero di Cosimo - -	171	6	3					
	Venice :								
Oct. " -	Giovanni Bellini - -	1,047	16	2					
" " -	Andrea Previtali - -								
" " -	Gerhard van der Meire -								
	Bergamo :								
" " -	Moreni - - -	320	-	-					
	Matelica :								
Dec. " -	Carlo Crivelli - -	2,182	11	5					
	Beagamo :								
" " -	Lorenzo Lotto - -	320	-	-					
	Balance - - -	2,593	10	2					
		£.	13,114	6			£.	13,114	6

January 1, 1863. By Balance - - - £. 2,593 10 2

1864.

REPORT of the Director of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners
of her Majesty's Treasury, 16 January 1864.

REPORT - - - - - p. 128

APPENDIX.

1. Details respecting Pictures presented by Her Majesty the Queen in fulfilment of the wishes of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort - - - - -	p. 131
2. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the year ending 31st December 1863 - - - - -	p. 131
3. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the year ending 31st December 1863 - - - - -	p. 132
4. Details relating to Copying in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 133
5. Return respecting Catalogues sold - - - - -	p. 134
6. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 134
7. Statement of Account relating to the purchase of Pictures during the year ending 31st December 1863 - - - - -	p. 135

REPORT.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 16 January 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on the National Gallery for the year ending 31st December 1863.

The present list of Trustees, in the order of their nomination, is as follows :—

The Lord Monteagle of Brandon.	William Russell, Esq.
The Lord Overstone.	Thomas Baring, Esq.
The Lord Ashburton.	The Marquis of Northampton.

The subjects of the following Report are classed in the following order :—

- I. Pictures purchased during the year ending 1863.
- II. Former purchases.
- III. Donation from Her Majesty the Queen.
- IV. Bequests and Donations.
- V. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased during the year ending 31st December 1863.

In February 1863, a landscape, representing a view near Norwich, by John Crome, was purchased from Wm. Yetts, Esq.

In March 1863, an altar-piece, by Bernardino Lanini, was purchased from Mr. G. H. Phillips.

In June 1863, at the sale in London, of the late Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley's collection, the four following pictures were purchased :—

“Christ's Agony in the Garden,” by Giovanni Bellini.

An altar-piece, by Bartolommeo Suardi, called “Bramantino.”

A Madonna and Child, by Gio. Antonio Beltraffio.

An altar-piece, by Francesco di Pesello, called “Pesellino.”

A journey on the continent, undertaken with the concurrence of the Trustees, and the sanction of the Treasury, in the autumn of 1863, led to negotiations for various eligible pictures.

In September 1863, at Milan, a portrait of Gio. Christoforo Longoni, by Andrea Solario, was purchased from Sig. Baslini.

Other negotiations are still pending.

Details

Details respecting the above-mentioned pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 2); the statement of account relating to their purchase, in the Appendix No. 7).

II.—FORMER PURCHASES.

Of the following pictures, purchased previously to the date of the last Report, the greater number had not at that time arrived in England :—

1. *Andrea del Sarto*.—Portrait of himself; described in the last Report, p. 121. Placed in the Gallery in April 1863; numbered 690.

2. *Piero di Cosimo*.—The Death of Procris; described in the last Report, p. 121. Placed in the Gallery in April 1863; numbered 698.

3. *Giovanni Bellini*.—St. Jerome in his Study; described in the last Report, p. 121. Placed in the Gallery in April 1863; numbered 694.

4. *Andrea Previtali*.—A Monk adoring the Madonna and Child; described in the last Report, p. 122. Placed in the Gallery in April 1863; numbered 695.

5. *Gerhard Vander Meire*.—Portrait of Marco Barbarigo; described in the last Report, p. 122. Placed in the Gallery in May 1863; numbered 696.

6. *Giovanni Battista Moroni*.—Portrait called the “Tagliapanni;” described in the last Report, p. 122. Placed in the Gallery in April 1863; numbered 697.

7. *Carlo Crivelli*.—An altar-piece in three compartments; described in the last Report, p. 122. Placed in the Gallery in April 1863; numbered 693.

8. *Lorenzo Lotto*.—Portraits, in one picture, of Agostino and Niccolo della Torre; described in the last Report, p. 122. Placed in the Gallery in May 1863; numbered 699.

III.—DONATION FROM HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

A collection of pictures, consisting chiefly of early Flemish, German, and Italian specimens, formed or inherited by His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Oettingen Wallerstein, became the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. It was His Royal Highness's wish, from the first, to present the best of those pictures to the nation. The gift was probably delayed in the expectation of a decision respecting the site of a proposed new National Gallery. The collection was meanwhile arranged in some Rooms in Kensington Palace.

His Royal Highness's liberal purpose remained unaccomplished, but not forgotten, at his death. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to carry into effect His Royal Highness's wishes, and a selection, consisting of 22 of the pictures, has been made by Her Majesty's commands. Those pictures, placed, as well as space permits, in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square, are distinguished by the following inscription: “Presented by Her Majesty the Queen in fulfilment of the wishes of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.”

A list and description of the pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 1).

IV.—BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.

Bequests.

Portrait of William Thomas Lewis, the comedian, as the Marquis in “The Midnight Hour,” by Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A. (1770–1850). Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 7 ft. 9 in. high, 4 ft. 9 in. wide. Bequeathed by Thomas Denison Lewis, Esq. Delivered in January 1863; placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in April following; numbered 677.

The intimation of this reversionary bequest, contingent upon the decease of Miss Rosa Frances Lewis, had been accompanied by a notification to the Trustees that the testator had bequeathed to the Trustees for the time being of the National Gallery a sum of 10,000*l.* New Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, “to the intent that the dividends, interest, and annual proceeds to arise therefrom (but not the capital thereof), may be laid out for the use or objects of the said Gallery, or otherwise in the improvement of the Fine Arts, in such manner as the Trustees

of such Gallery, or any Committee or Committees of the Governors or Directors thereof for the time being, shall think fit."

After communication with the Treasury as to the proper steps to be taken by the Trustees for realising this bequest, the sum of 9,072*l.* 18*s.* New Three per Cent. Annuities, being the balance, after payment of duty and expenses, was duly transferred to four of the Trustees by name, and is now held by them on the trusts specified in the terms of the Bequest.

A subject from Spenser's *Fairy Queen*; "Sir Guyon preparing to overcome the Enchantments of Acrasia;" by Thomas Uwins, R.A. (1782-1857). Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 6 in. wide. Bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum by Apsley Pellatt, Esq. Delivered in November 1863; placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in the same month; numbered 730.

Donation.

An experiment with the air-pump; by Joseph Wright, of Derby (1734-1797). Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 6 ft. high, 8 ft. wide; figures life-size. Presented by Edward Tyrrell, Esq. Delivered in June 1863; placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in August following; numbered 725.

V.—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year 1863, 14 pictures have been protected with glass. Appendix (No. 3).

Pictures repaired and varnished.

No. 338. "The Meeting of Abraham's Servant with Rebekah," by Hilton. Portions of the surface having become much cracked, the picture was lined and repaired in February 1863; it was replaced in the Gallery at South Kensington in April following.

No. 182. "Heads of Angels," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The surface having indicated a tendency to chip, the picture was lined and repaired in June 1863, and was replaced in the Gallery at South Kensington in the same month.

No. 332. "The Peep o'Day Boy's Cabin," by Sir David Wilkie. The dark portions having been much disfigured with cracks, the picture was repaired in July 1863; it was replaced in the Gallery at South Kensington in August following.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

Details relating to this subject, relating to *Copying in the National Gallery*, and relating to the *Sale of Catalogues*, will be found in the Appendix (Nos. 4, 5, and 6).

Details relating to the Establishment.

A separate approach to the rooms, containing a portion of the National Gallery at South Kensington, having been rarely used by the public and students, and having, consequently, been closed as an ordinary entrance, the expense of the two constables, chiefly employed at such entrance, is now unnecessary. Accordingly, the cost of police connected with the National Gallery at South Kensington has been reduced from 406*l.* 4*s.*, in 1863-4, to 251*l.* 16*s.* in the present Estimate.

The general account relating to the establishment is, by direction of the Treasury, periodically submitted to the Commissioners of Audit.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES presented by HER MAJESTY the QUEEN, in fulfilment of the wishes of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

Number in the Gallery.	SUBJECT.	PAINTER.	Technical Conditions.	Height.	Width.
				ft. in.	ft. in.
701	The Coronation of the Virgin, &c. ; a triptych (in a case).	Justus of Padua, 1367 ; signed and dated 1367	In tempera, on poplar	1 5½	0 8½
702	Virgin and Child, with a Glory of Cherubim	Ascribed to Andrea di Luigi, called L'Ingegno ; living 1484.	- ditto - - -	1 5½	0 4½
703	Virgin and Child, in a Landscape (in a case)	Pinturicchio ; born 1454, died 1513 - -	- ditto - - -	1 10	1 3½
704	Cosmo I., Duke of Tuscany (under glass) -	Angelo Bronzino ; born 1502, died 1572 -	Oil, on beech - -	0 8¼	0 6½
705	Saints Matthew, Catherine of Alexandria, and John the Evangelist.	Meister Stephan of Cologne ; died in 1451 -	Tempera, on linen, fastened on oak.	2 2¼	1 10¾
706	The Presentation in the Temple - -	Master of the Lyversberg Passion ; painted 1463-90.	Oil, on linen, fastened on oak.	2 8½	3 6
707	St. Peter and St. Dorothy - - -	Master of the Cologne Crucifixion ; painted after 1501.	Oil, on oak - - -	4 1½	2 3½
708	Madonna and Child - - -	Ascribed to Margaret Van Eyck ; died about 1430	- ditto - - -	0 7¾	0 6½
709	Madonna and Child - - -	Memling ; died in 1495 - - -	- ditto - - -	1 4	0 11¼
710	Portrait of a Monk (in a case) - -	Hugo Vander Goes ; painted 1467-79 - -	- ditto - - -	1 1½	0 10½
711	"Mater Dolorosa" -	A pair - - Rogier Vander Weyden, the younger ; born 1450, died 1529.	- ditto - - -	1 2½	0 11
712	"Ecce Homo" -		- ditto - - -	1 2½	0 11
713	Madonna and Child, in a Garden - -	Ascribed to Jan Mostert ; born 1474, died 1555-6.	- ditto - - -	2 0	1 7
714	Mother and Child, in a Landscape - -	Ascribed to Cornelis Englebertoz ; born 1468, died 1533.	- ditto - - -	1 1½	0 10½
715	The Crucifixion ; St. John, the three Maries, and Salome (arched top).	J. De Patinir ; painted 1515-48 - -	- ditto - - -	2 11½	1 10½
716	St. Christopher carrying the Infant Christ		- ditto - - -	0 10	1 9½
717	St. John on the Island of Patmos - -	Henrik de Bles, called Civetta ; born about 1480, died 1550.	- ditto - - -	1 2½	0 9½
718	Christ on the Cross, St. John and the Virgin, &c. (angles cut off at top).		- ditto - - -	3 1	2 2½
719	The Magdalen - - -	Jan Schoorel ; born 1495, died 1562 - -	- ditto - - -	1 8½	1 1¾
720	Holy Family at a Fountain (angles cut off at top).		- ditto - - -	2 8¼	2 0¾
721	Portrait of a Lady ; head - - -	Ascribed to Sigmund Holbein ; living 1540 -	- ditto - - -	0 10¼	0 7¼
722	Portrait of a Lady, in a white head dress ; bust.		In oil, on deal - -	1 8¾	1 3½

APPENDIX, No. 2.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31 December 1863.

I. *John Crome*, 1769-1821.—View of Mousehold Heath, near Norwich. Painted in oil, on canvas ; measure, 3 ft. 7 in. high, 5 ft. 11 in. wide. Purchased in February 1863 from Wm. Yetts, Esq., for the sum of 420 *l*. Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in April following ; numbered 689.

II. *Bernardino Lanini*, b. about 1508, d. 1578.—An altar-piece representing the Holy Family, with the Magdalen, Pope Gregory the Great, and St. Paul ; whole figures, life size. Painted in oil, on wood ; semicircular at top ; measure, 6 ft. 7 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide. Signed, near the lower edge, "Bernardinus effigiabat 1547." Purchased in March 1863, from Mr. G. H. Phillips, for the sum of 1,200 *l*. Placed in the Gallery in October 1863 ; numbered 700.

III. *Giovanni Bellini*, b. about 1426, d. 1516.—“Christ’s Agony in the Garden.” Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 7 ft. 10 in. high, 6 ft. 11 in. wide. Purchased at the sale of the late Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley’s pictures at Messrs. Christie & Co.’s, in June 1863, for the sum of 630 *l*. Placed in the Gallery in October following; numbered 726.

Portions of this composition occur in a design for the same subject, preserved in a book of drawings by Jacopo Bellini (the father of Giovanni), in the British Museum.

IV. *Bartolommeo Suardi*, called *Bramantino*, painted 1495–1529.—“The Adoration of the Kings.” Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 7 ft. 10 in. high, 6 ft. 11 in. wide. Purchased at the above-mentioned sale, in June 1863, for the sum of 127 *l*. 1*s*. Not yet placed in the Gallery.

V. *Giovanni Antonio Beltraffio*, 1467–1516.—“The Madonna and Child.” Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 3 ft. high, 2 ft. 2 in. wide. Purchased at the above-mentioned sale, in June 1863, for the sum of 462 *l*. Placed in the Gallery in October following; numbered 728.

VI. *Francesco di Pesello*, called *Pesellino*, 1422–1457.—The subject called the “Italian Trinity,” described by Vasari, and formerly in the church of the Santissima Trinità at Pistoja. Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide. Purchased at the above-mentioned sale, in June 1863, for the sum of 2,100 *l*. Placed in the Gallery in October following; numbered 727.

VII. *Andrea Solario*, painted 1505–1530.—Portrait of Giovanni Christoforo Longoni. Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 2 ft. 7 in. high, 1 ft. 11 in. wide. Signed, near the edge of the picture, left of the spectator, “Andreas de Solario, F. 1505.” Purchased in Milan, in September 1863, from Sig. Giuseppe Baslini, for the sum of 636 *l*. 3*s*. 9*d*. Not yet arrived in England.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Date.	PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Catalogue.
February -	Andrea del Sarto -	His own Portrait - - - - -	690
April -	Gio. Bellini -	St. Jerome - - - - -	694
” -	Previtali -	Madonna and Child - - - - -	695
” -	Hilton -	Rebekah at the Well - - - - -	338
” -	Etty -	Il Duetto - - - - -	663
May -	Vander Meire -	Marco Barbarigo - - - - -	796
June -	Justus of Padua -	Coronation of the Virgin - - - - -	701
” -	Pinturicchio -	Madonna and Child - - - - -	703
” -	Bronzino -	Duke Cosmo I. - - - - -	704
” -	Hugo Vander Goes -	Portrait of a Monk - - - - -	710
September -	Gio. Bellini -	Christ’s Agony in the Garden - - - - -	726
” -	Beltraffio -	Madonna and Child - - - - -	727
November -	Sir J. Reynolds -	Heads of Angels - - - - -	182
” -	Sir E. Landseer -	Low Life—High Life - - - - -	410

Total Number in the Year - - - - 14.

At the close of the year 1863, the total number of exhibited works, of Foreign Schools, protected with glass, was 102, including three Cartoons and one Tracing; of the British School, 36 pictures, and 202 frames of drawings and sketches.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

Number of attendances during the Year ending 31st December 1863 :

Trafalgar Square - - - - - 3,773 (in 92 days).
 South Kensington - - - - - 7,725 (in 152 days).

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period :

Entered in the books - - - - - 662

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square - - - - - 23
 South Kensington - - - - - 28

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period :

New Students entered in the books during the year - - 131

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar Square - - - - - 18
 South Kensington - - - - - 22

Return of Pictures copied in Oil during the Year.

Foreign Schools.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
102	39	26

British School.

Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
92	53	23

Pictures most frequently copied during the same period.

Foreign or Old Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Andrea del Sarto - -	His own Portrait - - - -	690	13
Vandyck - - -	Gevartius - - - -	52	12
Rembrandt - - -	His own Portrait - - - -	672	7
Paris Bordone - -	Portrait of a Lady - - - -	674	6
Guido - - -	"Ecce Homo" - - - -	271	6
Murillo - - -	St. John and the Lamb - - - -	176	5
Hobbema - - -	Landscape - - - -	685	5
Correggio - - -	Holy Family - - - -	23	4
Raphael - - -	St. Catherine - - - -	168	3

Modern Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Collins - - -	Happy as a King - - - -	351	7
Collins - - -	Prawn Catchers - - - -	352	5
Dyckmans - - -	Blind Beggar - - - -	600	4
Gainsborough - - -	Mrs. Siddons - - - -	683	4
Reynolds - - -	Infant Samuel - - - -	162	3
Reynolds - - -	Age of Innocence - - - -	307	3
Etty - - - -	Lute-player - - - -	359	3
Etty - - - -	The Bather - - - -	614	3
Leslie - - - -	Sancho Panza and the Duchess - -	402	3

APPENDIX, No. 5.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Foreign School.

Catalogues at 1 s.	- - - -	1,130	- -	£. s. d.	56 10 -
„ at 3 d.	- - - -	1,399	- -	17 9 9	

British School.

Catalogues at 6 d.	- - - -	745	- -	18 12 6	
TOTAL	- -	3,274	- -	£. 92 12 3	

APPENDIX, No. 6.

NUMBER of VISITORS to the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.*	South Kensington.†
January - - - -	45,168	42,546
February - - - -	43,554	41,697
March - - - -	55,677	42,901
April - - - -	54,180	206,548 ‡
May - - - -	61,585	90,899
June - - - -	62,224	44,409
July - - - -	70,738	37,998
August - - - -	76,579	41,722
September - - - -	61,967	48,632
October - - - -	Closed	46,622
November - - - -	52,617	46,538
December - - - -	53,389	48,403
TOTAL - -	637,678	738,915
TOTAL for the Year - - - -	- - - -	1,376,593

* Open four days in the week.

† Open six days in the week, and three evenings.

‡ The Royal wedding presents were exhibited this and the following month at South Kensington.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

	London :	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Feb, 1863 -	John Crome - -	420 - -	Jan. 1863 -	Balance of Grant for 1862-3.	2,593 10 2
March „ -	Bernardino Lanini -	1,200 - -			
	Balance surrendered at close of financial year - -	973 10 2			
	£.	2,593 10 2		£.	2,593 10 2
June „ -	London :		June „ -	Portion of Grant for 1863-4, for the purchase of Pictures according to Estimate -	10,000 - -
	Giovanni Bellini -	630 - -			
	Bramantino - -	127 1 -			
	Beltraffio - -	462 - -			
	Pesellino - -	2,100 - -			
Sept. „ -	Milan :				
	Solario - -	636 3 9			
Dec. 31 „ -	Balance - -	6,044 15 3			
	£.	10,000 - -		£.	10,000 - -

January 1, 1863. By Balance - - - £. 6,044 15 3

1865.

REPORT of the DIRECTOR of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 17 January 1865.

REPORT - - - - - p. 136

APPENDIX.

1. Details respecting Pictures purchased for the National Gallery during the Year ending 31st December 1864 - - - - -	p. 140
2. List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the Year ending 31st December 1864 - - - - -	p. 141
3. List of Pictures of which the Varnish has been refreshed by the Pettenkofer Process - - - - -	p. 141
4. Number of Visitors to the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 142
5. Details relating to Copying in the National Gallery - - - - -	p. 142
6. Return respecting Catalogues sold - - - - -	p. 143
7. Statement of Account relating to the Purchase of Pictures during the Year ending 31st December 1864 - - - - -	p. 144

REPORT.

My Lords,

National Gallery, 17 January 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on the National Gallery for the year ending 31st December 1864.

The present Trustees, in the order of their nomination, are :—

The Lord Monteagle of Brandon.

Thomas Baring, Esq.

The Lord Overstone.

The Marquis of Northampton.

William Russell, Esq.

The subjects of the present Report are classed in the following order :—

I. Pictures purchased during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

II. Former Purchases.

III. Bequests and Donations.

IV Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

In January 1864, a picture of "S. Rocco with the Angel," by Paolo Morando, called Cavazzola, was purchased from Dr. Cesare Bernasconi, of Verona.

A portrait of a Venetian Senator, by Francesco Bonsignori, was included in the same purchase.

In February 1864, "A Canal Scene in Holland," with figures, by A. Vander Neer, was purchased, in London, from the Earl of Shaftesbury.

In March 1864, the picture of "The Death of Major Peirson," by John Singleton Copley, R. A., was purchased at the sale, in London, of the late Lord Lyndhurst's pictures.

During a journey on the Continent, in the autumn of 1864, undertaken with the concurrence of the Trustees and the sanction of the Treasury, the following pictures were purchased :

In September 1864, an altar-piece, by Girolamo da' Libri, was purchased from the Conti Monga, at Verona.

Two pictures, containing portraits of the Giusti family, by Niccolo Giolfino, were purchased with the last named.

In October 1864, a picture of "The Madonna and Child," by Sasso Ferrato, was purchased from Sig. Jenne, at Venice.

In November 1864, an altar-piece, by Altobello Mellone, was purchased from the Conte Carlo Castelbarco, at Milan.

Details respecting the above-mentioned pictures will be found in the Appendix (No. 1); the statement of account relating to their purchase in the Appendix (No. 7).

II.—FORMER PURCHASES.

1. *Bartolommeo Suardi*, called *Bramantino*.—"The Adoration of the Kings;" described in the last Report, p. 128. Placed in the Gallery in January 1864; numbered 729.

2. *Andrea da Solario*.—Portrait of Giovanni Cristoforo Longono; described in the last Report, p. 128. Placed in the Gallery in April 1864; numbered 734.

III.—BEQUESTS and DONATIONS.

Bequests.

"Loch'an Eilan," by the Rev. John Thomson, Minister of Duddington, near Edinburgh (1778–1840). Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 2 ft. 10 in. high, 4 ft. 4 in. wide. Bequeathed by Mrs. Anne Thomson. Received in January 1864; placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in April following; numbered 731.

"Landscape with Waterfall," by Jacob Ruysdael (1625–1681). Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 3 in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. wide. Bequeathed by Mr. Johann Moritz Oppenheim. Received in May 1864; placed in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square in the same month; numbered 737.

"An Incident in a Battle," by Charles Philogène Tschaggeny, of Brussels. Painted (in 1848) in oil, on canvas; measure, 5 ft. 9 in. high, 6 ft. 5 in. wide. Bequeathed by Mr. Johann Moritz Oppenheim. Received in May 1864; placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in October following; numbered 738.

"The Maid and the Magpie," by Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 5 ft. 8½ in. high, 4 ft. 11½ in. wide. Bequeathed by Mr. Jacob Bell, in 1859; delivered in August 1864; placed in the Gallery at South Kensington in October following; numbered 609.

Four pictures, being a portion of a bequest to the nation by Lieutenant General Sir William George Moore, K.C.B., were described in the Report dated January 1863, p. 119, as accepted. Of these, the following have been placed in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square:

"St. Hugo," ascribed to Lodovico da Parma (originally to Giovanni Mansueti); described as above. Placed in the Gallery in April 1864; numbered 692.

"St. Catherine," by Pinturicchio; described as above. Placed in the Gallery in April 1864; numbered 693.

"Ecce Homo," by Lo Spagna; described as above. Placed in the Gallery in April 1864; numbered 691.

The fourth picture, "The Madonna and Child," called "School of Perugino," described as above, was returned to the executors.

Donation.

"The Annunciation," by Carlo Crivelli (painted 1468–1495). An altar-piece, formerly in the convent of the Santissima Annunziata at Ascoli. (See the official Catalogue of the National Gallery, art. Crivelli.) Painted in tempera, on wood; measure, 6 ft. 10½ in. high, 4 ft. 10½ in. wide. Presented by Lord Taunton in July 1864; delivered in August, and placed in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square in October following; numbered 739.

IV.—DETAILS relating to the GALLERY and ESTABLISHMENT.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year 1864, four pictures have been protected with glass, three of which had been recently purchased. Appendix (No. 2.)

Pictures repaired and varnished.

No. 128. "Portrait of the Right Honourable William Windham," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The surface, besides being cracked, having indicated a tendency to chip, the picture was lined and repaired in February 1864, and was replaced in the Gallery at South Kensington in March following.

No. 315. "The Installation of the Order of the Garter," by West. Portions of the surface having indicated a similar tendency, the picture was lined and repaired in February 1864, and was replaced in the Gallery at South Kensington in March following.

No. 398. "Haidee, a Greek Girl," by Sir Charles Eastlake. The surface having become much cracked, the picture was lined and repaired in February 1864, and was replaced in the Gallery at South Kensington in March following.

No. 519. "Regulus leaving Rome," by Turner. The picture had been stabbed with a penknife, in several places, by a man in a state of temporary derangement, in December 1863. The legal proceedings resulted, in January 1864, in the conviction and punishment of the offender.

The picture was lined and repaired in February 1864, and was replaced in the Gallery in Trafalgar-square in March following.

Picture removed to be repaired.

No. 298. "The Marriage of St. Catherine," by Ambrogio Borgognone; painted in oil, on wood. The surface had long indicated a tendency to blister. This had increased so much during the last year that, with the sanction of the Trustees, the picture was placed, in October last, in the hands of Mr. George Morrill to be repaired. Under all the circumstances, it was not thought advisable to resort to the operation of transferring the picture from wood to cloth; but the reduction of the blisters, and the prevention, as far as possible, of the further spreading of the mischief, will necessarily be a work of some time. The picture will consequently be absent from the Gallery till the repairs are completed.

Pictures varnished.

No. 629. An Altar-piece, by Bernardino Lanini. Varnished in October 1864.

No. 700. An Altar-piece, by Lorenzo Costa. Varnished in November 1864.

Pictures of which the Varnish has been refreshed by the Pettenkofer Process.

This process was, by desire of the inventor, Professor Max Pettenkofer, of the University of Munich, communicated to the Director of the National Gallery in April 1864. Experiments exemplifying it were at that time made by Professor Charles Vogt, on pictures not forming part of the National collection, in the presence of the Director and the Keeper. Those experiments (accompanied by a full explanation of practical details) were entirely successful. The reputation of Professor Pettenkofer as a chemist, and the fact that Baron Liebig and other men of science had witnessed and been satisfied with the process and its results, afforded a sufficient guarantee for its safety; while the highly favourable opinion of Professor Wilhelm Von Kaulbach, the President of the Royal Academy of Arts in Munich, as to its effect on pictures, was an additional recommendation. It was therefore proposed, that in the then following month of October (during the period of vacation) the process should be used for certain pictures in the National Gallery, in cases, namely, where a partial opacity in the superficial varnish was not to be overcome by the usual remedy of frequent wiping with a soft material.

Arrangements for patenting the process were at that time about to be completed. The difficulty which might have arisen from this circumstance was obviated by the liberality of the inventor, communicated by his representative, Professor Vogt. It was agreed (the understanding being subsequently confirmed by letter) that the authorities of the National Gallery should be free to use the process, on condition that its employment by them should be restricted to pictures in the National collection.

The nature of the process—called an invention for "restoring the surface of pictures

pictures in oil, without any danger to their original state"—will be best understood from the following extracts from the specification of the patent.*

After remarking that the action of time on the surface of varnished pictures in oil causes "the discontinuance of molecular cohesion," the patentee proceeds:

"The best method of rejoining the separated molecules without any danger or damage to the original, is the following:—The picture is exposed to an atmosphere saturated with vapour of alcohol at the ordinary temperature (without applying heat). . . . By this process the different separated molecules re-acquire cohesion with each other, and the optical effect of the original is restored solely by self-action, the picture not getting touched at all. . . . The very small quantity of alcohol absorbed evaporates very soon when exposed to the ordinary atmosphere, and the surface of the picture remains clear as long as a newly varnished surface.

"The most serviceable and convenient apparatus for the above purpose is some wooden case of the size required. . . . lined inside with some metal, for instance, zinc, with exception of the lid, to which the picture or the pictures to be restored are fastened. . . . Alcohol is then poured in the metal-lined bottom of the box or case, and the lid is shut, thus suspending the picture face downwards over the alcohol. From time to time the lid is opened, in order to watch the progress of the restoration. . . . The apparatus must of course be varied, in case a painting could not well be removed from its place." The patentee proceeds to describe such an apparatus (which might be varied according to circumstances), and further observes, that other substances can be used instead of alcohol; such as wood-naphtha, turpentine, petroleum, benzine, &c.

The conditions and results of the operations on the surface of pictures in the National Gallery may be thus stated:

Of the two kinds of apparatus described, the first only (somewhat more conveniently contrived), which requires that the pictures should be removed from the walls, has been adopted. The original communication having been restricted to alcohol, the effects of which were found to be satisfactory, no substitute for that agent has been tried.

The time which suffices for the due refreshing of the varnish varies, the average being from two to three hours. The vapour acts most readily on mastic varnish; and more readily on a sufficient body than on a thin coat of varnish. In the latter case, the result of the operation may be either imperfect or imperceptible; it is, at the same time, indirectly useful by sometimes showing when a picture requires varnish. There are also varnishes which, from their hardness or from other causes, do not easily yield to the action of the vapour. The cases in which the expected result was arrived at after due time were, however, numerous. Of these, a list is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

With such results, it is but just to the liberal and scientific inventor, to express a favourable opinion as to the utility of the process. Its peculiarity (on which the patentee lays a stress) is that the picture does not require to be touched; the effect being entirely produced by the action of the vapour. After the operation, as stated in the specification, the alcohol soon evaporates, leaving the surface as hard as before, or, being more compact, probably harder, with the additional and most important recommendation that, from a more or less dull, clouded, and opaque state, it has become perfectly transparent.

In doing justice to these valuable effects of the Pettenkofer process, it should at the same time be borne in mind that, while the operation *clears*, it does not pretend to *clean* pictures. When a varnish is darkened by time—whether such an effect arise from its own discoloration, or from the gradual incorporation of dust—the action of the vapour, while restoring all the transparency which is compatible with such a state, does not remove the discoloration itself. The patentee remarks that "the resinous parts of the picture absorb alcohol." The picture (properly so called) being assumed by him to be painted in oil, and being moreover protected by the external varnish, it may be doubted whether this expression can be intended to be taken literally. At all events, the operations in the National Gallery have been intentionally confined to the superficial varnish.

Referring to those results only which have been tested, it is believed that the

Pettenkofer

Pettenkofer process, recommending itself no less by its satisfactory results than by the simplicity and safety of its operation, will be found an important means of improving the appearance of pictures, and contributing to their conservation.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery.

Details relating to this subject, relating to *Copying in the National Gallery*, and relating to the *Sale of Catalogues*, will be found in the Appendix (Nos. 4, 5, and 6).

The general account relating to the establishment is, by direction of the Treasury, periodically submitted to the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. L. Eastlake.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31 December 1864.

I. *Paolo Morando*, called *Cavazzola*, b. about 1484, d. 1522.—“*S. Rocco with the Angel*.” Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 5 ft. 1½ in. high, 1 ft. 9½ in. wide. Signed “*Paulus Morandus, V. P.*” (*Veronensis pinxit*); originally dated MDXVIII. Described by Vasari,* and formerly in the church of *S. Maria della Scala*, in *Verona*. Purchased, in January 1864, from *Dr. Cesare Bernasconi*, of *Verona*, for the sum, including the picture next described, of 880 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in May 1864; numbered 735.

II. *Francesco Bonsignori*, 1455–1519.—“*Portrait of a Venetian Senator*.”† Painted in *tempera*, on wood, measure, 16½ in. high, 11½ in. wide. Signed, on a cartellino, “*Franciscus Bonsignorius, Veronensis, P. 1487.*” Purchased with the last-named picture in January 1864. Placed in the Gallery in May following; numbered 736.

III. *Aert Vander Neer*, 1613–1691.—“*A Canal Scene in Holland*.” Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 4 ft. 3½ in. high, 5 ft. 5½ in. wide. Signed with the painter's monogram. Purchased, in February 1864, from the *Earl of Shaftesbury* for the sum of 800 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in April following; numbered 732.

IV. *John Singleton Copley*, R.A., 1737–1815.—“*The Death of Major Peirson, at St. Helier, Jersey, 1781.*” Painted in oil, on canvas; measure 8 ft. 1 in. high, 11 ft. 11 in. wide. Purchased at the sale of *Lord Lyndhurst's* pictures, at *Messrs. Christie and Co.'s.*, in March 1864, for the sum of 1,600 *l.* Placed in the Gallery at *South Kensington* in April following; numbered 733.

V. *Girolamo da' Libri*, 1472–1555.—“*The Madonna and Child with S. Anna and Angels*.” Painted in oil, on canvass; measure, 5 ft. 2 in. high, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. The remains of the signature “*Hieronimus a Libris*” are to be traced. Described by Vasari,* and formerly in the Church of *S. Maria della Scala*, in *Verona*, having next it the picture of *S. Rocco*, by *Paolo Morando*, before mentioned. Purchased, in September 1864, from the *Conti Monga* of *Verona*, for the sum, including the two pictures next described, of 1,580 *l.* Not yet arrived in England.

VI. VII. *Niccolo Giolfino*, painted 1518–1530.—Two pictures once forming the lower portion of an altar-piece in five compartments. These contain portraits of the *Giusti* family, for whom the entire work was executed. Painted in oil, on canvas; measure of each picture, 1 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 7 in. wide. Purchased, in September 1864, with the above-mentioned altar-piece by *Girolamo da' Libri*. Not yet arrived in England.

VIII. *Giovanni Battista Salvi*, called *Sasso Ferrato*, 1605–1685.—“*The Madonna and Child*.” Painted in oil, on canvas; measure, 3 ft. 2 in. high, 2 ft. 5 in. wide. Formerly in the possession of *Pope Gregory 16th*, to whom, on his elevation to the Papal throne, the picture was presented by the town of *Sasso Ferrato*. Purchased from *Signor Jenne*, in *Venice*, in October 1864, for the sum of 380 *l.* Not yet placed in the Gallery.

IX. *Altobello*

* Vita di Fra Giocondo e di Liberale, e d' altri Veronesi.

† Maffei, *Verona Illustrata*, vol. iii. c. vi.

IX. *Altobello Mellone*, painted 1517-1530. — "Christ with the Disciples going to Emmaus." Painted in oil, on wood; measure, 4 ft. 10 in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. wide. Formerly in the church of S. Bartolommeo de' Carmelitani at Cremona.* Purchased, in November 1864, from the Conte Carlo Castelbarco, Milan, for the sum of 320 *l.* Not yet arrived in England.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

LIST of PICTURES which have been protected with GLASS during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

DATE.	PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Catalogue.
April - -	Andrea da Solario -	Portrait of Gio. Cr. Longono - - -	734
May - -	Paolo Morando -	S. Rocco with the Angel - - -	735
" - -	Francesco Bonsignori	A Venetian Senator - - -	736
December -	Rembrandt - - -	A Jew Rabbi - - -	190

Total Number in the Year - - - - 4.

At the close of the year 1864, the total number of exhibited works, of Foreign Schools, protected with glass was 106, including three cartoons and one tracing; of the British School, 36 pictures, and 202 frames of drawings and sketches.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST of PICTURES of which the VARNISH has been refreshed by the *Pettenkofer* Process.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Catalogue.
Both - - -	Landscape with Figures - - -	209
Giorgione (called) - - -	The Death of Peter Martire - - -	41
Gaspar Poussin - - -	Landscape with Figures - - -	31
Andrea del Sarto - - -	The Holy family - - -	17
Rembrandt - - -	A Jewish Rabbi - - -	190
Ditto - - -	The Woman taken in Adultery - - -	45
Ditto - - -	Landscape, with Tobias and the Angel - - -	72
Sebastian del Piombo - - -	Portraits - - -	20
Titian - - -	Venus and Adonis - - -	34
Ditto - - -	Bacchus and Ariadne - - -	35
Leonardo da Vinci (Luini) - - -	Christ disputing with the Doctors - - -	18
Vandyck - - -	A Study of Horses - - -	156
Guido - - -	St. Jerome - - -	11
Weenix - - -	Dead Game - - -	238
N. Poussin - - -	A Bacchanalian Dance - - -	62
Zurbaran - - -	A Franciscan Monk - - -	230

* Panni, *Distinto Rapporto delle Dipinture, &c., di Cremona* (in Cremona, 1742), p. 96. Baldinucci (*Milano*, 1811), vol. vi. p. 300. Zaist, *Notizie Istoriche de' Pittori, &c., Cremonesi* (in Cremona, 1774), p. 61.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF

APPENDIX, No. 4.

NUMBER of VISITORS to the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending
31st December 1864.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.*	South Kensington.†
January - - - -	46,489	41,594
February - - - -	49,827	38,985
March - - - -	74,012	71,009
April - - - -	55,510	56,363
May - - - -	83,931	54,322
June - - - -	74,549	51,213
July - - - -	75,172	52,810
August - - - -	84,173	65,399
September - - - -	54,012	52,274
October - - - -	Closed	59,001
November - - - -	42,692	42,691
December - - - -	72,933	67,408
TOTAL - - - -	713,300	653,069

TOTAL for the Year - - - - 1,366,369

* Open to the public four days in the week.

† Open to the public six days in the week, and three evenings.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

Number of attendances during the year ending 31st December 1864 :

Trafalgar-square - - - - 3,442 (in 90 days).
South Kensington - - - - 7,639 (in 150 days).

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period :

Entered in the books - - - - 512

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar-square - - - - 20
South Kensington - - - - 23

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period :

New Students entered in the books during the year - - 147

Daily average attendance :

Trafalgar-square - - - - 17
South Kensington - - - - 22

RETURN of PICTURES copied in Oil during the Year.

Foreign Schools.			British School.		
Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
97	41	29	78	46	18

PICTURES most frequently copied during the same Period.

Foreign or Old Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Vandyck - - -	Portrait, called Gevartius - - - - -	52	12
A. Del Sarto - - -	His own Portrait - - - - -	690	8
Murillo - - -	St. John and the Lamb - - - - -	176	6
Paris Bordone - - -	Portrait of a Lady - - - - -	674	6
Guido - - -	The "Ecce Homo" - - - - -	271	4
Titian - - -	The Virgin and Child with St. Catherine - - -	635	4
Coreggio - - -	The Holy Family - - - - -	23	3
Gerard Dou - - -	His own Portrait - - - - -	192	3
Raphael - - -	St. Catherine - - - - -	168	3
Sassoferrato - - -	Madonna in Prayer - - - - -	200	3
L. Da Vinci - - -	Christ and the Doctors - - - - -	18	3
Rembrandt - - -	His own Portrait - - - - -	672	3

Modern Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Reynolds - - -	The Age of Innocence - - - - -	307	6
Ditto - - -	The Infant Samuel - - - - -	162	4
Collins - - -	Happy as a King - - - - -	351	4
Dyckmans - - -	The Blind Beggar - - - - -	600	4
Callcott - - -	The Wooden Bridge - - - - -	343	3
Etty - - -	The Lute Player - - - - -	359	3
Nasmyth - - -	A Cottage in Hyde Park - - - - -	380	3
Leslie - - -	Sancho Panza and the Duchess - - - - -	402	3
Turner - - -	The "Old Temeraire" - - - - -	524	3

APPENDIX, No. 6.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year
ending 31st December 1864.

Foreign Schools.

Catalogues at 1 s.	-	-	-	-	2,145	-	-	107	5	-
" at 3 d.	-	-	-	-	1,843	-	-	24	5	9

British School.

Catalogues at 6 d.	-	-	-	-	157	-	-	3	18	6
" at 1 s.	-	-	-	-	604	-	-	30	4	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	4,749	-	-	£. 165	12	3

APPENDIX, No. 7.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Dr.

Cr.

			£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1864	-	Verona :				Jan. 1864	-	Balance of Grant for			
		Paolo Morando -	880	-	-			1863-4.	6,044	15	3
		Francesco Bonsignori }									
Feb. „	-	London :									
		A. Vander Neer -	800	-	-						
March „	-	John Singleton Copley,	1,600	-	-						
		R.A.									
		Balance surrendered									
		at close of finan-									
		cial year - -	2,764	15	3						
			£.						£.		
			6,044	15	3				6,044	15	3
Sept. „	-	Verona :				June „	-	Portion of Grant for			
		Girolamo da' Libri -	1,580	-	-			1864-5, for the pur-	8,000	-	-
		Niccolo Giolfino -						chase of Pictures ac-			
		Ditto - - -						cording to Estimate -			
Oct. „	-	Venice :									
		Sasso Ferrato - -	380	-	-						
Nov. „	-	Milan :									
		Altobello Mellone -	320	-	-						
Dec. 31 „	-	Balance - -	5,720	-	-						
			£.						£.		
			8,000	-	-				8,000	-	-

1 January 1865. By Balance - - - £. 5,720 - -

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 27 March 1855, Re-constituting the Establishment of the NATIONAL GALLERY; and, of the ANNUAL REPORTS of the Director to the Lords of the Treasury, from the above Date to 1864 inclusive.

(*Sir Philip Egerton.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1867.*

[*Price 1 s. 6 d.*]

176.

Under 16 oz.

201

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 February 1867;—for,

COPY “of a REPORT of the JUDGES appointed to consider the DESIGNS for
a NEW NATIONAL GALLERY :”

“And, of a LETTER addressed by the competing ARCHITECTS to the
Right Honourable Lord *John Manners*, M.P., First Commissioner of Her
Majesty’s Works and Public Buildings.”

— I. —

REPORT of the JUDGES appointed to consider the DESIGNS for a NEW
NATIONAL GALLERY.

To the Right Honourable Lord *John Manners*, First Commissioner of
Her Majesty’s Works and Public Buildings.

My Lord,

WE have the honour, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your
Lordship’s letter of the 17th ultimo, to submit the following report on the
several designs for the National Gallery sent in by the competing archi-
tects.

Our first step was to obtain clear and definite instructions as to our duties,
and we subsequently inquired whether, in the event of our considering it un-
advisable to recommend any one of the competing designs for execution, it was
expected that we should specify which of the designs appeared to exhibit the
greatest amount of comparative merit. In answer to our inquiry, we received
the letter of instructions (A), a copy of which is appended to this report, and
the letters (B, C, D), copies of which are also appended.

Our next object in examining these designs was to ascertain whether the
competitors had, in every respect, complied with the instructions of the Office
of Works conveyed to them in the circular dated 15th February 1866; and
with this view we obtained, through your Lordship, the valuable assistance of
Mr. W. J. Gardiner, from whose report it appears, with one or two exceptions
of minor detail, the instructions have been strictly adhered to.

We have minutely examined the several designs prepared under the two
alternatives proposed in the circular above referred to, keeping carefully in
view the relative importance of interior arrangement and architectural eleva-
tion; but whilst we readily acknowledge the architectural skill shown by the
competitors, and the meritorious manner in which many of the difficulties of
these requirements have been met, we are bound to say, after full and mature
deliberation, that we are not prepared to recommend any one individual design
for adoption by your Lordship.

We much regret that we are compelled to arrive at this conclusion, which,
we may observe, is one to which we have unanimously assented.

At the same time we think it due to the competitors to point to the design for a new gallery by Mr. Edward Barry, and to that for the adaptation of the existing gallery by Mr. Murray, as exhibiting the greatest amount of architectural merit.

Having thus far performed the duty assigned to us by your Lordship, we venture to submit, for your consideration, the following suggestions on the principles which ought to govern the building of a New National Gallery; suggestions which we believe to be in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of our instructions.

We are of opinion, that in the construction of a National Gallery, the principle of ample and unobstructed light should be carefully observed. This, we believe, will be most effectually done by lighting the principal galleries from the top, and by so regulating the space for the admission of light, that it shall in no case be less than one-half of the superficies of the floor.

The height of these galleries to the ceiling light should, in our opinion, be equal to their width; and as regards their length, long galleries without subdivisions appear to us to be inconvenient to visitors, and ill-adapted to a proper classification of the pictures exhibited.

We consider, at the same time, that a National Gallery should contain one or more galleries of the width laid down in the instructions to the competitors, whilst other galleries might be constructed with a width of 40 or 30 feet, which dimensions would be well suited for the exhibition of smaller pictures.

In these arrangements especial care should be taken that the higher galleries do not obstruct the light of the lower ones, and that the entrances should, if possible, be at the ends, rather than at the sides of the galleries.

On the question of warming and ventilation, the appliances should be so contrived as to give out the heat in the centre of the room.

Bearing in mind the arrangements required for the upper galleries, we consider it a matter of great importance that such areas should be provided as will admit of the lower rooms being lighted from both sides so as to fit them for the exhibition of the Turner collection and other drawings.

The levels of the principal gallery floors should be so constructed as to admit of easy access to visitors. We would further observe that it is not, in our opinion, necessary or expedient to add to the difficulties involved in the requirements of a national picture gallery by appropriating large spaces to the exhibition of sculpture.

These suggestions are submitted for your Lordship's consideration with reference to interior arrangements.

As regards the exterior, the light conveyed through the glass roofs should be as far as possible unobstructed by shadows cast from domes, towers, &c. Any breaks, therefore, which may be introduced to relieve the sky-line should be subordinate to this practical consideration.

Provision should be made for the shelter of visitors entering or quitting the galleries, so as to give ready covered access to their carriages.

We have ventured to tender to your Lordship these suggestions as "desiderata" in the erection of a gallery suitable for the reception of the national pictures.

We are, at the same time, aware that they must be subject to local considerations, to the space placed at the disposal of the architect, and also to the architectural effect required in a public building of the kind under consideration.

We do not wish it to be inferred from the above suggestions that these requirements have been generally lost sight of by the competitors. We have already acknowledged not only the talent evinced in dealing with the question of architectural effect, but also the ingenuity and professional skill which have been brought to bear upon the difficulties of the task assigned to them.

Having, however, come to the conclusion already communicated to your Lordship, we should have failed in our duty as a Committee of advice, had we not expressed our opinion upon the general principles which should be observed in the construction of a National Gallery, and we are led to believe from the result of our investigations that such principles may be generally adopted, and
be

be found not altogether inconsistent with those architectural effects which should characterise a building of such national importance.

With this view we beg to submit the above report for your Lordship's consideration.

(signed)	<i>Hardinge.</i>	<i>Richard Redgrave.</i>
	<i>Elcho.</i>	<i>William Russell.</i>
	<i>A. J. B. Beresford Hope.</i>	<i>T. Gambier Parry.</i>
	<i>W. Boxall.</i>	<i>William Tite.</i>
	<i>David Brandon.</i>	

London, 28 February 1867.

(A.)

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

Sir,

Office of Works, &c.,
17 January 1867.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution passed by the Committee of Judges at their meeting on the 9th instant:—

“That the First Commissioner be requested to furnish the Committee with written instructions for their guidance.”

In reply, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will inform the Committee that he is of opinion that in arriving at any decision upon the merits of the plans submitted to them, whether for remodelling the existing building or erecting a new one, the Judges should regard primarily their suitability to the important objects for which they are designed, and their architectural elevation. The question of cost, though an element in the consideration, should not interfere with the selection of the best design. Adverting to the last paragraph of the instructions to architects, the Judges will be at liberty, should they think fit, to refrain from recommending any one of the competing designs for adoption by the Government.

G. Buckler, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Austin*,
Secretary.

NATIONAL GALLERY ENLARGEMENT.

CIRCULAR TO COMPETING ARCHITECTS.

Sir,

Office of Works, &c., 15 February 1866.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to ask whether you are willing to prepare designs for the National Gallery in accordance with the instructions and plan sent herewith, and to state that a day will be fixed for the reception of those designs after an interval of three months from the present time.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Austin*, Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ARCHITECTS.

THE time having arrived for taking steps towards the enlargement of the National Gallery, the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings has prepared a Bill to be introduced in the next Session of Parliament for the acquisition of the land in rear of the National Gallery, bounded by St. Martin's-place, Hemming's-row, and Castle-street.

A map is sent herewith to show the site which will be available for new buildings, and a plan and sections of the existing building (of which the whole will be exclusively occupied for the purposes of the National Gallery when the Royal Academy have vacated the portion of which they have now the use) may be seen at this office.

The First Commissioner is desirous, before coming to a decision on the best mode of laying out the new site, and on the important question of either retaining the existing building or of reconstructing or remodelling it, to obtain the opinion of the architects to whom these papers are sent, and he requests them to prepare designs under two alternatives.

Under the first the enlargement of the National Gallery will be attained by the erection on the site coloured yellow of new buildings communicating with the existing building, but no costly alterations will be made in that existing building.

Under the second the enlargement of the National Gallery will include the demolition and reconstruction or else the remodelling of the existing building as well as the erection of new galleries.

In the first design the new buildings are to be confined within the new site coloured yellow, and the alterations of the present building are to be suggested chiefly with the view of meeting the change of circumstances, and securing proper accesses from the main entrance to the new buildings; architectural elevations will be required for the eastern, northern, and western fronts.

In the second design the new buildings will occupy both the site of the present building and the ground coloured yellow. Elevations for the four fronts will be required, and the south or Trafalgar-square front is to be arranged so as not to obscure the view of the portico of St. Martin's Church from Pall Mall East or from any part of Trafalgar-square.

In the formation of the second design the architect will be at liberty to contemplate the possibility of buildings being hereafter erected over the barrack-yard to harmonise with those on the site now to be covered; but such buildings are not to be included in his estimate.

In both designs the main entrance is to be, as at present, from Trafalgar-square, but doors for exit are to be provided in St. Martin's-place and Hemming's-row.

No residences are to be provided, except one, as at present, for the keeper of the National Gallery, and one for the porter.

It will be important to bear in mind the necessity of obtaining the largest possible extent of wall space for the hanging of pictures that may be consistent with grand architectural effects.

Every picture hung upon the walls should be well lighted and well seen. Top lighting is to be preferred, but side lighting is admissible for cabinet pictures and original drawings.

For the accommodation of the multitude of persons who on special occasions throng the galleries, ample floor space is required, and for this purpose a width of 50 feet appears necessary for the largest galleries.

The galleries and halls should be thoroughly and easily ventilated, and should be warmed by hot-water pipes.

A fireproof construction must be adopted throughout, and provision must be made for tanks of water on the roof to be used for the extinction of fire.

Each architect is requested to furnish a statement explanatory of his designs; a general approximate estimate of the cost of each of his two designs, with a statement of the materials to be used; and the following drawings made to an uniform scale of 16 feet to an inch, viz. :—

1. Plans of the various floors, with the dimensions of each gallery and room marked thereon.
2. Longitudinal and transverse sections.
3. Elevations of the several fronts.

Each architect is to be paid the sum of 200 £. for his drawings and statements, which are to become the property of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

The First Commissioner does not engage himself to adopt any of the designs that may be sent in; but, if one of the designs be adopted, the author of it will be employed to carry it into effect, and will be paid the usual commission of five per cent. on the outlay, inclusive of all expenses of measuring and superintendence, but exclusive of the charge for the clerk of the works.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

Office of Works, &c., 29 June 1866.

WITH reference to the instructions which you have already received for your guidance in preparing designs for new buildings for the National Gallery, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to inform you that you will be required to provide the accommodation for the ordinary business of the institution mentioned in the letter of the 25th instant from Mr. Wornum, the keeper of the gallery, of which a copy is sent herewith.

I am further directed to state that you are at liberty to send in perspective drawings in Indian ink, but not in colour, and that the Committee of Judges which will be appointed to decide upon the plans will include within its members not less than two professional architects.

I am also directed to send to you the enclosed printed description of the building at South

South Kensington, erected by the late Captain Fowke, to receive the Sheepshanks Collection of pictures, as you may find it useful in the preparation of your design.

I am directed to add that no drawings of a larger scale than 16 feet to an inch will be received.

To the Competing Architects.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Austin*,
Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

Sir,

National Gallery, 25 June 1866.

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, requiring information as to the accommodation that should be provided in the new building for the National Gallery for receiving, storing, and cleaning pictures, &c., and for other purposes connected with the business of this establishment, I have to submit the following:—

1. Convenient access for carts to unpacking room.
2. Unpacking room.
3. Case and lumber room.
4. Picture store-room for pictures not exhibited, &c.
5. Frame and framing room.
- 6 and 7. Two repairing rooms with good north lights, plate-glass windows, good fire-places.
8. Large well-lighted room for depositing the cases containing the Turner drawings, and suited for showing the drawings, with fittings, and good means of warming and ventilating.
9. Large store room for students' copies, with fittings.
10. Easel room, for storing students' easels, stools, and high chairs.
11. Retiring room or rooms for ladies, with lavatory, &c. attached.
12. Room or rooms for male students, with lavatories, &c. attached, apart from ladies' rooms.
13. Attendants' rooms, with cooking conveniences, lockers, &c.
14. Police kitchen, with lockers for the men.
15. Lavatories, waterclosets, &c. on basement, for servants and the police.
16. Furnace rooms and stokers' closets.
17. Coal cellars.
18. Wood and sawdust cellars.
19. Housemaids' closet for brooms, &c.
20. Residence for porter.
21. Residence for the keeper, with private access to the Gallery.
22. Office in the Gallery for ordinary business, with a room attached for the reception of students' specimens.
23. Messengers' room in the galleries attached to office.
24. Easy communication between offices and the keeper's residence.
25. Secretary's office in the keeper's residence.
26. Board room for the trustees, with a waiting room and all conveniences, and a messenger's room attached. These apartments may be attached to the keeper's residence, but they will require a convenient access. They need not necessarily be attached to the keeper's residence, but this would be the more convenient arrangement.
27. Convenient staircase from basement to the roof of the Gallery.

The Secretary, Office of Works, &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. N. Wornum*.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

Office of Works, &c., 11 August 1866.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to inform you that the day on which the designs for the New National Gallery are to be delivered at the Houses of Parliament has been altered from the 31st October to the 1st of January next, in order to allow longer time to the competing architects for the preparation of their designs.

To the Competing Architects.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Austin*,
Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

Office of Works, &c., 6 September 1866.

ADVERTING to my letter to you of the 29th June, relative to the designs for the new building for the National Gallery, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acquaint you that the plans and sections to be sent in by the competing architects are to be tinted in light Indian ink, and that the elevations are to be in line only.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Alfred Austin*,
Secretary.

To the Competing Architects.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

Office of Works, &c., 19 September 1866.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acquaint you, with reference to the instructions for the designs for the National Gallery, that his Lordship, in answer to inquiries from some of the competitors, has stated that the perspective drawings may be either tinted with Indian ink or etched with Indian ink, and that the shadows of the elevations may be etched with Indian ink, but not tinted.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Alfred Austin*,
Secretary.

To the Competing Architects.

(B.)

Dear Mr. Austin,

Curzon-street, 15 February 1867.

I AM not aware of the extent to which you were cognisant of the views under which the instructions were framed for the architects competing for the National Gallery, and as I am anxious that Lord John Manners should not be without information on this subject, I send you a statement which I should like you to communicate to his Lordship.

A rumour has reached me that the Judges he has appointed are not disposed to perform the duty expected of them by deciding which of the competing designs is the best; and I believe such a course would be considered unfair towards the competitors, and would establish a precedent injurious to the success of future competitions for public buildings.

The expectation held out to architects to induce them to compete has always been that an impartial decision would be made and published between the competing designs, and that the successful competitor would be engaged as the architect of the building even though the identical design was not adopted.

In drawing the instructions for the Courts of Justice competition, we stated distinctly that the successful architect would be employed, but in framing the other instructions I thought it better to reserve a discretion on this point, because the vote for the building had not been passed by Parliament, and future proceedings must be subject to the action of Parliament; but I did not intend practically to place these competitors in a worse position than the others.

In inviting a limited number of tenders for works, the office does not commit itself to accept the lowest, and yet there is a general understanding that the lowest tender will be accepted under all ordinary circumstances; and I suppose these competing architects must have understood that the one whose design had the award of the first place would be engaged.

This is quite independent of the adoption of the design. The result of the competition for the Foreign Office led to the appointment of Mr. Scott, but did not lead to the adoption of his competitive design; and in the present instance it is understood that all the designs are the property of the Government, and may be appropriated in the preparation of the final design which may be adopted.

But whatever the First Commissioner may ultimately determine as to the selection of the architect of the National Gallery, I think he ought at once to explain to the Judges, if he should not have already done so, that it is their duty to declare the winner of the race even though they may form a low opinion of the running; and that they would inflict a heavy and undeserved professional stigma upon these architects, if they were to declare themselves unable to make an award.

Faithfully yours,

(signed) *W. Cowper*,*Alfred Austin, Esq.*

(C.)

NATIONAL GALLERY DESIGNS.

My Lord,

House of Lords; 17 February 1867.

THE competing architects have sent me a copy of their memorial to your Lordship, in which they maintain that a distinct assurance was given to them by the late First Commissioner of Works that one of their number should be selected for employment.

I would venture to ask, for the guidance of the Committee, whether any record of such an understanding exists in the Office of Works, for it appears to be somewhat at variance with the printed instructions issued to the competing architects.

Should no such record exist, I would further ask whether your Lordship, in consequence of what appears to have been a verbal understanding, is desirous of modifying in any respect the instructions to the Committee contained in your letter of the 17th instant.

The Right Honourable
the First Commissioner of Works:

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hardinge*, Chairman.

(D.)

My dear Lord,

Office of Works, &c., 22 February 1867.

THOUGH the documents* I have requested Mr. Russell to lay before the Judges to day will probably enable them to arrive at a conclusion as to the understanding which existed between the First Commissioner and the competing architects, I think it right to reply categorically to the questions contained in your letter of the 17th instant.

First. No record exists in the office of any such understanding; and when requested to frame instructions for the guidance of the Judges, I could only on that head point to the paragraph in the original instructions to the architects, absolving the Government from any undertaking to adopt any of the designs.

Second. After reading Mr. Cowper's letter of the 15th instant, and the memorial of the architects, and comparing them with that paragraph of my instructions, I am not prepared to withdraw or modify it.

Third. I conceive the Judges are quite at liberty in the terms of that paragraph "to refrain from recommending any one of the competing designs for adoption by the Government," and "yet fulfil the expectations of the competitors, as expressed in their memorial, by recommending that one of the competing architects should be selected for employment."

In conclusion, I must express my regret that the apparent inconsistency of the public document with the private understanding (of which I knew nothing till a day or two ago) should have exposed you and your colleagues to this annoyance and trouble.

Viscount Hardinge.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Manners*.

— II. —

COPY of a LETTER addressed by the Competing ARCHITECTS to the First
Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c.

To the Right Hon. Lord *John Manners*, M.P., First Commissioner of Her
Majesty's Works, &c.

My Lord,

16 February 1867.

WE have seen a paragraph in the "Builder" of this day, stating that a rumour gains ground that it is intended to reject the whole of the designs for the National Gallery without any selection.

We

* Mr. Cowper's letter of 15th February 1867 to Mr. Austin, and memorial of architects.

We agreed to enter the competition on the distinct understanding with your Lordship's predecessor, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, that one of the competing architects would be selected for employment; and we most respectfully represent to your Lordship that a contrary course would be a breach of faith with us, and would confer a lasting injury upon every one of the competitors.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Banks & Barry.</i>	<i>Owen Jones.</i>
	<i>Edward M. Barry.</i>	<i>James Murray.</i>
	<i>Cuthbert Brodrick.</i>	<i>F. C. Penrose.</i>
	<i>G. Somers Clarke.</i>	<i>George Edmund Street.</i>
	<i>Fred. P. Cockerell.</i>	<i>M. Digby Wyatt.</i>

Office of Her Majesty's
Works, &c. }
28 February 1867.

JOHN MANNERS,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's
Works, &c.



NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

COPY of a REPORT of the JUDGES appointed to consider the DESIGNS for a NEW NATIONAL GALLERY; and, of a LETTER addressed by the Competing ARCHITECTS to the Right Honourable Lord John Manners, M.P., First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

*Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 February 1867.*

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 April 1867;—for,

COPY “ of LETTER from Mr. *Digby Wyatt*, on behalf of the Competing Architects, to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty’s Works, &c., and of the First Commissioner’s Reply.”

My Lord,

37, Tavistock Place, W. C.,
12 March 1867.

A MEETING having been this day held, at which the majority of the competing architects for the New National Gallery attended, I have been requested, as chairman upon that occasion, to communicate our views to your Lordship upon a point which we cannot but regard as of some importance.

Observing from the correspondence printed in the Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated the 28th ult., that doubt has been thrown upon the fact that the invited architects entered the competition on the distinct understanding that one of the competing architects would be selected for employment, we beg to state that unless we had firmly believed that one of the competing architects would be so selected for employment, not one of us would have thought of wasting his time upon the competition.

We certainly held that as is usual in limited competitions, there was an understanding (none the less distinct because implied), that one of the competitors should be employed; but as we are informed that there is an impression on the mind of Mr. Cowper that our memorial is too strongly worded in this respect, we beg to say that we are quite content to rest our case upon the arguments used on public grounds by Mr. Cowper himself, in his letter to Mr. Austin of the 15th ult., which we have seen for the first time in the published correspondence.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the First Commissioner
of Her Majesty’s Works, &c.

(signed) *M. Digby Wyatt.*

Sir,

Office of Works, &c.

14 March 1867.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty’s Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, as chairman at a meeting of a majority of the competing architects for the New National Gallery, held at your house on that day.

I am, &c.

M. Digby Wyatt, Esq.

(signed) *Alfred Austin,*
Secretary.

Office of Works, &c. }
3 April 1867. }

John Manners,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty’s Works
and Public Buildings.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

COPY of LETTER from Mr. *Digby Wyatt*, on behalf of the Competing Architects to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and of the First Commissioner's Reply.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 April 1867.*

NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 April 1867;—*for*,

COPIES “of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Commissioners of the
New Courts of Justice or their Secretary and Dr. *Percy* :”

“And, of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Competing Architects and the
Commissioners or their Secretary since the 15th day of January last.”

(So far as regards the first portion of the Order.)

COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Commissioners of the New
Courts of Justice or their Secretary and Dr. *Percy*.

“WILL you do this Commission the favour of reading the enclosed draft
instructions to architects as to the New Courts of Justice ; and of writing me
a letter as to what instructions, if any, should be given respecting ventilation ?
The draft has been approved by the Treasury, with the exception of the
Paragraph 42, as to ventilation ; and in returning the draft, Mr. Childers’ letter
contains the following passage :—

12 March 1866.

—
The Secretary to
Dr. *Percy*.

“ ‘ My Lords would, however, suggest with reference to the question of
“ ‘ ventilation, whether it would not be advisable to consult some gentleman
“ ‘ conversant with the subject, with the view of giving information to the
“ ‘ architects as to the general measures which it would be desirable to
“ ‘ adopt, leaving with them the responsibility of the detailed arrangements
“ ‘ which may be necessary to carry it into effect.’ ”

“ In pursuance of that passage (and, may I add, of my own instinct as to
who to apply to), I am now addressing you.”

“ Our Commission will hold a meeting on the 23rd March, and I should have
been very pleased to have been able to print your answers for their previous
perusal.”

EXTRACTS from MINUTES of COMMISSION.

(*Note*.—The whole Minutes of Commission were placed in the hands of the Architects at
the time of their appointment.)

1.—EXTRACTS from SECRETARY’S REPORT read at a General Meeting of the
Commission of the 23rd March 1866 (*see* printed Minutes of Commission,
page 74, 75.) :—

“ INSTRUCTIONS for ARCHITECTS.—Approval of Draft by Treasury.

“ THE Treasury Minute of 23rd December 1865 (Minutes, p. 49) required that
the draft instructions should be settled by the Commission and approved by
235. A the

the Treasury. I have proceeded to obtain such approval, and for the assistance of the Treasury I prepared for Mr. Childers the following Minute :—

“ ‘ MINUTE by Mr. Field, the Secretary of the Courts of Justice Commission, submitted to Financial Secretary of the Treasury, 7th March 1866.’ ”

“ ‘ Draft instructions are now complete, subject to the question of the architects’ remuneration, and subject to any slight revision from questions by the architects.’ ”

“ ‘ According to the aforesaid minute, these instructions have now to be approved by the Treasury.’ ”

“ ‘ Mr. Field thinks that the Treasury should satisfy itself that paragraphs 42 and 43, as to ventilation, paragraphs 13, 29, and 39, as to housekeepers’ dwellings, and tunnel in Carey-street, and pink and other additional lands, take the right view.’ ”

“ ‘ Strong remonstrances have been received against leaving the question of ventilation and heating to the architect.’ ”

“ ‘ Mr. Denison, Q.C., says that Dr. Percy ought to be consulted.’ ”

“ ‘ In other respects Mr. Field thinks that the Treasury need not trouble itself with the examination of the draft. Mr. Cowper and Mr. Hunt have, as Commissioners, made their observations upon it, and these have been considered.’ ”

“ The following letter from the Treasury is a reply to the foregoing communication : ”

“(4288-66.)

“ ‘ Sir,

“ ‘ Treasury Chambers, 10 March 1866.

“ ‘ The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury have had before them the minute of the 7th instant, which you submitted for the consideration of their Secretary, requesting further instructions from this Board on certain points of detail before the final approval is given to the instructions to be issued to competing architects.’ ”

“ ‘ I am to state that my Lords feel that they must rely upon the judgment of the Courts of Justice Commission that the several statements contained in the proposed draft instructions will be sufficient to meet the circumstances of the case, and they have therefore no hesitation in signifying their approval generally of the same.’ ”

“ ‘ My Lords would, however, suggest, with reference to the question of ventilation, whether it would not be advisable to consult some gentleman conversant with the subject, with the view of giving information to the architects as to the general measures which it would be desirable to adopt, leaving with them the responsibility of the detailed arrangements which may be necessary to carry it into effect.’ ”

“ ‘ I am, &c.

“ ‘ E. W. Field, Esq.’ ”

“ ‘ Hugh C. E. Childers.’ ”

“ Pursuant to the suggestion of the Treasury in the last stated letter as to ventilation, I have been in communication with Dr. Percy, who has charge of the ventilation and warming of the Houses of Parliament, and who is mentioned by Mr. Denison, Q.C., in his letter extracted in the Appendix to this Report (*see Minutes*, p. 86). ”

“ Dr. Percy told me that he had requested Dr. Angus Smith to analyse air taken from the Court of Queen’s Bench at Westminster, and read to me the following extract (which has since been printed in the public journals) from a paper by Dr. Angus Smith on the subject :—

“ ‘ IMPURE AIR.—At the last meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, a paper was read “ On Air from off the Atlantic, and from some London Law Courts,” by R. Angus Smith, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., President, of which the following is an extract :—“ The specimens of air collected by Mr. Fryer when on his way to West Indies, and those collected in Antigua, are worth remarking, as the first agrees with the figures obtained previously when examining air on the sea-shore and open heaths of Scotland, where the highest average was obtained, and the second agrees with the numbers obtained in more inhabited but not closely inhabited places. Those from a law court are interesting ; they are the most deficient in oxygen of any specimens found by me during the day in inhabited places above ground. The first is almost exactly the same as the average found in the currents of galleries in metalliferous mines ; that from the lantern is nearly the same as the specimens found close to the shaft

shafts of the same mines, meaning of course the average of many specimens. I have not known any mills or workshops so deficient in air. I consider a room bad when it loses 1,000, and workshops very bad when they lose 2,000 of oxygen out of a million parts; here the loss is actually 5,000 less than the parks of London. The circumstance is strange, and I hope unusual. A scientific friend happened to call my attention to it and wished me to examine the air. The moisture from the window was collected, and there were several ounces obtained, and more might have been easily found. It was perspiration in great part; the smell of it is distinct. It is putrefying, and decolorises more permanganate now than it did at first. Mere change of air will not purify a room like this—a current must pass through it for a long time until complete oxidation takes place.”

“ Dr. Percy has also written me as follows :—

“ ‘ My dear Mr. Field,

“ ‘ House of Commons, 20 March 1866.

“ ‘ AFTER mature reflection, I think that it ought to devolve upon the architect to propose what he considers best in the way of ventilation. You should fix all responsibility on one man, and that man should be the architect; but before you decide you might submit the architect’s plan of ventilation to some other competent person or persons. I have, however, never as yet had the pleasure of meeting an architect who appeared to me to understand the essential principles of ventilation.’ ”

“ ‘ Moreover, I doubt whether any system, however perfect, would give satisfaction to judges—the supreme rulers in their respective courts,—unless they themselves had been consulted, and formally pronounced judgment. I will willingly give you all the aid in my power, but I am most reluctant to be brought in contact with architects in these matters, and to assume any responsibility which they ought wholly to bear.’ ”

“ ‘ I shall be very glad to have another interview with you on the matter.’ ”

“ ‘ Yours, &c.

“ ‘ John Percy.’ ”

2.—EXTRACT from MINUTES of 9th General Meeting of Commission (Min. of Commission, p. 93).

“ *Committee Room ‘ A.’ House of Lords, Friday, 23rd March 1866.*

“ COMMISSION.—NINTH GENERAL MEETING.

“ PRESENT : ”

“ The Attorney General (in the Chair). ”

“ The Right Hon. the First Commissioner of Works.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir J. L. Knight Bruce.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir G. J. Turner.
The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley.
The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.”

“ The Solicitor General.
W. Williams, Esq.
Geo. Hume, Esq.
C. M. Smith, Esq.
A. F. Bayford, Esq., LL.D.
R. P. Amphlett, Esq., Q.C.
H. Bliss, Esq., Q.C.

P. W. Rogers, Esq.
W. M. Benett, Esq.
H. C. Rothery, Esq.
H. A. Hunt, Esq.
Thos. Southgate, Esq. Q.C.
John Young, Esq.
W. S. Cookson, Esq.”

“ J. C. Lawrence, Esq. (Alderman). ”

“ *Read Report of Secretary (see Minutes, p. 73), and passed the following Resolutions on the matters mentioned therein :—*”

“ *Ventilation.* ”

“ *Read statement contained in the letter of the Treasury of the 10th instant, and Dr. Percy’s letter (see Minutes, p. 75).* ”

“ Resolved—

“ 3. That any information on this subject which the Secretary can obtain shall be circulated amongst the architects, but that the responsibility of selecting a proper plan of ventilation shall devolve on them.”

* * * *

3.—EXTRACT from SECRETARY'S REPORT of the 28th May 1866 (Min. of Commission, p. 99).

“ PROCEEDINGS since last General Meeting on 17th April 1866.”

* * * *

“ Ventilation.”

“ A report on the ventilation, warming, and lighting of the Houses of Parliament, prepared for the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works by Dr. Percy, F.R.S., and printed as a “ Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 2nd March 1866,” has been obtained, and copies have been distributed to the competing architects.”

* * * *

(*Note.*—The architects were made aware that Dr. Percy would be willing to advise with them as to ventilation, and it is believed several of them saw him.)

CORRESPONDENCE (*continued*).

* * * *

21 Dec. 1866.

The Secretary to
The Treasury.
(Extract.)

“ I have to request that you will move the heads of the Treasury to approve the scheme for examination [of the competing designs] as set out above. In case that scheme should be adopted as is now presented, it will be necessary to make the following appointments :—

- “ 1. * * * *
- “ 2. * * * *

“ 3. Permission to employ an independent surveyor to test the architect's estimate of cost.”

“ 4. The services of Dr. Percy as to ventilation at a fee to be fixed by the Commission.”

1 January 1867.

The Treasury to
Secretary.
(Extract.)
(See Min. p. 151.)

“ I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 21st ultimo, on the subjects of the arrangements to be adopted for the examination and exhibition of the competing designs for the New Courts of Justice Buildings.

“ I am desired by their Lordships to state in reply, and for the information of the Courts of Justice Commissioners, that :— * * * *

* * * *

“ Their Lordships, before sanctioning the employment of an independent surveyor to test the architect's estimate of costs, are desirous of further information as to the probable cost of such a step.

“ As well as to probable cost of the services of Dr. Percy in respect of the ventilation.”

“ This

"This Commission having suggested to the Treasury that it was desirable your opinion should be obtained on the comparative merits of the competing plans with reference to the subjects of ventilating and heating the building, I have been directed to inquire whether we can have that assistance, and what fee would be payable to you for it. The last question I am compelled to ask, as in case any expenditure be necessary the consent of the Treasury will have to be first obtained."

13 February 1867.

Secretary to
Dr. Percy.

"In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., I beg to state I shall be happy to place my services at the disposal of the Courts of Justice Commission, with a view to assist them in forming a judgment as to the comparative merits of the competing plans with reference to the subjects of ventilating and heating the building, and that my fee for those services would be one hundred and five pounds."

22 February.

Dr. Percy to
Secretary.

"Having reference to your letter of 10 March 1866, as to the employment of Dr. Percy to advise on ventilation, I beg to enclose a copy of a letter from that gentleman, and to ask the authority of the Treasury to engage his services."

23 February.

The Secretary to
Treasury.

"I think he ought to agree to extend these services to advising the successful architect and the Commission during the preparation of the final plan; and that the 100 guinea fee should cover such advice."

"I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the proposal contained in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, to employ Dr. Percy with a fee of 105 *l.*, to advise as to the comparative merits of the plans for the New Courts of Justice Buildings as regards ventilation and heating, upon the understanding that such fee covers any services he may render in assisting the architect who may be selected to carry out the works while preparing the final plan."

9 March.

Treasury to
Secretary.

"I beg to enclose copy of a letter from the Treasury, approving your employment, with a fee of 105 *l.*, to advise as to the comparative merits of the plans for the New Courts of Justice, with reference to the heating and ventilating of the new courts. You will observe that such fee is to cover any services you may render the architect selected to erect the building."

12 March.

Secretary to
Dr. Percy.

"Mr. Field desires me to write and remind you that he has not yet had a reply to his last official letter of the 12th instant."

29 March.

Assistant Secretary
to Dr. Percy.

"I duly received your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Treasury, signed, George Ward Hunt; and, in reply thereto, I have to state that while I am prepared to advise as to the comparative merits of the plans for the New Courts of Justice Building, as regards ventilation and heating, for the proposed fee of 105 *l.*, I beg distinctly to decline 'assisting the architect who may be selected to carry out the works while preparing the final plans' for any such consideration."

30 March.

Dr. Percy to
Secretary.

NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Commissioners of the New Courts of Justice or their Secretary and Dr. Pery; &c.

(*Mr. Langton.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 April 1867.*

PARIS EXHIBITION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 26 February 1867;—*for*,

COPIES “of all CORRESPONDENCE between the TREASURY, the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, and the COMMISSIONERS for the PARIS EXHIBITION, relative to the EXPENDITURE to be incurred in connection with that Exhibition, and the SUMS to be provided in the Estimates or Supplementary Estimates for 1865, 1866-7, and 1867-8:”

“And, of all CORRESPONDENCE between the said COMMISSIONERS and the FRENCH COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION on the subject of EXPENDITURE.”

Treasury Chambers, }
18 June 1867. }

GEORGE WARD HUNT.

CONTENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE with Treasury	- - - - -	p. 1.
CORRESPONDENCE between the British Commission and the French Imperial Commission	- - - - -	p. 16.
INDEX	- - - - -	p. 140.
PLANS	- - - - -	at the end.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TREASURY.

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the Secretary
to the Treasury.

Sir,

20 March 1865.

THE Committee of Council on Education have received a communication, dated the 23rd of February, from the Foreign Office, transmitting a copy of a decree by which his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French has announced the opening of an Universal Exhibition of Art and Industry in Paris, in May 1867, and a second communication, dated the 11th instant, enclosing a letter from the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, stating that the French Government are anxious that some authority should be speedily nominated by Her Majesty's Government, with whom the French Commissioners for the management of the Exhibition may be enabled to transact the necessary business connected with British exhibitors.

The Committee of Council suggest that the precedent which the French Exhibition of 1855 affords should be followed in this case, with such modifications as experience may show to be necessary, in order that the co-operation of this country, of India, and the Colonies, in promoting the success of the Exhibition, may be insured.

With this view, the Committee of Council suggest that an Estimate for the sum of fifty thousand pounds (50,000*l.*) should be submitted to Parliament in accordance with the precedent of 1855, and that a vote of five thousand pounds (5,000*l.*) on account be proposed in the Estimates of this year. The expenditure of the Vote would be conducted under the same Parliamentary responsibility as that of the Science and Art Department, and the accounts would be submitted to the Audit Office; and to enable the Science and Art Department

to enter into the necessary communication with exhibitors both at home and abroad, an early decision of the Treasury is desirable.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

(Enclosure.)

Mr. E. Hammond to the Clerk of the Council.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 23 February 1865.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to enclose, for the information of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, extracts from the "Moniteur" containing two Reports addressed to His Majesty the Emperor, by Monsieur Béhic and Marshal Vaillant, regarding the Exhibition which is to take place in 1867: an Imperial Decree, placing the Exhibition under the direction of a Commission and naming the members of it, and also an Imperial Decree, fixing the 1st of May 1867 for opening the Exhibition.

The Clerk of the Council,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hammond.*

(Sub-Enclosures.)

NAPOLEON,

PAR la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français,

A tous présents et à venir, salut :

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics :

Vu notre décret en date du 22 Juin 1863, portant qu'il sera ouvert à Paris, le 1^{er} Mai, 1867, une Exposition Universelle des Produits Agricoles et Industriels :

Vu notre décret en date de ce jour, portant qu'une Exposition Universelle des Beaux-Arts s'ouvrira à Paris le 1^{er} Mai 1867 en même temps que l'Exposition Agricole et Industrielle.

Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit :

Art. 1^{er} L'Exposition Universelle des Produits de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, et des Beaux-Arts est placée sous la direction et la surveillance d'une Commission qui sera présidée par notre bien-aimé cousin le Prince Napoléon.

Art. 2. Sont nommés, membres de cette Commission :

S. Exc. le Ministre d'Etat.

S. Ex. le Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics.

S. Exc. le Ministre de notre Maison et des Beaux-Arts.

MM.

Barbier, Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur Général des Douanes et des Contributions Indirectes.

S. Exc. M. Baroche, Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des Cultes.

Elie de Beaumont, Sénateur, Membre de l'Institut.

Boittelle, Préfet de Police.

Michel Chevalier, Sénateur, Membre de l'Institut.

R. Cobden, Membre de la Chambre des Communes en Angleterre.

Lord Cowley, Ambassadeur de sa Majesté Britannique à Paris.

Denière, Ancien Président du Tribunal de Commerce, Secrétaire de la Chambre de Commerce, Membre du Conseil Municipal de Paris.

Denion du Pin, Administrateur des Messageries Impériales.

Devinck, Ancien Député, Ancien Président du Tribunal de Commerce, Membre du Conseil Municipal de Paris.

Jean Dolfus, Manufacturier.

Arlès Dufour, Membre de la Chambre de Commerce, Lyon.

Dumas, Sénateur, Président du Conseil Municipal de Paris.

Dupuy de Lôme, Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur des Constructions Navales.

Favé, Colonel d'Artillerie, Aide-de-Camp de l'Empereur.

Le Général Fleury, Aide-de-Camp de l'Empereur, Directeur Général des Haras.

S. Exc. M. Fould, Ministre des Finances.

Frémy, Gouverneur du Crédit Foncier.

Garnier, Négociant en Métaux, Membre du Conseil Municipal de Paris.

Gervais de Caen, Directeur de l'Ecole de Commerce.

Gonin, Membre de la Chambre de Commerce, Constructeur de Machines, Membre du Conseil Municipal de Paris.

Lord Granville, Président du Conseil de la Reine d'Angleterre.

Baron

Baron Haussmann, Sénateur, Préfet de la Seine.
 Herbet, Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur des Consuls et Affaires Commerciales.
 Ingres, Membre de l'Institut.
 La Roncière le Noury, Contre-Amiral, Directeur au Ministère de la Marine.
 Marquis de Lavalette, Sénateur.
 Lebandy, Raffineur, Membre du Conseil Municipal de Paris.
 Lefuel, Membre de l'Institut.
 Le Play, Conseiller d'Etat.
 S. Exc. le Duc de Morny, Président du Corps Législatif.
 S. Exc. M. Magne, Membre du Conseil Privé.
 Oufroy, Ancien Manufacturier, Membre du Conseil Municipal de Paris.
 Ozenne, Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur du Commerce Extérieur.
 Le Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris.
 Le Président du Tribunal de Commerce de Paris.
 Schneider, Vice-président du Corps Législatif.
 Thouvenel, Sénateur.

La Commission sera ultérieurement portée au nombre de 60 membres en outre de son Président, du Ministre d'Etat, du Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics, et du Ministre de notre Maison et des Beaux-Arts.

Art. 3. En cas d'absence de S. A. I. M^r le Prince Napoléon, la Commission sera présidée par le Ministre d'Etat ou par l'un des deux Ministres de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics, et de notre Maison et des Beaux-Arts.

Art. 4. M. Le Play est nommé Commissaire Général.

Art. 5. M. de Chancourtois, Ingénieur en Chef des Mines, est nommé Secrétaire.

Art. 6. Notre Ministre d'Etat, notre Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics, et le Ministre de notre Maison et des Beaux-Arts sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait au Palais des Tuileries, le 1^{er} février 1865.

NAPOLEON.

Par l'Empereur ;
 Le Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce
 et des Travaux Publics.

Armand Béhic.

RAPPORT à l'EMPEREUR.

Sire,

VOTRE Majesté ayant ordonné qu'une Exposition Universelle serait ouverte à Paris en 1867, un décret en date du 23 Juin 1863, rendu sur la proposition du Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Travaux Publics, a fixé au 1^{er} Mai 1867, l'Exposition des Produits Agricoles et Industriels.

Il est conforme aux intentions de l'Empereur que les Beaux-Arts, qui se trouvent dans le concours de tous les artistes du monde un des moyens les plus efficaces d'émulation et de progrès, prennent part à cette grande solennité internationale. En conséquence, j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à l'approbation de votre Majesté un projet de décret qui dispose qu'une Exposition Universelle des œuvres d'art aura lieu en même temps que l'Exposition Agricole et Industrielle.

Je suis avec respect, Sire, de votre Majesté,
 Le très-humble, très obéissant serviteur, et fidèle sujet,
Vaillant.

Paris, le 1^{er} février 1865.

NAPOLEON,

Par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français,

A tous présents et à venir, salut: Vu le décret du 22 Juin 1863, relatif à l'Exposition Universelle des Produits Agricoles et Industriels:

Sur le rapport du Ministre de notre Maison et des Beaux-Arts,

Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit: Art. 1^{er}. Une Exposition universelle des Beaux-Arts s'ouvrira à Paris, en même temps que l'Exposition Agricole et Industrielle, le 1^{er} Mai 1867, et elle sera close le 30 Septembre suivant.

Art. 2. Un décret ultérieur déterminera les conditions dans lesquelles se fera cette Exposition.

Art. 3. Le Ministre de notre Maison et des Beaux-Arts est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait au Palais des Tuileries, le 1^{er} Février 1865.

Napoleon.

Par l'Empereur ;
 Le Maréchal de France, Ministre de la Maison
 de l'Empereur et des Beaux-Arts.

Vaillant.

RAPPORT à L'EMPEREUR.

Sire,

CONFORMEMENT aux ordres de votre Majesté, j'ai eu l'honneur de prévenir S. A. I. M^{gr} le Prince Napoléon que le moment était venu de prendre la présidence d'une Commission qui sera chargée de mettre à exécution le décret du 22 Juin 1863, instituant pour 1867, une Exposition universelle. J'ai prié Son altesse Impériale de vouloir bien me communiquer les vues générales que pouvait lui suggérer l'expérience acquise en 1855 et en 1862, puis de faire discuter par une réunion d'hommes compétents les premières questions qu'une telle entreprise soulève. Je viens soumettre à votre Majesté les conclusions qui se déduisent de ces études préparatoires.

Le point de départ devant se trouver dans une bonne organisation financière, je me suis reporté, aux résultats constatés à cet égard, pour les deux Expositions de Londres et pour celle de Paris.

A Londres, en 1851, comme en 1862, l'initiative est venue d'une compagnie qui a constitué un capital de garantie à l'aide duquel on a obtenu de la Banque d'Angleterre, à un taux modique d'intérêt, tous les fonds nécessaires.

La compagnie de 1851 a fait une construction temporaire offrant une surface couverte de planches (rez-de-chaussée et premier étage), de 71,000 mètres carrés. Elle a obtenu une recette de 12,700,000 francs et réalisé un bénéfice de 5,300,000 francs.

La compagnie de 1862 a fait une construction de 120,000 mètres carrés, dont une partie devait être permanente. La recette qu'elle a obtenue, complétée par une allocation de 250,000 francs fournie par l'entrepreneur, a strictement suffi à couvrir une dépense totale de 1,500,000 francs.

A Paris, en 1855, l'Etat, en se chargeant de l'entreprise, a dû faire 68,000 mètres carrés de constructions temporaires pour compléter les 47,000 mètres carrés du palais permanent bâti par une compagnie. Il a obtenu une recette de 3,200,000 francs et subi une perte de 8,100,000 francs. Il a dû ultérieurement consacrer au rachat du palais une somme de 11 millions de francs. La dépense totale, montant à 21 millions de francs, est couverte en partie par la possession du Palais de l'Industrie.

En présence de ces faits, je me suis d'abord demandé s'il y a lieu d'adopter pour la future exposition, le régime des compagnies qui a déjà permis, en Angleterre, de faire deux expositions avec profit ou sans perte : mais j'ai bientôt amené, par les motifs énoncés ci-après à conclure négativement.

En Angleterre, le public paye volontiers des prix élevés pour se procurer des moyens d'instruction ou pour visiter des établissements consacrés à l'art et à la science. Ainsi à Londres, en 1862, on a obtenu de six millions de visiteurs, une recette de 10,200,000 francs, produits à peu près également, d'un côté par le tarif minimum de entrée de 1 franc 25, de l'autre par des abonnements et des tarifs d'entrée variant de 3 francs 10, à 25 francs. En France jusqu'à ces derniers temps, le public était peu enclin à supporter ce genre de charges. Ainsi à Paris, en 1855, quatre millions six cent mille visiteurs ont seulement payé 3,200,000 francs : les entrées à 20 centimes et à 1 franc ont produit 2,600,000 francs ; tandis que les abonnements et les entrées à 2 francs et à 5 francs n'ont donné que 600,000 francs. Assurément, on peut attendre de meilleurs résultats en 1867 ; la paix sera plus féconde que la guerre qui régnait en 1855 ; on ne retombera pas dans les erreurs d'un tarif defectueux ; enfin, on pourra mieux compter sur la faveur du public, si une administration habile inaugure ponctuellement au jour convenu le palais de l'Exposition ; si elle résout le problème d'y classer dans un ordre utile et attrayant tous les produits de l'art et de l'industrie ; si surtout elle y représente le travail de toutes les contrées du globe plus complètement qu'on ne l'a fait aux solennités précédentes. Cependant, il semble prudent de prévoir que, même dans ces conditions, on n'arrivera pas à Paris, en 1867, aux recettes réalisées à Londres en 1851 et en 1862.

Le succès financier de 1851 a été obtenu dans des circonstances qui, évidemment, ne se reproduiront plus. On a pu alors satisfaire, avec une construction de 71,000 mètres carrés, aux demandes des exposants, tandis qu'en 1862, une surface de 120,000 mètres carrés a été insuffisante, au point que les exposants français ont à peine reçu la moitié de l'espace qui leur était nécessaire. Les exigences des exposants de toutes les nations ont donc augmenté en même temps que la curiosité du public restait stationnaire. Ces deux tendances donnent lieu de prévoir un déficit considérable dans toutes les futures expositions ; et il semble que le moyen de l'atténuer, en 1867, consistera surtout à développer les branches d'Exposition qui augmenteront la recette dans une proportion plus forte que la dépense. Pour atteindre ce but, il y aura lieu vraisemblablement de porter la surface couverte à 140,000 mètres carrés.

A Londres la recette principale produite par les entrées a été complétée par divers prélèvements faits au profit de la compagnie sur les entrepreneurs des restaurants des catalogues et de sept autres services de moindre importance. En 1862, par exemple, ces recettes accessoires se sont élevées à un million. Je ne pense pas qu'en 1867, plus qu'en 1855, il convienne de recourir à ces moyens financiers ; ceux-ci ne rentrent guère dans nos traditions. En organisant des monopoles, ils créent de mauvais services ; ils mécontentent par conséquent le public et nuisent à la principale recette. Ces sortes d'impôts pèsent d'ailleurs en partie sur les exposants ou sur leurs représentants habituels ; et il semble peu judicieux de grever ainsi beaucoup de personnes qu'il importe d'attirer à ces grands concours, et qui s'imposent, souvent par un pur sentiment de patriotisme, les charges considérables qui en résultent.

A Londres, aux deux expositions précédentes, on n'a décerné aux Exposants que des récompenses sans valeur intrinsèque. En France, depuis l'origine des expositions on a toujours

toujours joint aux médailles de bronze, des médailles d'or et d'argent. Je pense qu'il y a lieu de persévérer dans cette coutume ; j'aperçois même qu'il convient d'augmenter la somme consacrée aux récompenses données sous d'autres formes.

En me fondant sur ces considérations, je prévois que l'Exposition de 1867, pourra exiger une dépense de 18 millions. J'ajoute que les éventualités défavorables qui peuvent survenir dans ces sortes d'entreprises ne semblent pas pouvoir porter cette dépense au delà de 20 millions. Quant aux recettes, elles s'élèveront vraisemblablement de sept à neuf millions. J'en conclus que l'entreprise pourra donner un déficit de 12 millions.

Ces évolutions ne sauraient varier sensiblement selon qu'on les applique à une entreprise toute privée ou à une exposition faite avec l'attache et sous la haute direction du Gouvernement.

Aucune compagnie, n'ayant d'autre mobile que la spéculation, ne se proposerait donc pour entreprendre l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, à moins d'être garantie contre des pertes inévitables, par une subvention directe ou indirecte au moins égale au déficit prévu.

Ainsi au point de vue financier, l'Etat n'aurait rien à gagner à se dessaisir de toute influence dans la préparation et dans la conduite de l'opération. Peut-être, pourrait-on dire, que le caractère d'intérêt public qui motive la participation du Trésor public aux dépenses que cette opération entraîne, ne permet pas au Gouvernement de s'en désintéresser ; et d'ailleurs, il est permis de douter que cet abandon profitât à l'éclat, à l'utilité et au succès de l'Exposition.

D'un autre côté, il n'y a rien d'exagéré à admettre qu'en suivant le système d'administration adopté par la France, en 1862, c'est-à-dire en maintenant fermement l'unité d'action et l'énergie des contrôles, on pourra, cette fois encore, réaliser de notables améliorations sur les prévisions du budget.

L'utilité des expositions a été clairement démontrée par les considérations développées dans le rapport que mon prédécesseur a eu l'honneur de soumettre à l'Empereur à l'appui du décret du 22 Juin 1863. En me référant à ces considérations, je trouve que l'Etat et la Ville de Paris ont un intérêt suffisant à la réalisation de la pensée de votre Majesté pour justifier leur participation à la dépense au moyen d'une subvention.

Cette subvention, limitée à 12 millions de francs, serait répartie par portions égales entre le Trésor et la ville, qui au moyen de cette allocation, seraient dégagés de toute responsabilité si l'entreprise venait à entraîner des mécomptes. M. le Préfet de la Seine, que j'ai consulté sur ce point, n'hésite pas à penser que le Conseil Municipal de Paris, qu'on trouve toujours disposé aux choses utiles et généreuses, ne déclinerait pas cette participation.

Quant au surplus des frais, évalués à six ou huit millions, ils seraient couverts par les recettes provenant des droits d'entrée, et en cas d'insuffisance, par la garantie d'une société qui serait formée à cet effet sous les auspices de la Commission impériale.

Dans le cas où le montant des recettes réalisées, comparé avec le surplus des dépenses faites au delà des 12,000,000 de subvention accordée par l'Etat et par la Ville, laisserait une plus-value, ce bénéfice, dû à la faveur du public et à la bonne administration de l'affaire, serait attribué par parts égales à l'Etat, à la Ville de Paris et à la société de garantie.

Par ce procédé, Sire, l'industrie et le commerce, qui sont appelés à contribuer à l'éclat de cette solennité et à en recueillir les avantages, se trouveraient en même temps mêlés et intéressés, dans la seule mesure que comportent encore les habitudes de notre pays, à son organisation, et aux chances heureuses ou adverses qu'elle peut offrir au point de vue financier.

Ce serait à la fois un premier pas fait dans la voie de l'initiative parcourue par nos voisins avec tant de fermeté et de succès, et un hommage rendu à l'esprit d'association.

La conséquence naturelle de cette organisation serait de donner à la société de garantie, dans la gestion et la surveillance de l'opération, une part proportionnée à son intérêt.

La Commission impériale pourrait donc se composer, en outre de son Président et des ministres que leurs attributions appellent à y siéger, de 41 personnes choisies par l'Empereur parmi les notabilités compétentes de l'Etat et de la Ville de Paris, et de 19 personnes qui seraient ultérieurement désignées par la société de garantie, par la voie de l'élection et suivant le mode qui aura été reconnu le plus praticable.

On augmentera les chances de succès des futures expositions, en adjoignant chaque fois au pouvoir dirigeant, des personnes possédant la tradition des expositions faites antérieurement en d'autres pays. L'Angleterre étant la seule nation étrangère qui, jusqu'à présent ait abordé ces sortes d'entreprises, je propose à votre Majesté de comprendre trois Anglais dans le personnel de la Commission impériale.

Si votre Majesté approuve les conclusions de ce rapport, je la prie de vouloir bien signer le décret ci-annexé.

Je suis, avec le plus profond respect, Sire,

De Votre Majesté

Le très-humble, très-obeissant serviteur et fidèle sujet,

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics,

Armand Béhic.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 3 April 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to a Vote to be taken on account of the British exhibitors in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords will be prepared to submit to Parliament a Vote in the present Session, for the sum of 5,000*l.* as proposed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education; but adverting, as a guide to the probable sum which will now be required for the total cost of this service on the occasion of the forthcoming Exhibition, to the account of expenditure incurred at the former Paris Exhibition of 1855, showing a balance unexpended of more than 8,000*l.*, it appears to my Lords that it will not be necessary to make provision for a larger sum than 45,000*l.*, unless their Lordships of the Committee have cause to anticipate a heavier expenditure than on former occasions.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Vice President of the
Committee of Council on Education.

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

12 April 1865.

REFERRING to Mr. Peel's letter of the 3rd April, the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education desire to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that they have not at present sufficient information before them to enable them to say that the expenditure necessary upon the ensuing Paris Exhibition may not be heavier than that of the last, as they understand that the whole Exhibition will be on an increased scale, and that the space about to be allotted to British contributors will be greater.

Their Lordships therefore consider that it would be most prudent to provide, in the first instance, for the sum of 50,000*l.*, which, as the Votes will be taken in portions, need not be asked for, if during the course of the Exhibition a lesser sum be found sufficient.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

4 May 1865.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 3rd of April, stating that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury were prepared to submit to Parliament a Vote in the present Session for 5,000*l.* on account of the British exhibitors in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the Committee of Council desire that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will be pleased to authorise Her Majesty's Stationery Office to execute the orders for stationery, &c., for the Exhibition, which may be made on it by the Department of Science and Art.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

The Secretary, Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 10 May 1865.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, that my Lords have, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 4th instant, authorised the Comptroller of the Stationery Office to execute the orders for Stationery, &c., required by your Department for the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

I am, &c.

The Vice President of the
Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *George A. Hamilton.*

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the
Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

24 July 1865.

THE Committee of Council on Education request you to move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to instruct the Paymaster General to honour cheques drawn on the Vote for the management of the British Department of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, signed by Mr. Henry Cole, the Executive Commissioner, or by Richard A. Thompson, or Philip Cunliffe Owen, Assistant Executive Commissioners, countersigned by A. L. Simkins, the accountant, or H. W. Williams, the bookkeeper of the department.

My Lords propose that the accounts should be rendered to the Audit Office monthly, signed by the Lord President or the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, in the same form as the accounts of the Science and Art Department.

Their Lordships at a future time will submit, for the approval of the Treasury, the rates of payment for services which they consider necessary.

For the present immediate payment is only required for temporary clerical assistance, and for travelling expenses.

I am, &c.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 5 August 1865.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee of Council on Education, that as requested in your letter of the 24th ultimo, they have authorised the Paymaster to honour cheques drawn on the Vote for the management of the British Department of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, signed by Mr. Henry Cole, the Executive Commissioner, or by Richard A. Thompson, or Philip Cunliffe Owen, Assistant Executive Commissioners, and countersigned by A. L. Simkins, the accountant, or H. W. Williams, the book-keeper of the department.

I am to add that my Lords approve of the arrangement proposed by the Lords of the Committee, with regard to the accounts of the department for the Vote in question.

I am, &c.

The Vice President of the
Committee of Council on Education,
Kensington Museum.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the
Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

27 November 1865.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to insert in the Estimates of the year 1866-7 the sum of twelve thousand pounds, which they are of opinion will be required for the expenses of the Paris Exhibition, which are likely to be incurred for the Paris Exhibition of 1867 before the termination of the financial year ending 31st March 1867.

The Secretary, Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the
Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

South Kensington Museum, 9 February 1866.

REFERRING to my letter of 24th July 1865, on the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having now sufficient information before them on the nature and extent of the proposed Exhibition, consider the time has arrived for fixing the permanent staff necessary throughout the whole period for organising and directing the work of the Exhibition, and submit, for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners, the remuneration considered proper for the service.

The space to be filled by the exhibitors of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, within the Exhibition buildings, to be provided by the Imperial Commission, is 225,740 superficial feet, being beyond one-third more than in 1855. In addition, there will be a vast amount of space (653,400 superficial feet outside) which the French Commission propose should be occupied by British exhibitors, and all erections, &c. provided by them. This will entail several kinds of expenditure and management which did not take place in 1855.

Looking to all these circumstances and the probabilities, my Lords consider the work imposed on the British Commission will be much more extensive than in 1855. But it will be their object to prevent the expenditure increasing proportionately, and, if possible, to keep it within the sum of 50,000 *l.* voted by Parliament in 1855.

Their Lordships consider the best, and indeed only security for insuring such a result will be obtained by employing persons whose special experience has conduced to the success of former Exhibitions. Such persons are only to be met with among the officers of the Science and Art Department; and my Lords are of opinion that, without detriment to the work of the Department, arrangements may be made, as for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, whereby such officers shall be charged with the special work, in addition to their ordinary duties.

They have accordingly appointed Mr. Cole, the Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, to act as the Executive Commissioner, and have the chief responsibility of the undertaking, and my Lords propose to pay for his services at the rate of 750 *l.* a year. For the Paris Exhibition of 1855 Mr. Cole received 1,500 *l.*, besides travelling allowances.

The Executive Commissioner will require two assistants, who should each have an allowance of 500 *l.* for the whole term.

My Lords have appointed the following officers; an Assistant Secretary, who, as in 1855, should have a salary of 500 *l.* a year; an Accountant, with a salary of 100 *l.* a year; and a Book-keeper with an allowance of 75 *l.* As nearly as can be estimated, these respective services and payments will cost the same as in 1855.

Numerous

Numerous other officers will have to be engaged from time to time, according to the urgency of the work, for the management of the several technical divisions of the Exhibition, but they will be remunerated either by daily or monthly payments, and will not form part of the permanent responsible staff.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of
Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 5 March 1866.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 9th February, on the subject of the staff which will be required for the Paris Exhibition of 1867; and of the allowances which it is proposed to pay to those officers of the Science and Art Department who will be employed, and to others who are not in the public service.

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, that my Lords see no objection to the general character of the arrangements proposed by their Lordships, but that in their opinion it would be better to allow the persons already in the public service, who may be employed in connection with the Paris Exhibition, a gratuity, in addition to their travelling expenses, than an additional salary for an uncertain period. Other persons, who are to be only temporarily employed, would be paid in the usual manner.

My Lords will be prepared to consider any recommendations which their Lordships of the Privy Council may make accordingly; and it should be clearly stated with respect to every person in the public service, to whom any payment is proposed out of the Vote for the Paris Exhibition, what are his present emoluments, and over what period his special employment will probably extend.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh C. E. Childers.*

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the Secretary
to the Treasury.

Science and Art Department, South Kensington,
10 March 1866.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant, stating that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury see no objection to the general character of the arrangements proposed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education for the allowances to be paid to the staff which will be required for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, my Lords recommend that the gratuities, as proposed in the accompanying Schedule, should be paid.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

PARIS EXHIBITION STAFF.

READ Treasury Letter of 5th March 1866.

My Lords direct the following arrangements to be submitted to the Treasury, for approval, in accordance with the above letter.

Permanent Staff.	Probable Duration of Service.	Proposed Gratuity.	REMARKS.
		£.	
H. Cole, Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners, and Executive Commissioner.	From April 1865, for three years, at least.	1,500	Secretary and general superintendent of South Kensington Museum. Salary, 1,200 <i>l.</i> a-year.
R. Thompson - - -	About two years	500	Keeper and assist. director at South Kensington Museum. Salary, 460 <i>l.</i> a-year.
P. C. Owen - - -	About two years	500	Keeper and assistant director at South Kensington Museum. Salary, 420 <i>l.</i> a-year.
A. L. Simkins - - -	From 1st October 1865, about three years.	300	Accountant of Science and Art Department. Salary, 420 <i>l.</i> a-year.
H. Williams - - -	From 1st October 1865, about three years.	150	Bookkeeper of Science and Art Department. Salary, 240 <i>l.</i> a-year.

Mr. Robert Wilde, who is an inspector for art, at a salary of 450 *l.* a-year, which will be deducted whilst he is employed on Paris work, is appointed assistant secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners and secretary for the executive staff in Paris. His services will be required for three years, dating from 1st October 1865, for which it is proposed to pay him a salary of 500 *l.* a year.

The space occupied in the Paris Exhibition of 1855 was 162,000 square feet; the space to be occupied in the Paris Exhibition of 1867 will be 225,700 square feet in the building, exclusive of several acres in the Park; and the exhibitors and work will be increased accordingly.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 13 April 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to convey to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, their Lordships' approval of the scale of gratuities proposed by you to be allowed to the staff of the English branch of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, as follows; viz.,

Mr. H. Cole, Secretary	-	-	-	-	£. 1,500	gratuity.
Mr. R. Thompson	-	-	-	-	500	ditto.
Mr. P. C. Owen	-	-	-	-	500	ditto.
Mr. A. L. Simkins	-	-	-	-	300	ditto.
Mr. H. Williams	-	-	-	-	150	ditto.
Mr. R. Wylde, 500 <i>l.</i> per annum salary for three years, from 1st October 1865.						

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hugh C. E. Childers.*

Mr. H. Cole to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Paris Exhibition of 1867, South Kensington,
London, W., 5 September 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury

Treasury to instruct the printer of the "London Gazette" to insert, from time to time, in the "Gazette," the list of British exhibitors to whom space has been allotted in the Paris Exhibition of next year, as was done in the case of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Secretary, and Executive Commissioner.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers; 3 December 1866.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that my Lords have had under consideration the method in which they should submit to Parliament the estimate of expenditure to be incurred by the various public departments in connection with the exhibition of plans, models, and other objects at Paris in 1867, and they have arrived at the conclusion that it will be best to include the whole of such expenditure in one vote of the Civil Service Estimates, together with the expenses of the Royal Commissioners in and about the Exhibition. My Lords must, however, stipulate that the vote which they thus undertake to propose shall be confined to outlay incurred *bonâ fide*, and solely on account of the Exhibition. Such outlay will be held to include the packing and transporting of objects to the place of exhibition, the housing of them there, whether under general or special arrangement, the superintendence of them while on show, the bringing of them back, and the repair of damages sustained during absence from store; it will also be held to include the preparation of any models, plans, or specimens which are simply intended for the illustration of national progress in arts or manufactures, and which have, apart from such purpose, no appreciable value to the departments to which they belong.

The Lords of the Committee of Council will, at the same time, understand that the cost of all articles to be hereafter employed for the public service, and to be returned into store when removed from the Exhibition at Paris, must be provided for in the estimates of the department that orders or manufactures them, as if they were directly issued for the public service. Such articles, while under exhibition, must be considered as loans to the Commissioners, and the expense incurred on their account for packing, transport, housing, custody, and restoration will, in accordance with the rule laid down in the preceding paragraph, be alone charged to the Exhibition Vote.

My Lords would request that communication be made by the Commissioners to the various departments, and that having ascertained the number and nature of the objects which each department may propose to contribute, and the probable expenses incidental to their exhibition, they will make known to this Board with as little delay as possible, the total amount which they would wish to be inserted in the vote for Parliament.

They should join to their estimate a detailed statement showing how the amount asked for is made up, and lastly they should apportion the sum allowed by this Board, less the expenses of the management of the British Department, and any other expenses of the Royal Commissioners in and about the Exhibition, between the several departments proposing to exhibit.

It must be understood that their Lordships reserve to themselves full power to reduce the amount named by the Commissioners, and, if they think it advisable, to alter the apportionment made between the exhibiting departments.

In conclusion, I am to request that the Lords of the Committee of Council will, with as little delay as possible, communicate the decision of this Board to the departments interested.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Ward Hunt*.

The Right Honourable H. Corry, M.P.

Mr. *H. Cole* to the Secretary to the Treasury.

South Kensington Museum,
12 December 1866.

Sir,

REFERRING to Mr. Hunt's letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to request that an estimate may be furnished as early as possible to this department of the cost which it will be necessary to incur for the Exhibition in Paris, of any objects exhibited in the name of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education
to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

20 December 1866.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the War Department has represented to them that if the buildings required for the objects to be exhibited by that department in the Paris Exhibition are to be ready for the opening, it is absolutely necessary for them to be commenced forthwith.

Under these circumstances, their Lordships have felt themselves justified in ordering the foundations to be commenced, and they will be glad to receive the sanction of the Lords Commissioners to the works being proceeded with.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

(signed) *H. Corry*.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of
Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 1 January 1867.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 20th ultimo relative to the necessity of commencing the buildings required for the objects to be exhibited by the War Department at the Paris Exhibition.

In reply, I am directed by their Lordships to request that you will call the attention of the Lords of Committee of Council on Education to the letter from this department of the 3rd ultimo, in which my Lords requested that an estimate of all expenditure to be incurred by public departments on account of the Paris Universal Exhibition, might be framed and submitted to them with as little delay as possible.

My Lords had hoped that they would not be called upon to consider any details of expenditure until the general estimate so called for should be before them. They would press upon the Lords of the Committee the expediency of hastening that estimate, and in anticipation of its completion within a short time, they propose to reserve their sanction for the works which form the subject of your letter until they receive from the Committee a reply to their letter of the 3rd ultimo.

The Right Hon. *H. Corry*, M.P.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Ward Hunt*.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of
Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 21 January 1867.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Committee of Council on Education, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, dated the 10th instant, relative

relative to the exhibition at Paris of lighthouse apparatus, and mortar and rocket gear for saving life from shipwreck; and I am to state that my Lords approve of provision being made in the estimate of expenses connected with the Paris Exhibition, for the sum of 3,750 *l.* as therein proposed.

I am at the same time to inquire whether the Minute of this Board of the 27th November was communicated to all the Departments by the Exhibition Commissioners, as it was the intention of my Lords that all applications should be addressed directly to the Commission; and they request that it may be understood, that when once the estimate contemplated in that Minute has been laid before the Board, no further proposals for additional expenditure can be entertained.

The Right Hon. H. Corry, M.P.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Ward Hunt.*

(Enclosure.)

Mr. T. H. Farrer to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
10 January 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that they have authorised the General Lighthouse authorities to send various articles connected with lighthouse apparatus to the Paris Exhibition. The estimated expense is 13,250 *l.*; but as many articles will be available for future use, the probable expense will be about 3,550 *l.*

Considering that Government is almost the only purchaser of lighthouse apparatus, and that it is of great importance to show what is doing in this country, the Board of Trade are of opinion that the proposed expense is reasonable, and that, being incurred for national objects, it should not be thrown upon the Mercantile Marine Fund, but should be defrayed by a grant from Imperial funds.

The Board of Trade are also anxious to send to the Paris Exhibition the mortar and rocket apparatus and gear for saving life from shipwreck on our coasts. They have been requested to do so by a meeting of the General Committee, and the Navigation and Lifeboat Committee, of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, presided over by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The rocket and mortar apparatus is a purely English invention, and has been unrivalled in its results since this Office took the charge of it in 1855. France and other countries have followed in our course, and are going to exhibit at Paris; and as our apparatus exceeds all others in perfection and results, the Board of Trade are of opinion that it should also be exhibited. The cost, including transport and agency charges, will be about 200 *l.*; but the apparatus itself can all be made use of when it is returned from the Exhibition.

I am therefore to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners to give their sanction to the expense (amounting to 3,750 *l.*) of exhibiting these articles being defrayed out of the Imperial funds.

The Secretary, Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Farrer.*

Mr. H. Cole to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

23 January 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that their Minute of the 27th of November 1866, was communicated to all the departments which it was known proposed to exhibit.

The British Executive Commissioner was informed that the Trinity Board would pay its own expenses, excepting for erecting the lighthouse, and for this a sum of 750 *l.* was provided.

It is presumed that the sum of 3,750 *l.* refers to the Trinity Board's objects, and that sum will now be placed on the general estimates.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to the
Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

11 February 1867.

AFTER a long investigation of all the necessary details of the subject, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have caused estimates for the Paris Exhibition, amounting to 116,650 *l.*, without contingencies, to be prepared, which they now transmit for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, accompanied by an explanatory statement from Mr. Cole, the Executive Commissioner, who acted in the same capacity at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, when, after deducting the allowance of 25 per cent. made for contingencies, the expenditure was kept within the sum voted by Parliament. The work for the present Exhibition is very much greater than in 1855, and a sufficient margin should be provided for contingencies, the exact amount of which the Lords Commissioners will determine as they think fit.

It is estimated that a sum of 50,000 *l.* will be expended before the 31st of March, and my Lords have to request that they may receive an advance of 15,000 *l.* from Civil Contingencies, with as little delay as possible.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Corry.*

(Enclosure.)

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

MEMORANDUM on the Differences between the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1867 and the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1855, with an ESTIMATE of the COST for that of 1867.

THE Paris Exhibition of 1867 differs in many important particulars from all former exhibitions, and especially so as regards the charges placed upon foreign countries. These are so numerous and heavy as to render any comparison with the Paris Exhibition of 1855 fallacious, if such comparisons deal only with the spaces occupied in the two cases. The present Exhibition is indeed more analogous to our own Exhibition of 1862, and may be regarded as a complete Exhibition made in a foreign country instead of at home, for the portion of the mere carcass of the main building provided by the French Government will be little more than an equivalent for the expense which is entailed by the Exhibition being made in Paris instead of in London.

The Exhibition of 1862, which was conducted with the strictest economy, averaged only 9 *s.* per foot, including every expense. The British section of the Paris Exhibition of this year is one-third the size of the Exhibition of 1862, and estimated at the same rate would cost 162,000 *l.*

If, however, it be desired to make the comparison with the French Exhibition of 1855, and due allowance be made for the peculiar circumstances and charges alluded to, the following data will be of assistance. In 1855, the space occupied by the United Kingdom and the Colonies was 183,000 square feet. In 1867, it will be 360,000 square feet. For 1855 the sum voted by Parliament was 50,000 *l.*, but of this only 40,000 *l.* was spent, or something less than 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per foot. Supposing, for the moment, the circumstances of this present Exhibition to be similar, this would give upwards of 80,000 *l.* as its probable cost, but to this the greater part of the following services would have to be added.

Internal fittings of
works.

In 1855, the flooring, decorations, counters, blinds, water-closets, and other fittings, and nearly the whole staff for cleaning, arranging, and watching, were provided by the French authorities. In 1867, all these, except the flooring and blinds in the Fine Arts divisions, have to be provided by foreign nations.

Supplementary
buildings.

In 1867, the cost of erecting the following works will have to be defrayed by this country. Several supplementary buildings in the park, viz., a boiler house and chimney, and buildings for agricultural and horticultural implements, for marine engines, &c., for munitions of war, &c., and for heating and lighting. There will be a wharf to be constructed, with a portion of the tunnel to it, with a building near the Seine. The planting and charge of its share of the ground in the park will also fall on this country. Similar charges are placed on all other foreign countries.

"Loan collection."

In 1855, there was no exhibition of ancient "Objets d'Art," or a "Loan Exhibition." In 1867, there is to be one, which entails grave responsibility and heavy expense.

Government
departments.

In 1855, the War Department, the Admiralty, the Trinity House, the Post Office, the Treasury in respect of public printing, and the Science and Art Department, were but slightly represented, if at all, but in 1867 they will all be fully represented.

Classification.

In 1855, the Exhibition was arranged into 30 classes, which were scattered throughout the buildings. In 1867, the Exhibition is subdivided into 95 classes, which are rigidly fixed in certain parts of the buildings whereby much increased difficulty is entailed. In 1855, the Jurors and Associates for the United Kingdom were 59. In 1867, there will be 85 Jurors, besides a large number of Associates and Delegates. In 1855, the British

Juries.

Executive

Executive caused 19 special reports to be prepared. In 1867, 65, at least, of such reports will have to be prepared, and it is most desirable they should be published as early as possible after the opening of the Exhibition, in order to be useful in it. Reports.

In 1855, the expenses of the transit of goods were defrayed by the French and British authorities conjointly, but, in 1867, no allowances are made. Transit.

In 1855, there was no Royal Commission to advise on the Exhibition and to give it importance, whilst for 1867 Her Majesty the Queen has been advised to issue a Royal Commission, presided over by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and composed of some of the most distinguished personages of the kingdom. There is also a numerous body of Associate Commissioners. Royal commission.

Making due allowance for such services as formed items also in the expenditure of 1855, there would remain an estimated extra expenditure on the present Exhibition of 56,000*l*.

This sum added to the 80,000*l*., obtained on a calculation from space alone, gives 136,000*l*. as the probable cost of the Exhibition, or with an allowance of one-tenth for contingencies, of 149,600*l*., whilst the sum arrived at by the first mode of comparison was 162,000*l*.

Nevertheless, I hope that by the exercise of close economy, this sum, including an allowance of 10 per cent. for contingencies, might be reduced to 128,315*l*., as shown by the following summary :

	£.
Internal Fittings - - - - -	16,100
Supplementary Buildings and Park - - -	23,065
Ancient and Modern Art - - - - -	11,050
Exhibitions by Government Departments - - -	11,490
Management.—Watching and Cleaning - - -	14,755
House and Office Expenses of all kinds - - -	17,190
Jurors - - - - -	12,000
Freight - - - - -	8,250
Royal Commission Expenses - - - - -	2,750
	£. 116,650

8 February 1867.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 18 February 1867.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, with reference to your communication of the 11th instant, and its enclosure, that my Lords undertake to provide in the Estimate for 1866-7 and 1867-8, such a sum as will, with the moneys already voted, and not surrendered to the Exchequer, amount to 116,650*l*. for the Paris Exhibition.

With respect to the question of contingencies, my Lords would observe that the sum named by the Lords of the Committee as required for the Exhibition is so large that they are unwilling to believe that any further sum can possibly be required in the event of any contingency whatever. Should, however, their expectations on this head be disappointed, they will have to require that the expenditure on account of the South Kensington Museum be reduced by the amount of the excess on the Paris Exhibition Vote, and it will therefore be well that all purchases on account of the Museum be deferred until the Lords of the Committee are able to satisfy themselves with certainty that there will be no excess of expenditure over the 116,650*l*. taken for the Paris Exhibition.

My Lords have been given to understand that an application will be made from the Board of Works to the Science and Art Department, respecting the exhibition of some models of Fish Passes, &c., at an estimated cost of 100*l*. My Lords would observe that no addition need be made to the Estimate on that account, as the sum of 500*l*. taken for the Treasury exceeds by 300*l*. the sum which my Lords consider will cover the expenditure that will be required for the objects to be exhibited by this Board, including those to be furnished by the Post Office.

I am, &c.

(signed) *George Ward Hunt.*

The Right Honourable
H. Corry, M.P.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the FRENCH IMPERIAL COMMISSION for the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1867, and the BRITISH COMMISSION, relative to EXPENDITURE.

1.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Preliminary
arrangements.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, 18 Mai 1865.

VOUS avez bien voulu prendre la peine de venir passer quelques jours à Paris, et de les consacrer à l'examen des avant-projets préparés en vue de la future Exposition Universelle de 1867. J'ai eu à cette occasion l'honneur de vous fournir des renseignements verbaux sur le système général de l'exposition, et de vous remettre un calque de l'emplacement réservé aux produits Britanniques.

Depuis lors, nous avons beaucoup avancé nos travaux préparatoires, et le moment est proche où la Commission Impériale doit arrêter d'une manière définitive les places et la répartition de l'espace total entre les différentes nations et entre les différentes catégories de produits. Dans cette situation, il y a urgence à ce que vous veuillez bien donner suite à votre intention de déléguer à une personne de votre choix le soin de venir étudier nos projets d'installation, en chargeant cette personne de transmettre, s'il y a lieu, à la Commission Impériale, les observations de la Commission Anglaise sur la partie de ses plans qui touche aux intérêts Britanniques.

J'ai eu l'avantage de vous adresser hier, par M. Owen, un avant projet de la classification. Bien que ce travail ne soit pas encore arrêté d'une manière définitive, il donne cependant une idée exacte de l'ensemble du système qui sera adopté. Il serait donc très désirable que la personne que vous déléguerez auprès de la Commission Impériale soit porteur d'une liste provisoire des principales catégories d'exposants Anglais pour chacun des 103 classes comprises dans la classification, faisant en outre connaître approximativement l'espace qui devra être occupé.

En attendant la faveur de votre réponse, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier, Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, d'agréer l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Monsieur H. Cole,
Commissaire Exécutif pour la Section
Britannique.

2.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
29 May 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which you state that the time is arrived for the Imperial Commission to settle in a definite manner the division of space, and in which you express a wish that some one should be commissioned to proceed to Paris to study your proposed arrangements.

It will be impossible to afford you the information you desire until proposals have been received from persons intending to be exhibitors, and these proposals cannot be invited until the Imperial Commission has issued the regulations and conditions under which the exhibition will be held.

But I have the instructions of the Lord President of the Council to say, that it will only be necessary that the Imperial Commission should allot to the United Kingdom, its Colonies and Dependencies, such an amount of space as the Commission considers desirable, in any proportions as to groups, and under any rules; and every effort will be used to carry out the wishes of the Imperial Commission.

According to your desire, Mr. Philip Owen, who is appointed joint Assistant Executive Commissioner with Mr. R. Thompson, will have the pleasure of waiting on you in Paris about the 2nd of June, and discussing any topics you may desire.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Executive Commissioner.

Monsieur *Le Play*.

3.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extract.)

Paris, 30 Mai 1865.

VOTRE aimable billet est pour moi une nouvelle preuve de l'esprit de conciliation qui vous anime; avec des hommes tels que vous tout œuvre collective est rendue facile à ceux qui ont la responsabilité de l'action.

Je me fais un plaisir de vous annoncer que l'œuvre internationale ne se ressent en rien de nos agitations intérieures.

Je

Space allotted by
Imperial Commis-
sion will be accepted
and rules conformed
to.

Je vous prie aussi d'être convaincu que je m'intéresse sans aucune distinction de nationalité à assurer à chaque exposant toute la satisfaction qu'il sera possible de lui donner.

Notre capital de garantie est maintenant formé; les membres qui doivent le représenter dans le sein de la Commission Impériale seront élus cette semaine; enfin les plans du nouveau palais seront prochainement approuvés par la Commission ainsi complétée.

Nous touchons donc au temps d'une action commune effective, et je me plais toujours à compter sur la prochaine venue de M. Owen.

Agréez, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

4.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, 17 Juillet 1865.

JE m'empresse de vous adresser, sous bande, par le même courrier, deux exemplaires imprimés du Règlement général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, délibéré par la Commission Impériale et que S. M. l'Empereur vient d'approuver par décret en date du 12 Juillet dernier.

Transmits general regulations.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir ainsi vous mettre dès à présent en mesure de placer sous les yeux de la Commission Anglaise des dispositions définitives qui pourront servir à ses travaux de base désormais fixe et certaine.

Vous pourrez au reste remarquer, dans les indications du Règlement, la confirmation à peu près complète des communications verbales que j'avais eu l'honneur de faire à Mr. Owen. Depuis le départ de ce délégué la Commission Impériale n'a apporté aucun changement essentiel à son programme qu'elle vient aujourd'hui d'arrêter sous la forme officielle.

J'appelle votre attention sur les articles 7 et 8 qui traitent des mesures à prendre avant un terme prochain pour préparer les installations du Palais et celles du Parc.

Je vous signale en particulier la date du 15 août assignée comme limite à la répartition définitive de l'emplacement entre les différentes nations qui auront fait connaître leur intention de prendre part à ce grand concours. Je vous serais donc obligé, Monsieur le Commissaire, de me faire, d'ici là, parvenir toutes les indications qui vous sembleront utiles pour mettre la Commission Impériale en mesure de se prononcer avec une pleine connaissance de cause, sur l'espace nécessaire aux exposants de la Grande Bretagne comme à ceux de ses diverses colonies.

Allotment of space between different nations to be made by 15 August.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous exprimer, Monsieur le Commissaire, la vive satisfaction que j'ai éprouvée à pouvoir dès le début de nos travaux, conférer avec Mr. Owen sur les questions diverses qu'ils soulèvent et à trouver, joint à son expérience pratique, un esprit de cordiale entente qui facilitera notre œuvre par l'harmonie de nos efforts.

Les décisions multiples qui devront naître de l'étude journalière du vaste programme que la Commission Impériale s'est tracé rendront sans doute nécessaire d'ici à une époque prochaine, la présence constante à Paris d'une personne désignée par vous à l'effet de vous représenter. Lorsque ce moment sera venu j'aurai l'honneur de vous adresser à cet égard une communication spéciale.

Continued presence of a Representative of the British Commission will be necessary.

Agréez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole,
Commissaire Exécutif et Secrétaire de la Commission
de Sa Majesté Britannique.

GENERAL REGULATIONS referred to in Letter from Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole,
of 17 July 1865.

NOTE—Regulations specially applicable to British and Colonial Exhibitors are denoted by an asterisk [*].

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1867, A PARIS.

COMMISSION IMPÉRIALE.

RÈGLEMENT GÉNÉRAL, délibéré le 7 Juillet 1865, approuvé par Décret Impérial le
12 Juillet 1865.

PREMIÈRE SECTION.

Dispositions Généralés et Système de Classification.

ARTICLE 1^{er}.—L'Exposition universelle, instituée à Paris pour l'année 1867, recevra les œuvres d'art et les produits de l'agriculture et de l'industrie de toutes les nations.

Elle aura lieu au Champ de Mars, dans un édifice temporaire. Autour du Palais de l'Exposition sera disposé un Parc destiné à recevoir les animaux et les plantes à l'état vivant ainsi que les établissements et les objets qu'il n'est pas possible d'installer dans l'édifice principal.

L'Exposition ouvrira le 1^{er} avril 1867, et fermera le 31 octobre de la même année.

ART. 2.—L'Exposition universelle de 1867, est placée sous la direction de la Commission impériale, instituée par le décret du 1^{er} février 1865.

Le Commissaire général, nommé par le même décret, est chargé de procéder à l'exécution des mesures adoptées par la Commission impériale.

ART. 3.—Dans chaque département de l'Empire français, la Commission impériale constituera, avant le 25 août 1865, un Comité départemental, qui aura pour mission :

1° De faire connaître dans toute l'étendue du département les mesures concernant l'organisation de l'exposition, et de distribuer les formules de *demande d'admission* ainsi que les autres documents émanant de la Commission impériale ;

2° De signaler, avant le 31 octobre 1865, les principaux artistes, agriculteurs et manufacturiers, dont l'admission à l'Exposition universelle semblerait particulièrement utile à l'éclat de cette solennité ;

3° De provoquer, comme il est dit à l'article 29, les expositions de produits agricoles du département ;

4° D'instituer une commission de savants, d'agriculteurs, de manufacturiers, de contre-maîtres et autres hommes spéciaux, pour faire une étude particulière de l'Exposition universelle et pour publier un rapport sur les applications qui pourraient être faites, dans le département, des enseignements qu'elle aura fournis ;

5° De préparer, par voie de souscription, de cotisation et par toutes autres mesures, la création d'un fonds, destiné à faciliter la visite et l'étude de l'Exposition universelle aux contre-maîtres, cultivateurs et ouvriers du département, et à subvenir aux frais de publication du rapport mentionné ci-dessus.

ART. 4.—La Commission impériale s'entendra avec les ministères de la Guerre et de la Marine, pour l'organisation du concours et des Colonies françaises à l'Exposition universelle.

*ART. 5.—Les Commissions constituées par les divers Gouvernements étrangers pour diriger la participation de leurs nationaux à l'Exposition universelle correspondent directement avec la Commission impériale pour tout ce qui concerne l'exposition des œuvres d'art et des autres produits de leurs pays. En conséquence, la Commission impériale ne correspond pas avec les exposants étrangers.

Tout produit présenté par un producteur étranger n'est admis que par l'intervention de la Commission étrangère, dont celui-ci relève comme exposant.

Les Commissaires étrangers, pourvoient d'ailleurs selon leurs convenances, au transport, à la réception, à l'installation et à la réexpédition des produits de leurs nationaux, en se conformant toutefois aux mesures d'ordre prescrites par la Commission impériale.

*ART. 6.—Les Commissaires étrangers sont invités à se mettre le plus tôt possible en relation avec la Commission impériale et à se faire représenter auprès d'elle par un délégué. Ce délégué sera chargé de traiter les questions qui intéressent les exposants étrangers, et notamment celles qui sont relatives à la répartition de l'espace total entre les diverses nations et au mode d'installation de chaque section nationale dans le Palais et dans le Parc.

*ART. 7.—Pour faciliter la répartition de l'espace attribué à chaque nation entre les diverses classes de produits indiquées à l'article 11, la Commission impériale tient à la disposition des délégués, à titre de renseignement, le plan d'installation, à l'échelle de 0^m,002 par mètre, adopté pour la section française, du Palais. Ce plan indique la disposition des vitrines ou tables affectées à chaque classe de produits, ainsi que la forme, la hauteur et les autres dimensions des salles réservées à chaque classe.

Un plan analogue d'installation, déterminant les subdivisions de la partie du Palais destinée à chaque nation, devra être remis à la Commission impériale, par chaque Commission étrangère, avant le 31 octobre 1865.

Des plans de détail, à l'échelle de 0^m,002 par mètre, indiquant la place attribuée à chaque exposant et chaque installation individuelle, devront également être remis, avec la liste des exposants, par chaque Commission étrangère, avant le 31 janvier 1866, pour que, dans les aménagements intérieurs du Palais, la Commission impériale puisse tenir compte des besoins de chaque nation.

*ART. 8.—Chaque nation peut réclamer, pour en faire son parc spécial, la portion du Champ de Mars attenant à l'emplacement qui lui est attribué dans le Palais.

Le délégué de chaque Commission étrangère se concertera avec le Commissaire général pour arrêter le plan des voies publiques de circulation et des terrassements, qui doivent être exécutés aux frais et par les soins de la Commission impériale.

Chaque délégué se concertera également avec le Commissaire général pour laisser à la disposition de la Commission impériale les portions de terrain qui excéderaient les besoins de ses nationaux, ou pour obtenir un supplément de terrain dans les surfaces auxquelles d'autres délégués auraient renoncé.

Pour faciliter autant que possible l'installation des exposants étrangers dans les portions du Parc qui leur sont attribuées, la Commission impériale tiendra à la disposition des délégués, à titre de renseignement, les plans adoptés par les exposants français pour l'installation des animaux, des plantes, des spécimens d'habitation, etc. (Pièce A.)

*ART. 9.—Il sera dressé un Catalogue officiel des produits de toutes les nations, indiquant la place qu'ils occupent dans le Palais ou dans le Parc. Ce catalogue contiendra deux répertoires alphabétiques, l'un des exposants, l'autre des produits. Les Commissaires étrangers sont invités à envoyer les renseignements nécessaires à la rédaction du catalogue avant le 31 janvier 1866.

ART. 10.—Les Etats qui ne peuvent se faire représenter, en 1867, à Paris, que par un petit nombre d'exposants, et qui sont d'ailleurs dans une même situation géographique, sont invités à se concerter pour assurer le groupement méthodique des produits de même nature.

La Commission impériale tient à la disposition des délégués des Commissions de ces Etats les plans qu'elle a préparés en vue de concilier les avantages d'un pareil groupement avec la règle fondamentale de la représentation par nationalité.

La Commission impériale invite les Commissaires de ces mêmes Etats, dans le cas où ils approuveraient ces plans, à constituer à Paris, pour chaque groupe, un syndicat chargé de procéder à leur exécution. Elle mettra gratuitement à la disposition de ces syndicats ses architectes et ses employés.

*ART. 11.—Dans chaque section consacrée aux exposants d'une même nation, les objets seront répartis en 10 groupes et en 95 classes; savoir:

1^{er} Groupe.—Œuvres d'art. (Classes 1 à 5.)

2^e Groupe.—Matériel et applications des arts libéraux. (Classes 6 à 13.)

3^e Groupe.—Meubles et autres objets destinés à l'habitation. (Classes 14 à 26.)

4^e Groupe.—Vêtements (tissus compris) et autres objets portés par la personne. (Classes 27 à 39.)

5^e Groupe.—Produits (bruts et ouvrés) des industries extractives. (Classes 40 à 46.)

6^e Groupe.—Instruments et procédés des arts usuels. (Classes 47 à 66.)

7^e Groupe.—Aliments (frais ou conservés), à divers degrés de préparation. (Classes 67 à 73.)

8^e Groupe.—Produits vivants et spécimens d'établissements de l'agriculture. (Classes 74 à 82.)

9^e Groupe.—Produits vivants et spécimens d'établissements de l'horticulture. (Classes 83 à 88.)

10^e Groupe.—Objets spécialement exposés en vue d'améliorer la condition physique et morale des populations. (Classes 89 à 95.)

Les objets qui se rapportent à ces groupes sont indiqués en détail dans le Système de classification (Pièce A) annexé au présent Règlement.

La Commission impériale, afin de tenir compte des observations qui lui seraient adressées par les exposants français et les Commissaires étrangers, se réserve d'éclaircir, dans des éditions successives de ce document, les doutes que la première rédaction pourrait soulever.

*ART. 12.—Aucune œuvre d'art, aucun produit exposé dans le Palais ou dans le Parc, ne peut être dessiné, copié ni reproduit sous une forme quelconque, sans une autorisation de l'exposant qui en est l'auteur. La Commission impériale se réserve d'autoriser la reproduction des vues d'ensemble.

*ART. 13.—Aucune œuvre d'art, aucun produit exposé ne peut être retiré avant la clôture de l'Exposition sans une autorisation spéciale de la Commission impériale.

*ART. 14.—Les exposants français ou étrangers n'ont à payer aucun loyer pour la place qu'ils occupent à l'Exposition; mais tous les frais d'installation et de décoration, dans le Palais ou dans le Parc, sont à leur charge.

*ART. 15.—Les Français et les étrangers, en acceptant la qualité d'exposant, déclarent, par cela même, adhérer aux dispositions du présent Règlement.

ART. 16.—La Commission impériale correspond avec les Préfets et autres autorités de l'Empire français par l'intermédiaire du Président ou du Commissaire général.

ART. 17.—Toute communication relative à l'Exposition doit être adressée à *M. le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, à Paris.*

L'affranchissement n'est pas nécessaire dans le ressort du service postal français.

DEUXIEME SECTION.

Dispositions Spéciales aux Œuvres d'Art.

*ART. 18.—Sont admissibles à l'Exposition les œuvres des artistes français et étrangers exécutées depuis le 1^{er} janvier 1855.

*ART. 19.—Sont exclus :

1^o Les copies, même celles qui reproduisent un ouvrage dans un genre différent de celui de l'original;

2^o Les tableaux à l'huile, miniatures, aquarelles, pastels, dessins et cartons de vitraux et de fresques, lorsqu'ils ne sont pas encadrés;

3^o Les sculptures en terre non cuite.

ART. 20.—La Commission impériale statue, avec le concours d'un Jury spécial, sur l'admission des œuvres des artistes français.

La composition et la nomination de ce Jury, ainsi que les formalités qu'auront à remplir les Français pour demander l'admission d'une œuvre d'art à l'Exposition, seront fixées par un règlement ultérieur; ce règlement fera connaître le mode d'expédition et de réception des œuvres d'art.

ART. 21.—La Commission impériale notifiera aux intéressés, avant le 1^{er} janvier 1867, les décisions qu'elle aura prises sur les demandes d'admission concernant les œuvres d'art.

*ART. 22.—Il sera statué ultérieurement sur le nombre et la nature des récompenses qui pourront être décernées au sujet des œuvres d'art, ainsi que sur la constitution du Jury international qui sera appelé à les juger.

TROISIEME SECTION.

Dispositions Spéciales aux Produits de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie.

TITRE PREMIER.

Admission et Classement des Produits.

*ART. 23.—Sont admissibles à l'Exposition tous les produits de l'agriculture et de l'industrie sauf les exceptions et les réserves mentionnées à l'article suivant.

*ART. 24.—Sont exclues les matières détonantes, fulminantes et toute autre matière jugée dangereuse.

Ne sont reçus que dans des vases solides, appropriés et de dimensions restreintes, les esprits ou alcools, les huiles et les essences, les matières corrosives et généralement les corps qui peuvent altérer les autres produits exposés ou incommoder le public.

Les capsules, les pièces d'artifice, les allumettes chimiques et autres objets analogues, ne peuvent être reçus qu'à l'état d'imitation et sans aucune addition de matière inflammable.

*ART. 25.—Les exposants de produits incommodes ou insalubres doivent se conformer en tout temps aux mesures de sûreté que leur sont prescrites.

La Commission impériale se réserve le droit de faire retirer les produits de toute provenance qui, par leur nature ou leur masse, lui paraîtraient nuisibles ou incompatibles avec le but et les convenances de l'Exposition.

ART. 26.—Avant le 15 août 1865, la Commission impériale notifiera aux Commissions étrangères l'espace accordé à chacune d'elles pour exposer les produits de ses nationaux.

Avant le 25 août 1865, la Commission impériale publiera un tableau des espaces attribués, dans l'emplacement de la section française, à chacune des 73 premières classes indiquées à l'article 11.

ART. 27.—Après cette publication, les producteurs français exerçant les industries comprises dans une même classe sont invités à s'entendre entre eux pour faire un projet d'installation dans l'emplacement qui aura été affecté à leur classe. S'ils se sont mis d'accord sur le choix des exposants que cet emplacement permet d'admettre, et sur l'espace qui devra être alloué à chacun d'eux, ils désigneront un ou plusieurs délégués pour prendre les informations nécessaires auprès de la Commission impériale, lui soumettre leur plan et leur liste d'exposants, et, en général, représenter auprès d'elle les intérêts communs de ces derniers.

ART. 28.—A défaut des réunions spontanées prévues à l'article précédent, les autorités municipales des centres manufacturiers, les chambres de commerce, les chambres consultatives des arts et manufactures, les sociétés artistiques ou industrielles, les sociétés et comices agricoles, sont invités à provoquer le concert des producteurs de leur circonscription.

ART. 29.—Les comités départementaux (art. 3) recevront de la Commission impériale et communiqueront aux chambres consultatives d'agriculture, aux sociétés et aux comices agricoles du département, les plans adoptés pour représenter l'agriculture des diverses régions de la France afin qu'ils concourent à la réalisation de ces plans. Ils inviteront surtout ces sociétés et ces comices à préparer des expositions collectives des types d'animaux et de plantes, d'établissements ruraux et d'usines agricoles.

Les comités départementaux d'une grande région agricole se concerteront, autant que possible, pour représenter, sans double emploi, les traits caractéristiques de l'agriculture de cette région.

ART. 30.—Les demandes d'admission se rapportant aux installations mentionnées aux Articles 27, 28, 29, sont faites par les délégués des intéressés qui se sont entendus, ou par ceux des corps ou sociétés qui en ont pris l'initiative. A cet effet, les délégués feront remplir et signer par chaque exposant, en double expédition, la demande d'admission. Ils adresseront ces demandes au Commissaire général, à Paris (art. 17).

ART. 31.—Toute installation préparée soit par une entente spontanée des producteurs d'une même classe, soit sous l'influence des comités départementaux, des autorités municipales, des chambres de commerce, des chambres consultatives, des sociétés ou comices agricoles, des sociétés artistiques ou industrielles, sera acceptée par la Commission impériale, si aucune réclamation ne se produit, et si, d'ailleurs, les convenances générales de l'Exposition sont observées.

ART. 32.—Les expositions ainsi conçues en commun se composent d'installations individuelles et distinctes, à moins qu'il ne convienne à tous les intéressés de faire une exposition réunissant, sans désignation de personnes, les produits d'une localité ou d'une région.

ART. 33.—Dans le cas des expositions faites conformément aux articles 27, 28, et 29, les producteurs qui auraient à présenter une réclamation l'adresseront directement au Commissaire général, qui la soumettra à la Commission impériale.

ART. 34.—Dans le cas où le concert prévu par les articles 27, 28, et 29, n'aurait pas eu lieu, les producteurs rempliront et signeront individuellement deux expéditions de la demande

demande d'admission (art. 30); ces deux expéditions seront adressées au Commissaire général, à Paris (art. 17).

ART. 35.—Les demandes d'admission, les réclamations et toutes les pièces qui s'y rapportent, doivent être adressées à Paris, avant le 31 octobre 1865.

Passé cette date, toute demande ou réclamation ne pourra être accueillie que par décision spéciale de la Commission impériale.

*ART. 36.—Les constructeurs d'appareils exigeant l'emploi de l'eau, du gaz ou de la vapeur, doivent déclarer, en faisant leur demande d'admission, la quantité d'eau, de gaz ou de vapeur, qui leur est nécessaire. Ceux qui veulent mettre des machines en mouvement indiqueront quelle sera la vitesse propre de chacune de ces machines et la force motrice dont elle aura besoin.

ART. 37.—Des Comités d'admission, institués par la Commission impériale, pour les neuf groupes de l'agriculture et de l'industrie (art. 11), donnent leur avis sur les demandes individuelles d'admission et sur les réclamations mentionnées à l'article 33.

La Commission impériale prononce seule l'admission des exposants.

ART. 38.—Chaque exposant français recevra, avant le 31 décembre 1865, un *bulletin d'exposant* portant son numéro d'ordre, les dimensions de l'espace mis à sa disposition et l'adresse qui devra être placée sur les colis à expédier.

TITRE II.

Envoi, Réception et Installation des Produits au Palais et dans le Parc.

*ART. 39.—L'emballage et le transport des produits envoyés à l'Exposition et des produits qui y ont figuré, sont à la charge des exposants, tant pour l'aller que pour le retour.

ART. 40.—Les colis d'origine française renfermant des produits destinés à l'Exposition, doivent porter, comme marques, les lettres E.U. entourées d'un cercle (EU); ils portent, en outre, le numéro d'ordre de l'exposant et l'adresse à l'Exposition, telle qu'elle est indiquée sur le bulletin d'exposant (art. 38).

La lettre de voiture accompagnant le colis répètera avec le nom de l'exposant ce numéro d'ordre et cette adresse.

L'expéditeur devra fixer sur deux des faces du colis l'étiquette qui lui aura été envoyée en double, à cet effet, par les soins de la Commission impériale.

*ART. 41.—Pour ce qui concerne l'expédition et la réception des produits, la Commission impériale s'abstient de toute immixtion entre les entrepreneurs de transport et les exposants.

Les exposants doivent en conséquence pourvoir, soit par eux-mêmes, soit par leurs agents, à l'expédition et à la réception des colis et à la reconnaissance de leur contenu.

Si le destinataire ou son agent n'est pas présent pour recevoir les colis à leur arrivée dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition, l'entrepreneur de transport est tenu de les remporter immédiatement.

*ART. 42.—Les colis d'origine étrangère devront tous porter l'indication bien visible de leur provenance. La Commission impériale se concertera avec les Commissaires étrangers pour que l'expédition de ces colis se fasse conformément aux règles indiquées à l'article 40 pour les colis d'origine française; toutefois, sur ce point, les Commissaires étrangers adopteront le régime qu'ils jugeront le plus convenable.

*ART. 43.—Les produits tant français qu'étrangers seront admis dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition, à partir du 15 janvier 1867, jusques et y compris le 10 mars suivant.

Ces dates pourront être, par des dispositions spéciales, devancées pour les objets dont l'installation est difficile, ou différées pour les objets de grande valeur.

*ART. 44.—L'enceinte de l'Exposition est constituée en entrepôt réel de douane.

Les produits étrangers destinés à l'Exposition seront admis, à ce titre, jusqu'au 5 mars 1867, par les ports et villes frontières désignés ci-après :—

Dunkerque, Lille, Valenciennes, Feignies, Jeumont, Vireux, Givet, Longwy, Thionville, Forbach, Wissembourg, Strasbourg, Saint-Louis, Pontarlier, Bellegarde, Saint-Michel, Nice, Marseille, Cette, Le Perthus, Hendaye,¹ Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, Saint-Nazaire, Granville, Le Havre, Dieppe, Rouen, Boulogne, Calais.

*ART. 45.—La Commission impériale déterminera par des instructions spéciales, l'époque à laquelle les matériaux destinés aux constructions formant objet d'exposition, les machines et appareils démontés, les objets lourds ou encombrants, ceux qui exigent des massifs ou des fondations particulières devront être amenés dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition.

Ces travaux de construction et d'installation seront exécutés par les exposants et à leurs frais, conformément aux plans présentés par eux à l'approbation de la Commission impériale.

*ART. 46.—La Commission impériale fournit gratuitement l'eau, le gaz, la vapeur et la force

¹ Un bureau de douane, à établir sur le chemin de fer, en construction, de Barcelone à Perpignan, sera ultérieurement désigné.

force motrice pour les machines qui ont donné lieu à la déclaration mentionnée à l'art. 36. Cette force est, en général, transmise par un arbre de couche dont la Commission impériale fera connaître, avant le 31 décembre 1865, le diamètre et le nombre de tours par minute.

Les exposants ont à fournir la poulie sur l'arbre de couche, les poulies conductrices, l'arbre de transmission intermédiaire destiné à régler la vitesse propre de l'appareil, ainsi que les courroies nécessaires à chacune de ces transmissions.

Les machines à vapeur qui devraient être alimentées par leurs propres chaudières, ne pouvant être exposées dans le Palais, seront l'objet d'instructions spéciales.

ART. 47.—Tous les autres frais tels que : manutention dans l'exposition ; réception et ouverture des colis ; enlèvement et conservation des caisses et emballages ; construction des tables, estrades, vitrines ou casiers ; installation des produits dans le Palais et dans le Parc ; décoration des emplacements ; réexpédition des produits, sont à la charge des exposants, tant français qu'étrangers.

ART. 48.—Les arrangements et l'ornementation des installations de la section française, dans le Palais et dans le Parc, ne peuvent être exécutés que conformément au plan général et sous la surveillance des agents de la Commission impériale.

* La Commission impériale indiquera aux exposants qui en feront la demande, des entrepreneurs pour l'exécution de leurs travaux et pour la manutention de leurs colis ; mais les exposants resteront libres d'employer des entrepreneurs ou des ouvriers de leur choix.

* ART. 49.—Les installations diverses pourront être mises en place dans le Palais au fur et à mesure de l'achèvement des constructions ; elles devront être commencées au plus tard le 1^{er} décembre 1866, et être prêtes à recevoir les produits avant le 15 janvier 1867.

* ART. 50.—Les espaces réservés en dehors des installations de produits étant strictement calculés pour les besoins de la circulation, il est interdit d'y laisser stationner les colis ou les caisses vides.

En conséquence, les colis devront être déballés au fur et à mesure de leur réception. La Commission impériale procédera d'office, pour le compte des exposants et à leurs risques et périls, au déballage des colis abandonnés par eux sur les voies de circulation.

Du 11 au 28 mars 1867, les produits déjà déballés et placés dans les installations devront y être arrangés et étalés pour l'Exposition. Le 29 et le 30 mars sont réservés pour un nettoyage général. La révision de toute l'Exposition aura lieu le 31 mars.

La Commission impériale prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour que l'Exposition soit complète au 28 mars, dans toutes ses parties. En conséquence, elle disposera de tout emplacement qui, au 14 janvier 1867, ne serait pas occupé par une installation toute prête, ou de toute installation qui, au 10 mars, n'aurait pas reçu des produits en quantité suffisante.

* ART. 51.—Aussitôt après le déballage, les caisses ayant servi au transport des produits de toute provenance doivent être emportées par les exposants ou leurs agents. Faute par eux d'y pourvoir immédiatement, la Commission impériale fait enlever les caisses et emballages, sans prendre aucune responsabilité pour leur conservation.

* ART. 52.—Des instructions spéciales seront publiées ultérieurement pour l'organisation et l'installation des produits et des objets d'exposition qui doivent prendre place dans le Parc.

TITRE III.

Administration et Police.

* ART. 53.—Les produits sont exposés sous le nom du producteur. Ils peuvent, avec l'agrément de ce dernier, porter, en outre, le nom du négociant qui en est le dépositaire habituel.

La Commission impériale se concerta au besoin avec des négociants pour faire figurer sous leur nom à l'Exposition, des produits qui ne seraient pas présentés par les producteurs.

* ART. 54.—Les exposants sont invités à inscrire à la suite de leur nom ou de leur raison sociale, les noms des personnes qui ont contribué d'une manière spéciale au mérite des produits exposés, soit à titre d'inventeur, soit par le dessin des modèles, soit par les procédés d'exécution, soit par l'habileté exceptionnelle du travail manuel.

* ART. 55.—Le prix de vente au comptant et le lieu de vente peuvent être indiqués sur les objets exposés. Cette indication est exigée pour tous les objets compris dans la classe 91. Dans toutes les classes, les prix, s'ils sont indiqués, sont obligatoires pour l'exposant, vis-à-vis de l'acheteur, sous peine d'exclusion du concours.

Les objets vendus ne peuvent être enlevés avant la fin de l'Exposition, à moins d'une autorisation spéciale de la Commission impériale.

* ART. 56.—La Commission impériale prendra les mesures nécessaires pour garantir de toute avarie les produits exposés ; mais elle ne sera, en aucune façon, responsable des incendies, accidents, dégâts ou dommages dont ils auraient à souffrir, quelle qu'en soit la cause ou l'importance. Elle laisse aux exposants le soin d'assurer leurs produits, directement et à leurs frais, s'ils jugent à propos de recourir à cette garantie.

Elle fera surveiller, par le personnel nécessaire, les produits exposés, mais elle ne sera pas responsable des vols et détournements qui pourraient être commis.

* ART. 57. Un règlement spécial, affiché dans le Palais et dans le Parc, déterminera l'ordre du service intérieur. Il fera connaître les agents chargés de venir en aide aux exposants et de veiller à la sécurité de l'Exposition.

* ART. 58.

*ART. 58.—Une carte d'entrée gratuite à l'Exposition est délivrée à chaque exposant. Cette carte est personnelle. Elle est retirée, s'il est constaté qu'elle a été prêtée ou cédée à une autre personne, le tout sans préjudice des poursuites de droit.

Pour assurer cette partie du service, la carte d'entrée est signée par le titulaire. Celui-ci est tenu d'entrer par des portes déterminées, et il peut être requis d'établir son identité en apposant sa signature sur une feuille de contrôle.

*ART. 59.—Les exposants ont la faculté de faire garder leurs produits par des agents de leur choix, qui devront être agréés par la Commission impériale.

Des cartes d'entrée gratuites et personnelles sont délivrées à ces agents, sous les conditions énoncées dans l'article précédent.

Un agent d'exposants ne peut avoir plus d'une carte d'entrée, quel que soit le nombre des exposants qu'il représente.

*ART. 60.—Les exposants ou leurs agents s'abstiendront de provoquer les visiteurs à faire des achats; ils se borneront à répondre aux questions, à délivrer les adresses, prospectus et prix courants, qui leur seront demandés.

*ART. 61.—La Commission impériale fixera ultérieurement le tarif des prix d'entrée que les visiteurs auront à payer pour être admis dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition.

*ART. 62.—Il sera institué un Jury international des récompenses, partagé en neuf groupes correspondant aux neuf groupes des produits de l'agriculture et de l'industrie dénommés dans le système de classification (art. 11 et Pièce A).

Un Règlement ultérieur déterminera le nombre, la nature et les divers degrés de récompenses, ainsi que la constitution et les attributions du Jury chargé de les répartir.

ART. 63.—Il sera procédé à des études et à des expériences, sous la direction des membres du Jury des récompenses et d'une commission scientifique, agricole et industrielle, nommée par la Commission impériale. Des publications feront connaître les résultats d'intérêt général signalés par ces travaux.

ART. 64.—Des conférences et des démonstrations pourront être faites dans les diverses parties de l'Exposition. Des cours et des lectures pourront être, en outre, organisés dans une salle construite à cet effet. Ces divers enseignements ne pourront être donnés qu'en vertu d'autorisations personnelles délivrées par la Commission impériale.

TITRE IV.

Clôture de l'Exposition et Enlèvement des Produits.

*ART. 65. Aussitôt après la clôture de l'Exposition, les exposants doivent procéder à l'emballage et à l'enlèvement de leurs produits et de leurs installations.

Cette opération devra être terminée avant le 30 novembre 1867.

Passé ce terme, les produits, les colis et les installations qui n'auraient pas été retirés par les exposants ou leurs agents, seront enlevés d'office et consignés dans un magasin public, aux frais et risques des exposants. Les objets qui, au 30 Juin 1868, n'auraient pas été retirés de ce magasin, seront vendus publiquement; le produit net de la vente sera appliqué à une œuvre de bienfaisance.

Fait et délibéré par la Commission impériale, le 7 juillet 1865.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Vice-President,
(signé) Rouher.

Vu et annexé au décret du 12 juillet 1865.

Le Ministre d'Etat, chargé par intérim du Ministère de l'Agriculture,
du Commerce et des Travaux publics,

(signé) Rouher.

Le Secrétaire de la Commission impériale, (signé) De Chancourtois.

Pour ampliation: Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire général,
(signé) F. Le Play.

PIÈCE A.

SYSTEME DE CLASSIFICATION.

1^{re} GROUPE—Œuvres d'Art.

Group I.

Classe 1^{re}.—Peintures à l'Huile. (Palais, Galerie I.)

Peintures sur toiles, sur panneaux, sur enduits divers.

Classe 2.—Peintures diverses et Dessins. (Palais, Galerie I.)

Miniatures, aquarelles; pastels et dessins de tous genres; peintures sur émail, sur faïence et sur porcelaine; cartons de vitraux et de fresques.

Classe 3.—Sculptures et Gravures sur Médailles. (Palais, Galerie I.)

Sculptures en ronde-bosse. Bas-reliefs. Sculptures repoussées et ciselées.
Médailles, camées, pierres gravées. Nielles.

0.64.

C 4

Classe 4.

Classe 4. Dessins et Modèles d'Architecture. (Palais, Galerie I.)

Études et fragments. Représentations et projets d'édifices. Restaurations d'après des ruines ou des documents.

Classe 5. Gravures et Lithographies. (Palais, Galerie I.)

Gravures en noir. Gravures polychromes.

Lithographies en noir, au crayon et au pinceau. Chromo-lithographies.

Group II.

2^e GROUPE.—*Matériel et Applications des Arts libéraux.*

Classe 6. Produits d'Imprimerie et de Librairie. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Spécimens de typographie ; épreuves autographiques ; épreuves de lithographies, en noir ou en couleur : épreuves de gravures.

Livres nouveaux et éditions nouvelles de livres déjà connus ; collections d'ouvrages formant des bibliothèques spéciales ; publications périodiques. Dessins, atlas et albums publiés dans un but technique ou pédagogique.

Classe 7. Objets de Papeterie ; Reliures, Matériel des Arts de la Peinture et du Dessin. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Papiers ; cartes et cartons ; encres ; craies, crayons, pastels ; fournitures de bureau ; articles de bureau ; encriers, pèse-lettres, etc. Presses à copier.

Objets confectionnés en papier ; abat-jour, lanternes, cache-pots, etc.

Registres, cahiers, albums et carnets. Reliures mobiles, étuis.

Produits divers pour lavis et aquarelles ; couleurs en pains, en pastilles, en vessies, en tubes, en écailles. Instruments et appareils à l'usage des peintres, dessinateurs, graveurs et modelleurs.

Classe 8.—Applications du Dessin et de la Plastique aux Arts Usuels. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Dessins industriels. Dessins obtenus, reproduits ou réduits par procédés mécaniques. Peintures de décors. Lithographies ou gravures industrielles. Modèles et maquettes pour figures, ornements, &c.

Objets sculptés. Camées, cachets et objets divers décorés par la gravure. Objets de plastique industrielle obtenus par des procédés mécaniques ; réductions, photo-sculptures, &c. Objets moulés.

Classe 9.—Épreuves et Appareils de Photographie. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Photographies sur papier, sur verre, sur bois, sur étoffe, sur émail. Gravures héliographiques. Épreuves lithophotographiques. Clichés photographiques. Épreuves stéréoscopiques et stéréoscopes. Épreuves obtenues par amplification.

Instruments, appareils et matières premières de la photographie. Matériel des ateliers de photographes.

Classe 10.—Instruments de Musique. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Instruments à vent non métalliques : à embouchure simple, à bec de sifflet, à anches avec ou sans réservoir d'air. Instruments à vent métalliques : simples, à rallonges, à coulisses, à pistons, à clefs, à anches. Instruments à vent à clavier ; orgues, accordéons, etc. Instruments à cordes, pincées ou à archet, sans clavier. Instruments à cordes, à clavier : pianos, etc. Instruments à percussion ou à frottement. Instruments automatiques : orgues de barbarie, serinettes, etc. Pièces détachées et objets du matériel des orchestres.

Classe 11.—Appareils et Instruments de l'Art Médical. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Appareils et instruments de pansement et de petite chirurgie. Instruments d'exploration médicale. Appareils et instruments de chirurgie.

Trousses et caisses d'instruments et de médicaments spécialement destinées aux chirurgiens de l'armée et de la marine, aux vétérinaires, aux dentistes, aux oculistes, etc. Appareils de secours aux noyés et aux asphyxiés, etc. Appareils d'électro-thérapie. Appareils d'anesthésie locale et générale. Appareils de prothèse plastique et mécanique. Appareils d'orthopédie, bandages herniaires, etc. Appareils divers destinés aux malades, aux infirmes, aux aliénés. Objets accessoires du service médical, chirurgical et pharmaceutique des hôpitaux et infirmeries.

Matériel des recherches anatomiques. Appareils destinés aux recherches de médecine légale.

Matériel spécial de la médecine vétérinaire.

Appareils balnéatoires, hydrothérapiques, etc.

Appareils et instruments destinés à l'éducation physique des enfants ; gymnastique médicale et hygiénique.

Matériel des secours à donner aux blessés sur le champ de bataille. Ambulances civiles et militaires, destinées au service des armées de terre et de mer.

Classe 12.—Instruments de Précision et Matériel de l'Enseignement des Sciences. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Instruments de géométrie pratique : compas, verniers, vis micrométriques, planimètres, machines

machines à calculer, etc. Appareils et instruments d'arpentage, de topographie, de géodésie et d'astronomie. Matériel des divers observatoires.

Appareils et instruments des arts de précision. Mesures et poids des divers pays. Monnaies et médailles.

Balances de précision. Appareils et instruments de physique et de météorologie. Instruments d'optique usuels.

Matériel de l'enseignement des sciences physiques, de la géométrie élémentaire, de la géométrie descriptive, de la stéréotomie, de la mécanique.

Modèles et instruments destinés à l'enseignement technologique en général.

Collections pour l'enseignement des sciences naturelles. Figures et modèles pour l'enseignement des sciences médicales : pièces d'anatomie plastique, etc.

Classe 13.—Cartes et Appareils de Géographie et de Cosmographie. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Cartes et atlas topographiques, géographiques, géologiques, hydrographiques, astronomiques, etc. Cartes marines. Cartes physiques de toutes sortes. Plans en relief.

Globes et sphères terrestres et célestes. Appareils pour l'étude de la cosmographie.

Ouvrages et tableaux de statistique. Tables et éphémérides à l'usage des astronomes et des marins.

3^e GROUPE.—*Meubles et autres Objets destinés à l'Habitation.*¹

Group III.

Classe 14.—Meubles de Luxe. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Buffets, bibliothèques, tables, toilettes ; lits ; canapés ; sièges ; billards, etc.

Classe 15.—Ouvrages de Tapissier et de Décorateur. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Objets de literie. Sièges garnis, baldaquins, rideaux, tentures d'étoffes et de tapisseries.

Objets de décoration et d'ameublement en pierres et en matières précieuses. Pâtes moulées, et objets de décoration en plâtre, carton-pierre, etc. Cadres. Peintures en décors.

Meubles, ornements et décors pour les services religieux.

Classe 16.—Cristaux, Verrerie de Luxe et Vitraux. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Gobletterie de cristal, cristaux taillés, cristaux doublés, cristaux montés, etc.

Verres à vitres et à glaces. Verres façonnés, emailles, craquelés, filigranés, etc.

Verres, cristaux d'optique, objets d'ornement, etc.

Vitraux peints.

Classe 17.—Porcelaines, Faïences et autres Poteries de Luxe. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Biscuits. Porcelaines dures et porcelaines tendres.

Faïences fines à couverte colorée, etc. Biscuits de faïence. Terres cuites. Laves émaillées.

Grès cérames.

Classe 18.—Tapis, Tapisseries et autres Tissus d'Ameublement. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Tapis, moquettes, tapisseries, épinglés ou veloutés. Tapis de feutre, de drap, de ton-tisse, de soie ou de bourre de soie. Tapis de sparterie, nattes. Tapis de caoutchouc.

Tissus d'ameublement, de coton, de laine ou de soie, unis ou façonnés. Tissus de crin.

Cuirs végétaux, molaskines, etc. Cuirs de tenture et d'ameublement. Toiles cirées.

Classe 19.—Papiers peints. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Papiers imprimés à la planche, au rouleau, à la machine. Papiers veloutés, marbrés veinés, etc. Papiers pour cartonnages, reliures, etc.

Papiers à sujets artistiques.

Stores peints ou imprimés.

Classe 20.—Coutellerie. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Couteaux, Canifs, Ciseaux, Rasoirs, etc. Produits divers de la Coutellerie.

Classe 21.—Orfèvrerie. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Orfèvrerie religieuse, orfèvrerie de décoration et de table, orfèvrerie pour ustensiles de toilette, de bureau, etc.

Classe 22.—Bronzes d'Art, Fontes d'Art diverses et Ouvrages en Métaux Repoussés. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Statues et bas-reliefs de bronze, de fonte de fer, de zinc, etc. Bronzes de décoration ou d'ornement.

Imitations de bronzes en fonte, en zinc, etc. Fontes revêtues d'enduits métalliques par galvanoplastie.

Repoussés en cuivre, en plomb, en zinc, etc.

Classe 23.

¹ Les objets d'usage courant destinés à l'habitation, et qui se recommandent par les qualités utiles unies au bon marché, sont méthodiquement exposés dans la classe 91 (groupe 10).

Classe 23.—Horlogerie. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Pièces détachées d'horlogerie. Horloges, pendules, montres, chronomètres, régulateurs. Compteurs à secondes, à pointage, etc. Appareils pour la mesure du temps : sabliers, clepsydres. Horloges électriques.

Classe 24.—Appareils et Procédés de Chauffage et d'Éclairage. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Foyers, cheminées, poêles et calorifères. Objets accessoires du chauffage. Fourneaux. Appareils pour le chauffage au gaz.

Appareils de chauffage par circulation d'eau chaude ou d'air chaud. Appareils de ventilation. Appareils de dessiccation ; étuves.

Lampes d'émailleur, chalumeaux, forges portatives.

Lampes servant à l'éclairage au moyen des huiles animales, végétales ou minérales. Accessoires de l'éclairage. Allumettes.

Appareils et objets accessoires de l'éclairage au gaz.

Lampes photo-électriques. Appareils pour l'éclairage au moyen du magnésium, etc.

Classe 25.—Parfumerie. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Cosmétiques et pommades. Huiles parfumées ; essences parfumées, extraits et eaux de senteur, vinaigres aromatisés ; pâtes d'amandes, poudres, pastilles et sachets parfumés ; parfums à brûler. Savons de toilette.

Classe 26.—Objets de Maroquinerie, de Tabletterie et de Vannerie. (Palais, Galerie III.)

Petits meubles de fantaisie, caves à liqueurs, boîtes à gants, coffrets, etc. Objets de laque.

Boîtes, écrins, nécessaires. Porte-monnaie, porte-feuilles, carnets, porte-cigares.

Objets tournés, guillochés, sculptés, gravés, en bois, en ivoire, en écaille, etc. Tabatières, pipes.

Peignes ; objets de broserie.

Corbeilles et paniers de fantaisie, clissages et objets de sparterie fine.

Group IV.

4^e GROUPE.—*Vêtements (Tissus compris),¹ et autres Objets portés par la Personne.*

Classe 27.—Fils et Tissus de Coton. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Cotons préparés et filés.

Tissus de coton pur, unis ou façonnés. Tissus de coton mélangé.

Velours de coton.

Rubannerie de coton.

Classe 28.—Fils et Tissus de Lin, de Chanvre, etc. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Lins, chanvres et autres fibres végétales filées.

Toiles et coutils. Batistes. Tissus de fil avec mélange de coton ou de soie.

Tissus de fibres végétales, équivalents du lin et du chanvre.

Classe 29.—Fils et Tissus de Laine peignée. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Laines peignées ; fils de laine peignée.

Mousselines, cachemires d'Écosse, mérinos, serges, etc. Rubans et galons de laine mélangée de coton ou de fil, de soie, ou de bourre de soie. Tissus de poils purs ou mélangés.

Classe 30.—Fils et Tissus de Laine cardée. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Laines cardées ; fils de laine cardée.

Draps et autres tissus foulés de laine cardée. Couvertures. Feutres de laine ou poil pour tapis, chapeaux, chaussons.

Tissus de laine cardée non foulés ou légèrement foulés : flanelles, tartans, molletons.

Classe 31.—Soies et Tissus de Soie. (Palais, Galerie IV.) *

Soies gréges et moulinées. Fils de bourre de soie.

Tissus de soie pure, unis, façonnés, brochés. Étoffes de soie mélangée d'or, d'argent, de coton, de laine, de fil. Tissus de bourre de soie, pure ou mélangée.

Velours et peluches.

Rubans de soie pure ou mélangée.

Classe 32.—Châles. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Châles de laine pure ou mélangée. Châles de cachemire.

Châles de soie, etc.

Classe 33.

¹ Les objets d'usage courant destinés au vêtement, et qui se recommandent par les qualités utiles unies au bon marché, sont méthodiquement exposés dans la classe 91 (groupe 10).

Classe 33.—Dentelles, Tulles, Broderies et Passementeries. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Dentelles de fil ou de coton faites au fuseau, à l'aiguille ou à la mécanique. Dentelles de soie, de laine ou de poil de chèvre. Dentelles d'or ou d'argent.

Tulles de soie ou de coton, unis ou brochés.

Broderies au plemetis, au crochet, etc. Broderies d'or, d'argent, de soie. Broderies-tapisseries et autres ouvrages à la main.

Passementeries de soie, bourre de soie, laine, poil de chèvre, crin, fil et coton; lacets. Passementeries en fin et en faux. Passementeries spéciales pour équipement militaire.

Classe 34.—Articles de Bonneterie et de Lingerie; objets accessoires du Vêtement.

(Palais, Galerie IV.)

Bonneterie de coton, de fil, de laine ou de cachemire, de soie ou de bourre de soie, purs ou mélangés.

Lingerie confectionnée pour hommes, pour femmes et pour enfants. Layettes.

Confections de flanelles et autres tissus de laine.

Corsets. Cravates. Gants. Guêtres.

Eventails; écrans. Parapluies, ombrelles, cannes, etc.

Classe 35.—Habillements des deux Sexes. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Habits d'hommes; habits de femmes.

Coiffures d'hommes; coiffures de femmes.

Perruques et ouvrages en cheveux.

Chaussures.

Confections pour enfants.

Vêtements spéciaux aux diverses professions.

Classe 36.—Joannerie et Bijouterie. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Bijoux en métaux précieux (or, platine, argent, aluminium), ciselés, filigranés, ornés de pierres fines, etc. Bijoux en doublé et en faux. Bijoux en jayet, ambre, corail, nacre, acier, etc.

Diamants, pierres fines, perles et imitations.

Classe 37.—Armes portatives. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Armes défensives: boucliers, cuirasses, casques.

Armes contondantes: massues, casse-tête.

Armes blanches: fleurets, épées, sabres, baïonnettes, lances, haches. Couteaux de chasse.

Armes de jet: arcs, arbalètes, frondes.

Armes à feu: fusils, carabines, pistolets, revolvers.

Objets accessoires d'arquebuserie: poudrières, moules à balles. Projectiles sphériques, oblongs, creux, explosibles. Capsules, amorces, cartouches.

Classe 38.—Objets de Voyage et de Campement. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Malles, valises, sacoches, etc. Nécessaires et trousse de voyage. Objets divers: couvertures de voyage; coussins; coiffures, costumes et chaussures de voyage, bâtons ferrés et à grappin, parasols, etc.

Matériel portatif spécialement destiné aux voyages et expéditions scientifiques: appareils de photographie, instruments pour les observations astronomiques et météorologiques; nécessaires et bagages du géologue, du minéralogiste, du naturaliste, du colon pionnier, etc.

Tentes et objets de campement. Mobilier des tentes militaires: lits, hamacs, sièges pliants. Cantines: moulins, fours de campagne, etc.

Class 39.—Bimbeloterie. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Poupés et jouets. Figures de cire et figurines. Jeux destinés aux récréations des enfants ou des adultes.

Jouets instructifs.

5^e GROUPE.—*Produits (bruts et ouvrés) des industries extractives.*

Group V.

Classe 40.—Produits de l'exploitation des mines et de la métallurgie. Paris, Galerie V.)

Collections et échantillons de roches, minéraux et minerais. Roches d'ornement: marbres, serpentines, onyx. Roches dures. Matériaux réfractaires. Terres et argiles.

Produits minéraux divers. Soufre brut. Sel gemme, sel des sources salées. Bitumes et pétroles.

Echantillons de combustibles crus et carbonisés. Agglomérés de houille.

Métaux bruts: fontes, fers, aciers, fers acideux, cuivre, plomb, argent, zinc, etc. Alliages métalliques.

Produits de l'art du laveur de cendres et de l'affineur de métaux précieux, du batteur d'or, etc.

Produits de l'électro-métallurgie : objets dorés, argentés, cuivrés, aciérés, etc., par la galvanoplastie.

Produits de l'élaboration des métaux bruts : fontes moulées ; cloches ; fers marchands ; fers spéciaux ; tôles et fers-blancs ; tôles extra pour blindages et constructions. Tôles de cuivre, de plomb, de zinc.

Métaux ouvrés : pièces de forge et de grosse serrurerie ; roues et bandages ; tubes sans soudure ; chaînes, etc.

Produits de la tréfilerie. Aiguilles, épingles ; treillages, tissus métalliques. Tôles perforées.

Produits de la quincaillerie, de la taillanderie, de la ferronnerie, de la chaudronnerie, de la tôlerie et de la ferblanterie. Métaux ouvrés divers.

Classe 41.—Produits des Exploitations et des Industries Forestières. (Palais, Galerie V.)

Échantillons d'essences forestières. Bois d'œuvre, de chauffage et de construction. Bois ouvrés pour la marine ; merrains, bois de fente. Liéges ; écorces textiles. Matières tannantes, colorantes, odorantes, résineuses, etc.

Produits des industries forestières : bois torréfiés et charbons ; potasses brutes ; objets de boissellerie, de vannerie, de sparterie ; sabots, etc.

Classe 42.—Produits de la Chasse, de la Pêche et des Cueillettes. (Palais, Galerie V.)

Collections et dessins d'animaux terrestres et amphibies, d'oiseaux, d'œufs, de poissons, de cétacés, de mollusques et de crustacés.

Produits de la chasse : fourrures et pelleteries, poils, crins, plumes, duvets ; cornes, dents, ivoire, os ; écaille, musc, castoreum et produits analogues.

Produits de la pêche : huile de baleine, spermaceti, etc. ; fanons de baleine ; ambre gris ; coquilles de mollusques, perles, nacrés, sépia, pourpre ; coraux, éponges.

Produits des cueillettes ou récoltes obtenues sans culture : champignons, truffes, fruits sauvages, lichens employés pour teintures, aliments et fourrages ; sèves fermentées ; quinquinas ; écorces et filaments utiles ; cires, gommes-résines ; caoutchouc brut, gutta-percha, etc.

Classe 43.—Produits Agricoles (non Alimentaires) de Facile Conservation. (Palais, Galerie V.)

Matières textiles : cotons bruts, lins et chanvres teillés et non teillés, fibres végétales textiles de toute nature ; laines en suint ; cocons de vers à soie.

Produits agricoles divers, employés dans l'industrie, dans la pharmacie et dans l'économie domestique ; plantes oléagineuses, huiles, cires, résines.

Tabacs. Amadou. Matières tannantes. Substances tinctoriales.

Fourrages conservés.

Classe 44.—Produits Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques. (Palais, Galerie V.)

Acides, alcalis. Sels de toutes sortes. Sel marin et produits de l'exploitation des eaux-mères.

Produits divers des industries chimiques : cires et corps gras ; savons et bougies ; matières premières de la parfumerie ; résines, goudrons et corps dérivés ; essences et vernis ; enduits divers, cirages. Produits de l'industrie du caoutchouc et de la gutta-percha ; matières tinctoriales et couleurs.

Eaux minérales et eaux gazeuses, naturelles ou artificielles. Matières premières de la pharmacie. Médicaments simples et composés.

Classe 45.—Spécimens des Procédés Chimiques de Blanchiment, de Teinture, d'impression et d'apprêts. (Palais, Galerie V.)

Échantillons de fils et tissus teints. Échantillons de préparations pour la teinture.

Toiles imprimées ou teintées. Tissus de coton, pur ou mélangé, imprimés. Tissus de laine, pure ou mélangée, peignée ou cardée, imprimés. Tissus de soie, pure ou mélangée, imprimés.

Tapis de feutre ou de drap imprimés. Toiles cirées.

NOTA. On n'exposera dans cette classe que les spécimens strictement nécessaires pour faire apprécier la valeur des procédés.

Classe 46.—Cuir et Peaux. (Palais, Galerie V.)

Matières premières employées dans la préparation des peaux et des cuirs.

Peaux vertes, peaux salées. Cuir tannés, corroyés, apprêtés ou teints. Cuir vernis. Maroquins et basanes. Peaux hongroyées, chamoisées, mégissées, apprêtées ou teintées. Peaux préparées pour la ganterie. Pelleteries et fourrures apprêtées et teintées. Parchemins.

Articles de boyauderie : cordes pour instruments de musique, baudruches, nerfs de bœuf, etc.

6^e GROUPE.—*Instruments et Procédés des Arts Usuels.*

Group VI.

Classe 47.—Matériel et Procédés de l'Exploitation des Mines et de la Métallurgie.
(Palais, Galerie VI.; Parc.)

Matériel des sondages pour recherches, pour puits artésiens et pour puits à grande section. Machines à forer les trous de mine, à abattre la houille et à débiter les roches. Appareils pour le tirage électrique des mines.

Modèles, plans et vues de travaux d'exploitation de mines et carrières. Travaux de captage des eaux minérales. Echelles de mines mues par des machines. Matériel de l'extraction. Machines d'épuisement, pompes. Appareils d'aérage; ventilateurs. Lampes de sûreté, lampes photo-électriques. Appareils de sauvetage, parachutes, signaux.

Appareils de préparation mécanique des minerais et des combustibles minéraux. Appareils à agglomérer les combustibles.

Appareils pour la carbonisation des combustibles. Foyers et fourneaux métallurgiques; appareils fumivores. Matériel des usines métallurgiques. Matériel spécial des forges et fonderies.

Appareils d'électro-métallurgie.

Matériel des ateliers d'élaboration des métaux sous toutes les formes.

Classe 48.—Matériel et Procédés des Exploitations Rurales et Forestières. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Plans de culture, assolements et aménagements agricoles. Matériel et travaux du génie agricole: dessèchements, drainage, irrigations. Plans et modèles de bâtiments ruraux.

Outils, instruments, machines et appareils servant au labourage et autres façons données à la terre, à l'ensemencement et aux plantations, à la récolte, à la préparation et à la conservation des produits de la culture. Matériel des charrois et des transports ruraux. Machines locomobiles et manèges.

Matières fertilisantes d'origine organique ou minérale.

Appareils pour l'étude physique et chimique des sols.

Plans de systèmes de reboisement, d'aménagement, de culture des forêts.

Matériel des exploitations et des industries forestières.

Classe 49.—Engins et Instruments de la Chasse, de la Pêche et des Cueillettes. (Palais, Galerie VI.; Parc.)

Armes, pièges, engins et équipements de chasse.

Lignes et hameçons. Harpons. Filets. Appareils et appâts de pêche.

Appareils et instruments pour la récolte des produits obtenus sans culture.

Classe 50.—Matériel et Procédés des Usines Agricoles et des Industries Alimentaires.
(Palais, Galerie VI.)

Matériel des usines agricoles: fabriques d'engrais artificiels, de tuyaux de drainage; fromageries et laiteries; minoteries, féculeries, amidonneries; huileries, brasseries, distilleries, sucreries, raffineries; ateliers pour la préparation des matières textiles; magnaneries, etc.

Matériel de la fabrication des produits alimentaires: pétrisseurs et four mécaniques pour boulangers, ustensiles de pâtisserie et de confiserie. Appareils pour la fabrication des pâtes alimentaires. Machines à faire le biscuit de mer. Machines à préparer le chocolat. Appareils pour la torréfaction du café. Préparation des glaces et des sorbets; fabrication de la glace.

Classe 51.—Matériel des Arts Chimiques, de la Pharmacie, de la Tannerie. (Palais, Galerie VI.; Parc.)

Ustensiles et appareils de laboratoire. Appareils et instruments destinés aux essais industriels et commerciaux.

Matériel et appareils des fabriques de produits chimiques, de savons, de bougies.

Matériel et procédés de la fabrication des essences, des vernis, des objets en caoutchouc et en gutta-percha.

Matériel et appareils des usines à gaz.

Matériel et procédés des blanchisseries.

Matériel de la préparation des produits pharmaceutiques.

Matériel des ateliers de tannerie et de mégisserie.

Matériel et procédés des verreries et des fabriques de produits céramiques.

Classe 52.—Moteurs, Générateurs et Appareils Mécaniques spécialement adaptés aux besoins de l'Exposition. (Palais, Galerie VI.; Parc.)

Chaudières et générateurs de vapeur avec leurs appareils de sûreté. Conduites de vapeur et appareils accessoires.

Arbres de couche. Poulies de renvoi, courroies. Organes de mise en marche, d'arrêt, d'embrayage et de débrayage.

Moteurs employés pour fournir l'eau et la force motrice nécessaires dans les diverses parties du Palais et du Parc.

Grues et appareils de toutes sortes proposés pour la manutention des colis.

Rails et plaques tournantes proposés pour la manutention des colis, des fourrages, des fumiers et pour les autres services du Palais et du Parc.

Classe 53.—Machines et Appareils de la Mécanique Générale. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Pièces de mécanismes détachées : supports, galets, glissières, excentriques, engrenages, bielles, parallélogrammes et joints, courroies, systèmes funiculaires, etc. Embrayages, declics, etc. Régulateurs et modérateurs de mouvement. Appareils de graissage.

Compteurs et enregistreurs. Dynamomètres, manomètres, appareils de pesage. Appareils de jaugeage des liquides et des gaz.

Machines servant à la manœuvre des fardeaux.

Machines hydrauliques élévatoires : norias, pompes, tympanes, béliers hydrauliques, etc. Récepteurs hydrauliques : roues, turbines, machines à colonne d'eau.

Machines motrices à vapeur. Chaudières, générateurs de vapeur et appareils accessoires. Appareils de condensation des vapeurs. Machines à vapeur d'éther, de chloroforme, d'ammoniaque ; à vapeurs combinées.

Machines à gaz, à air chaud, à air comprimé. Moteurs électro-magnétiques. Moulins à vent et panémons. Aérostats.

Classe 54.—Machines-outils. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Machines-outils servant au travail préparatoire des bois. Tours et machines à aléser et à raboter. Machines à mortaiser, à percer, à découper. Machines à tarauder, à fileter, à river. Outils divers des ateliers de constructions mécaniques.

Outils, machines et appareils servant à presser, à broyer, à malaxer, à scier, à polir, etc. Machines-outils spéciales à diverses industries.

Classe 55.—Matériel et Procédés du Filage et de la Corderie. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Matériel du filage à la main. Pièces détachées appartenant au matériel des filatures. Machines et appareils servant à la préparation et à la filature des matières textiles. Appareils et procédés destinés aux opérations complémentaires : étirage, dévidage, retordage, moulinage, apprêts mécaniques. Appareils pour le conditionnement et le titrage des fils.

Matériel des ateliers de corderie. Câbles ronds, plats, diminués, cordes et ficelles, câbles en fils métalliques, câbles à âme métallique, mèches à feu, étoupilles, etc.

Classe 56.—Matériel et Procédés du Tissage. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Appareils destinés aux opérations préparatoires du tissage : machines à ourdir, à bobiner. Lisages.

Métiers ordinaires et mécaniques pour la fabrication des tissus unis. Métiers pour la fabrication des étoffes façonnées et brochées, battants-brocheurs, métiers électriques. Métiers à fabriquer les tapis et tapis-series.

Métiers à mailles pour la fabrication de la bonneterie et des tulles. Matériel de la fabrication de la dentelle. Matériel des fabriques de passementerie.

Métiers de haute lisse et procédés d'espoulinage.

Appareils accessoires : machines à fouler, calandrer, gaufrer, moirer, métrer, plier, etc.

Classe 57.—Matériel et Procédés de la Couture et de la Confection des Vêtements.

(Palais, Galerie VI.)

Outils ordinaires des ateliers de couture et de confection. Machines à coudre, à piquer, à ourler, à broder.

Scies à découper les étoffes et les cuirs pour la confection des vêtements et chaussures. Machines à faire, à clouer et à visser les chaussures.

Classe 58.—Matériel et Procédés de la Confection des Objets de Mobilier et d'Habitation.

(Palais, Galerie VI.)

Machines à débiter les bois de placage. Scies à découper, à chantourner, etc. Machines à faire les moulures, les baguettes de cadre, les feuilles de parquet, les meubles, etc. Tours et appareils divers des ateliers de menuiserie et d'ébénisterie.

Machines à estamper et à emboutir. Machines et appareils pour le travail du stuc, du carton-pâte, de l'ivoire, de l'os, de la corne.

Machines à mettre au point, à sculpter, à réduire les statues, à graver, à guillocher, etc.

Machines à scier et polir les pierres dures, les marbres, etc.

Classe 59.—Matériel et Procédés de la Papeterie, des Teintures et des Impressions.

(Palais, Galerie VI.)

Matériel de l'impression des papiers peints et des tissus. Machines à graver les rouleaux d'impression.

Matériel du blanchiment, de la teinture et de l'apprêt des papiers et des tissus.

Matériel

Matériel de la fabrication du papier à la cuve et à la machine. Appareils pour gaufrer, régler, glacer, moirer le papier. Machines à découper, rogner, timbrer les papiers, etc.

Matériel, appareils et produits des fonderies en caractères; clichés, etc. Machines et appareils employés dans la typographie, la stéréotypie, l'impression en taille douce, l'autographie, la chalcographie, la planiconographie, la chromolithographie, etc. Impression des timbres-poste. Machines à composer et à trier les caractères.

Classe 60.—Machines, Instruments et Procédés usités dans divers Travaux. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Presses monétaires.

Machines servant à la fabrication des boutons, des plumes, des épingles, des enveloppes de lettres, à empaqueter, à confectionner les brosse, les cardes, à fabriquer les capsules, à plomber les marchandises, à boucher les bouteilles, etc.

Outillages et procédés de la fabrication des objets d'horlogerie, de bimbeloterie, de marqueterie, de vannerie, etc.

Classe 61.—Carrosserie et Charronnage. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Pièces détachées de charronnage et de carrosserie: roues, bandages, essieux, boîtes de roues, ferrures, etc. Ressorts et systèmes divers de suspension. Systèmes d'attelage. Freins.

Produits du charronnage: chariots, tombereaux, camions, véhicules à destination spéciale.

Produits de la carrosserie: voitures publiques, voitures d'apparat, voitures particulières; chaises à porteurs, litières, traîneaux, etc.; vélocipèdes.

Classe 62.—Bourrellerie et Sellerie. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Articles de harnachement et d'éperonnerie: bâtts, selles, cacolets; brides et harnais pour montures, pour bêtes de somme et de trait; éperons; fouets et cravaches.

Classe 63.—Matériel des Chemins de Fer. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Pièces détachées: ressorts, tampons, freins, etc.

Matériel fixe; rails, coussinets, éclisses, changements de voie, aiguilles, plaques tournantes; tampons de choc; grues d'alimentation et réservoirs; signaux optiques et acoustiques.

Matériel roulant: wagons à terrassement, à marchandises, à bestiaux, à voyageurs; locomotives, tenders.

Machines spéciales et outillage des ateliers d'entretien, de réparation et de construction du matériel.

Matériel et machines pour plans inclinés et plans automoteurs; matériel et machines pour chemins de fer atmosphériques; modèles de machines, de systèmes de traction, d'appareils relatifs aux voies ferrées.

Modèles, plans et dessins de gares, de stations, de remises et de dépendances de l'exploitation des chemins de fer.

Classe 64.—Matériel et Procédés de la Télégraphie. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Appareils de télégraphie fondés sur la transmission de la lumière, du son, etc.

Matériel de la télégraphie électrique: supports, conducteurs, tendeurs, etc.; piles électriques pour la télégraphie; appareils manipulateurs. Sonneries et signaux électriques. Objets accessoires des services télégraphiques: parafoudres, commutateurs, papiers préparés pour télégraphes imprimants et transmissions autographiques. Matériel spécial de la télégraphie sous-marine.

Classe 65.—Matériel et Procédés du Génie civil, des Travaux publics et de l'Architecture. (Palais, Galerie VI.)

Matériaux de construction: roches, bois, métaux; pierres d'ornement; chaux, mortiers, ciments, pierres artificielles et bétons; tuiles, briques, carreaux; ardoises, cartons et feutres pour couvertures. Matériel et produits des procédés employés pour la conservation des bois. Appareils et instruments pour l'essai des matériaux de construction.

Matériel des travaux de terrassement; excavateurs. Appareils des chantiers de construction. Outillages et procédés de l'appareilleur, du tailleur de pierres, du maçon, du charpentier, du serrurier, du menuisier, du vitrier, du plombier, du peintre en bâtiments, etc.

Serrurerie fine; serrures, cadenas; grilles, balcons, rampes d'escalier, etc.

Matériel et engins des travaux de fondations: sonnettes, pilotis, pieux à vis; pompes, appareils pneumatiques; dragues, etc. Matériel des travaux hydrauliques, des ports de mer, des canaux, des rivières.

Matériel et appareils servant aux distributions d'eau et de gaz. Matériel de l'entretien des routes, des plantations et des promenades.

Modèles, plans et dessins de travaux publics: ponts, viaducs, aqueducs, égouts, ponts-canaux, etc.; phares; monuments publics de destination spéciale; constructions civiles; hôtels et maisons à louer; cités ouvrières, etc.

Classe 66.—Matériel de la Navigation et du Sauvetage. (Palais, Galerie VI.; Parc.)

Dessins et modèles de cales, bassins de radoub, docks flottants, etc.

Dessins et modèles des bâtiments de tous genres usités pour la navigation fluviale et maritime. Types et modèles des systèmes de construction adoptés dans la marine. Appareils employés dans la navigation.

Canots et embarcations.

Matériel du gréement des navires. Pavillons et signaux.

Bouées, balises, etc.

Matériel et exercices de natation, de plongée et de sauvetage; flotteurs, ceintures de natation, etc. Cloches à plongeur; nautilus, scaphandres, etc. Bateaux sous-marins. Matériel du sauvetage maritime, porte-amarres, bateaux dits life-boats, etc.

Group VII.

7^e GROUPE.—*Aliments (Frais ou Conservés) à divers degrés de préparation.*

Classe 67.—Céréales et autres Produits Farineux Comestibles, avec leurs dérivés. (Palais, Galerie VII.)

Froments, seigle, orge, riz, maïs, millet et autres céréales en grains et en farines.

Grains mondés et gruaux.

Fécules de pommes de terre, de riz, de lentilles, etc. Gluten. Tapioka, sagou, arrow-root, cassave et autres fécules. Produits farineux mixtes, etc.

Pâtes dites d'Italie, semoules, vermicelles, macaronis.

Préparations alimentaires propres à remplacer le pain: nouilles, bouillies, pâtes de fabrication domestique, etc.

Classe 68.—Produits de la Boulangerie et de la Pâtisserie. (Palais, Galerie VII.)

Pains divers, avec ou sans levain. Pains de fantaisie et pains façonnés. Pains comprimés pour voyages, campagnes militaires, etc. Biscuits de mer.

Produits divers de pâtisserie propres à chaque nation. Pains d'épice et gâteaux secs susceptibles de se conserver.

Classe 69.—Corps gras alimentaires; Laitages et Œufs. (Palais, Galerie VII.)

Graisses et huiles comestibles.

Laits frais et conservés. Beurre frais et salés. Fromages.

Œufs de toutes sortes.

Classe 70.—Viandes et Poissons. (Palais, Galerie VII.)

Viandes fraîches et salées de toute nature. Viandes conservées par divers procédés. Tablettes de viande et de bouillon. Jambons et préparations de viandes.

Volailles et gibiers.

Poissons frais. Poissons salés, encaqués: morues, harengs, etc. Poissons conservés dans l'huile: sardines, thon mariné, etc.

Crustacés et coquillages: homards, crevettes, huîtres; conserves d'huîtres, d'anchois, etc.

Classe 71.—Légumes et Fruits. (Palais, Galerie VII.)

Tubercules: pommes de terre, etc. Légumes farineux secs: haricots, lentilles, etc. Légumes verts à cuire: choux, etc. Légumes racines: carottes, navets, etc. Légumes épicés: oignons, ail, etc. Salades. Cucurbitacées: citrouilles, melons, etc. Légumes conservés par le sel, par le vinaigre ou par la fermentation acétique: choucroute, etc. Légumes conservés par divers procédés.

Fruits à l'état frais. Fruits secs et préparés: prunes, figues, raisins, etc. Fruits conservés sans le secours du sucre.

Classe 72.—Condiments et Stimulants; Sucres et Produits de la Confiserie. (Palais, Galerie VII.)

Épices: poivres, cannelle, piments, etc. Sel de table. Vinaigres. Condiments et stimulants composés: moutardes, kari, sauces anglaises, etc.

Thés, cafés et boissons aromatisées. Cafés de chicorée et de glands doux.

Chocolats.

Sucres destinés aux usages domestiques. Sucres de raisin, de lait, etc.

Produits divers de la confiserie: dragées, bonbons de sucre, fondants, nougats, angélique, anis, etc. Confitures et gelées. Fruits confits: cedrats, citrons, oranges, ananas. Fruits à l'eau-de-vie. Sirops et liqueurs sucrées.

Classe 73.—Boissons fermentées. (Palais, Galerie VII.)

Vins ordinaires, rouges et blancs. Vins de liqueur et vins cuits. Vins mousseux. Cidres, poirés et autres boissons tirées des fruits.

Bières et autres boissons tirées des céréales. Boissons fermentées tirées des sèves végétales, du lait et des matières sucrées de toute nature.

Eaux-de-vie et alcools. Boissons spiritueuses, genièvre, rhum, tafia, kirsch, etc.

8^e GROUPE.—*Produits Vivants et Spécimens d'Etablissements de l'Agriculture.*

Group VIII.

Classe 74.—Spécimens d'Exploitations rurales et d'Usines agricoles. (Parc.)

Types des bâtimens ruraux des diverses contrées. Matériel des écuries, étables, chenils, etc. Appareils pour préparer la nourriture des animaux.

Machines agricoles en mouvement: charrues à vapeur, moissonneuses, faucheuses, faneuses, batteuses, etc.

Types d'usines agricoles: distilleries, sucreries, raffineries; brasseries; minoteries, féculeries, amidonneries; magnaneries, etc.

Pressoirs pour le vin, le cidre, l'huile, etc.

Classe 75.—Chevaux, Anes, Mulets, etc. (Parc.)

Animaux présentés comme spécimens caractéristiques de l'art de l'éleveur dans chaque contrée.

Types d'écuries.

Classe 76.—Bœufs, Buffles, etc. (Parc.)

Animaux présentés comme spécimens caractéristiques de l'art de l'éleveur dans chaque contrée.

Types d'étables.

Classe 77.—Moutons, Chèvres. (Parc.)

Animaux présentés comme spécimens caractéristiques de l'art de l'éleveur dans chaque contrée.

Types de bergeries, de parcs à moutons et d'établissements analogues.

Classe 78.—Porcs, Lapins, etc. (Parc.)

Animaux présentés comme spécimens caractéristiques de l'art de l'éleveur dans chaque contrée.

Types de porcheries et des établissements propres à l'élevage des animaux de cette classe.

Classe 79.—Oiseaux de Basse-cour. (Parc.)

Animaux présentés comme spécimens caractéristiques de l'art de l'éleveur dans chaque contrée.

Types des poulaillers, des pigeonniers, des faisanderies, etc. Appareils d'éclosion artificielle.

Classe 80.—Chiens de Chasse et de Garde. (Parc.)

Chiens de berger, chiens de garde.

Chiens de chasse.

Types de chenils et engins de dressage.

Classe 81.—Insectes utiles. (Parc.)

Abeilles. Vers à soie et bombyx divers. Cochenilles, insectes producteurs de laque, etc. Matériel de l'élevage des abeilles et des vers à soie.

Classe 82.—Poissons, crustacés et mollusques. (Parc.)

Animaux aquatiques utiles, à l'état vivant.

Aquariums. Matériel de l'élevage des poissons, des mollusques et des sangsues.

9^e GROUPE.—*Produits Vivants et Spécimens d'Etablissements de l'Horticulture.*

Group IX.

Classe 83.—Serres et Matériel de l'Horticulture. (Parc.)

Outils du jardinier, du pépiniériste et de l'horticulteur. Appareils d'arrosement, d'entretien des gazons, etc.

Grandes serres et leurs accessoires. Petites serres d'appartement et de fenêtre. Aquariums pour plantes aquatiques.

Jeux d'eau et autres appareils pour l'ornementation des jardins.

Classe 84.—Fleurs et Plantes d'Ornement. (Parc.)

Espèces de plantes et spécimens de cultures rappelant les types caractéristiques des jardins et des habitations de chaque contrée.

Classe 85.—Plantes Potagères. (Parc.)

Espèces de plantes et spécimens de cultures rappelant les types caractéristiques des jardins potagers de chaque contrée.

Classe 86.—Arbres Fruitiers. (Parc.)

Espèces de plantes et spécimens de cultures rappelant les types caractéristiques des vergers de chaque contrée.

Classe 87.—Grains et Plants d'Essences Forestières. (Parc.)

Espèces de plantes et spécimens de cultures rappelant les procédés de repeuplement des forêts, usités dans chaque pays.

Classe 88.—Plantes de serres. (Parc.)

Spécimens des cultures usitées dans divers pays, en vue de l'agrément ou de l'utilité.

Group X.

10^e GROUPE.—*Objets Spécialement exposés en vue d'Améliorer la Condition Physique et Morale de la Population.*

Classe 89.—Matériel et méthodes de l'enseignement des Enfants. (Palais, Galerie II; Parc.)

Plans et modèles de bâtiments scolaires. Mobiliers d'école.

Appareils, instruments, modèles, cartes murales conçus en vue de faciliter l'enseignement des enfants. Collections élémentaires propres à l'enseignement des notions scientifiques usuelles. Modèles de dessin. Tableaux et appareils propres à l'enseignement du chant et de la musique.

Appareils et tableaux propres à l'enseignement des aveugles et des sourds-muets.

Livres d'école, atlas, cartes et tableaux.

Publications périodiques et journaux d'éducation.

Travaux d'élèves des deux sexes.

Classe 90.—Bibliothèques et Matériel de l'Enseignement donné aux Adultes dans la Famille, l'Atelier, la Commune ou la Corporation. (Palais, Galerie II.)

Ouvrages propres à former la bibliothèque usuelle du chef de famille, du chef d'atelier, du cultivateur, de l'instituteur communal, du marin, du naturaliste voyageur, etc.

Almanachs, aide-mémoire et autres publications utiles destinées au colportage.

Matériel des bibliothèques scolaires, communales, etc.

Matériel des cours techniques nécessaires à l'exercice de certaines professions manuelles.

Classe 91.—Meubles, Vêtements et Aliments de toute Origine Distingués par les Qualités Utiles, unies au bon marché. (Palais, Galeries III, IV, et VII.)

Collection méthodique d'objets (énumérés au 3^e, 4^e, et 7^e groupe) livrés au commerce par de grandes fabriques ou par des ouvriers chefs de métier et spécialement recommandés au point de vue d'une bonne économie domestique.

Nota.—Les prix et le lieu de vente doivent être indiqués pour chaque objet.

Classe 92. — Spécimens des Costumes Populaires des Diverses Contrées. (Palais, Galerie IV.)

Collection méthodique de costumes des deux sexes, pour tous les âges et pour les professions les plus caractéristiques de chaque contrée.

Nota.—On choisira les costumes qui satisfont le mieux aux convenances du climat ou de la profession, aux exigences du goût particulier de chaque peuple, et qui, à ces divers titres, sont le plus en harmonie, dans chaque contrée, avec la tradition nationale. On exposera autant que possible ces costumes sur des mannequins.

Classe 93.—Spécimens d'Habitations Caractérisées par le bon Marché uni aux Conditions d'Hygiène et de Bien-être. (Parc.)

Types d'habitations de famille, propres aux diverses classes de travailleurs de chaque contrée.

Types d'habitations proposés pour les ouvriers des manufactures urbaines ou rurales.

Classe 94.—Produits de Toute Sorte Fabriqués par des Ouvriers Chefs de Métier. (Palais, et Parc.)

Collection méthodique de produits (énumérés aux groupes précédents), fabriqués par des ouvriers travaillant à leur propre compte, soit seuls, soit avec le concours de leur famille ou d'un apprenti, pour le commerce ou pour la consommation domestique.

Nota.—On admettra seulement dans cette classe les produits qui se recommandent par leur qualité propre, par la nouveauté ou la perfection des procédés de travail, ou par l'influence utile que ce travail exerce sur la condition physique et morale de la population.

Classe 95.—Instruments et Procédés de Travail, spéciaux aux Ouvriers chefs de Métier. (Palais, Galerie VI; Parc.)

Instruments et procédés (énumérés au 6^e groupe) employés habituellement par des ouvriers travaillant à leur propre compte, ou spécialement adaptés aux convenances du travail, exécuté en famille, au foyer domestique.

Travaux manuels, où se manifestent, avec un caractère particulier d'excellence, la dextérité, l'intelligence ou le goût de l'ouvrier.

Travaux manuels qui, par diverses causes, ont le mieux résisté, jusqu'à l'époque actuelle, à la concurrence des machines.

5.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
25 July 1865.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that efforts will be made to comply with the regulations issued by the Imperial Commission as far as possible.

As respects the allotment of space in the palace and park, the United Kingdom and its Colonies will be quite content to accept any space which it may please the Imperial Commission to allot, and such space shall be suitably occupied.

For the settlement of any details in the arrangements of the building, my Lords will instruct Captain Fowke to visit Paris in October. Their Lordships think it right to observe that it will not be within the power of the British Executive Commissioner to furnish the materials for the Catalogue as early as the 31st of January 1866, it being quite impossible to ascertain who are likely to be exhibitors either in the United Kingdom or the Colonies, by that date. In order to ensure a suitable representation of British industry in Paris, many inquiries and much correspondence will have to be prosecuted with intending exhibitors, which cannot be usefully commenced until after the total space has been assigned by the Imperial Commission. But the Imperial Commission may rest assured that full information shall be sent to it in ample time for the printing of the French Catalogue, and that all the arrangements of the British portion of the Exhibition shall be complete at the appointed time.

Allotment in Palace and Park will be accepted.

List of exhibitors cannot be furnished as early as 31 January 1866.

Monsieur Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

6.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, 9 Août.

J'AI eu l'honneur d'indiquer d'une manière approximative à Mr. Owen lors de son séjour à Paris, l'espace qui pourrait être accordé à la Grande Bretagne et à ses Colonies dans le Palais de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867. La Commission Impériale appelée, aux termes de son Règlement général à en faire connaître avant le 15 août les limites définitives à la Commission de Sa Majesté Britannique vient dans sa dernière séance de fixer cet emplacement à 20,972 m. q., qui se décomposent de la manière suivante :

Announces allotment of space 20,972 square metres (25,084 square yards).

Espace alloué dans les Galeries intérieures	-	-	-	-	19,614 m. q.
Dans le Portique et la Promenade couverte	-	-	-	-	1,358 „
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	20,972 m. q.

En attribuant cette surface à la Grande Bretagne et à ses Colonies, la Commission Impériale s'est efforcée de donner satisfaction aux vœux que lui a fait connaître Mr. Owen autant que le lui ont permis les exigences du local et la nécessité de répondre à tant d'intérêts divers.

Je vous adresse par le même courrier un plan du Palais de l'Exposition dans lequel il vous sera facile de distinguer à sa couleur la partie réservée aux exposants de votre pays. Cette communication rendra plus facile, Monsieur le Commissaire, les explications que la Commission Britannique pourrait avoir à donner à ses nationaux.

La répartition du parc situé à l'entour du palais entre les différentes nations qui prendront part à l'Exposition n'a pas encore été faite. La Commission Impériale se propose d'arrêter ce travail dans un délai prochain. Elle vous prie donc de lui faire connaître le plus tôt qu'il vous sera possible la nature et la disposition des établissements que la Grande Bretagne et ses Colonies se proposent de placer dans le parc et l'espace qui leur y serait nécessaire.

Information requested as to space which will be wanted in the park, and as to establishments to be shown there.

Monsieur Cole.

Agréer, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

7.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, 23 Août 1865.

AU moment où un certain nombre d'Etats tels que la Grèce, le Portugal, la Turquie, ont fourni à la Commission Impériale les renseignements permettant de tracer à l'échelle de 0.020 mètre pour mètre le plan de leur installation à l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, et où l'Autriche et la Belgique sont sur le point d'envoyer les plans qui les concernent, je viens vous prier de vouloir bien donner à la Commission Impériale des informations analogues pour le Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

Quand la dernière lettre que vous m'avez adressée, vous paraissiez croire que les délais indiqués par le Règlement général sont trop rapprochés. Vous savez, Monsieur le Commissaire, qu'il a été convenu entre nous que nous échangerions libéralement et amicalement toutes les idées qui nous paraîtraient de nature à concourir au succès de notre commune entreprise. Je prends donc la liberté de vous indiquer en quelques mots les

Asking for information as to distribution of space among British and Colonial exhibitors.

raisons qui ont guidé la Commission Impériale et la marche qu'elle suit pour la section française de l'Exposition. Après ces indications il vous sera plus facile de comprendre les motifs de nos décisions à l'égard des expositions étrangères.

French space was divided between the different classes before exhibitors were consulted.

La Commission Impériale se fondant sur l'expérience des expositions antérieures d'une part, et de l'autre, sur l'état général de la production en France a tracé d'une manière définitive des limites des salles qui doivent contenir chaque classe de produits. Ce n'est qu'après avoir achevé ce travail qu'elle a fait appel aux exposants français et leur a fait connaître l'espace qu'ils auraient à se partager dans chacune de ces classes.

Presses for approximate division of English space into classes in order to construct Courts.

Une marche analogue ne pourrait-elle pas être suivie par l'Angleterre? Elle y trouverait, me semble-t-il, de grands avantages. La Commission Impériale mise ainsi en mesure de connaître la forme et les dimensions des salles comprenant les objets des différentes groupes, pourrait construire la section anglaise du palais pour ainsi dire au gré de la Commission Britannique, au lieu qu'elle serait exposée à faire des salles dont les proportions ne cadreraient pas avec celles des besoins de votre pays si elle était laissée dans l'ignorance de ces besoins au moment où il deviendra nécessaire de commencer la construction. Ce moment approche rapidement. Les renseignements que je vous demande sont donc de la plus grande urgence et vous comprendrez combien la Commission préfère les obtenir d'une manière approximative que d'être obligée de s'en passer absolument.

Je sou mets ces observations à votre appréciation et vous ferez ce qui vous paraîtra la plus utile aux intérêts de votre nation.

J'ai seulement voulu vous faire bien saisir la portée de l'article du Règlement général; il est moins absolu qu'on ne le pense en ce qui concerne la précision des renseignements demandés. J'ai désiré vous exprimer aussi mon désir personnel de voir l'installation de chaque pays arrêtée de concert avec le pays lui-même et construite autant que possible à sa convenance et sur ses propres informations.

Recevez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole.

8.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
26 August 1865.

I WISH you would send me a tracing of what you say you have done for France. It would be a guide.

Ascertaining intentions of British exhibitors will take a long time.

Will send plans showing division among groups.

My own opinion strongly is, that exhibitions are to show the development of industries; and although previous exhibitions furnish valuable data, if I were free, I should take the wants and wishes of the proposing exhibitors as my data. These wishes it will take months to collect. In arranging the space for certain classes in 1851, and also in 1855, the wants of the exhibitor determined the space of the classes; I prefer this course to a theoretic division, before knowing the exhibitors' wants. Still, I shall give up my own views to please you, and will advise the Department to prepare a plan, showing the spaces proposed to be given to each group. And, as I have said already, we shall be content with anything you may choose to build for us. Believe me,

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

Monsieur Le Play.

9.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
5 September 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to say that they have had under their consideration your letter of the 23rd of August, expressing a desire that the Imperial Commission should be made acquainted with the forms and dimensions of the courts in which the objects in the different groups are to be exhibited, in order that the building may be constructed in accordance with the wishes of the English Commission.

They have also considered the general plan and the section, dated the 20th June, together with the definite allotment of space to the United Kingdom and its Colonies, which was communicated by your letter of the 9th August.

Structure for fine arts.

My Lords understand from the plan and section, that the group relating to the fine arts will have a structure of its own, specially suitable for the display and conservation of the fine arts, and they do not propose to ask for the construction of any courts for classes in this group. And it is not proposed to ask for the construction of any courts for the groups 6 and 7.

Information as to space for each group.

As respects groups 2, 3, 4, and 5, my Lords, as at present advised, think it likely that if courts are desired at all, only one, or at most two, may have to be specially constructed. But being in doubt as to the necessity of any such courts for these groups, they are unable to make a decision as to the position and dimension of them. The walls of them, if wanted at all, can readily be constructed as soon as the main structure itself is completed. As respects the remaining space to be occupied by these groups, it is considered that

that the best arrangement will be obtained rather by treating such space as a unity, than by subdividing it into small courts.

With regard to the height of the roofs covering groups 2, 3, 4, and 5, my Lords would prefer, if convenient, to have the roofs all 30 feet high, with the exception of one portion, say about 60 feet in length, which, in order to exhibit stained glass, should, if possible, be 40 feet high. This latter space may be placed as most convenient to the Imperial Commission.

Height of roofs.

My Lords transmit a plan, showing hypothetically the space likely to be occupied by the various groups. Provision for group 10, if not outside the building, will be found as most convenient in the space already allotted.

My Lords again repeat, that whilst thanking the Imperial Commission for its great courtesy in offering to consult the wishes of the British Executive, their Lordships have no desire to prescribe any special structures, and they will be content with those structural arrangements which the Imperial Commission may think fit to provide; and if on the present occasion my Lords have expressed any wishes, they have done so only with a view of meeting the requests of your letter of the 23rd of August.

No wish to prescribe special structures.

With reference to the space in the Park, my Lords will be glad to have placed at the disposal of the British Executive, the space adjoining the British space, in accordance with article 8 of the Règlement général, and as much more as may be convenient to the Imperial Commission to assign. Such space will be occupied as provided by the regulations, and further details sent when the plan is received.

Accepting space in park corresponding to British section, and more if convenient.

Monsieur Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

10.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, 11 Octobre 1865.

J'AI reçu votre lettre et le plan qui l'accompagnait. Je vous remercie de cet envoi, qui devance l'époque indiquée dans le Règlement général, et je vous prie de remercier au nom de la Commission Impériale les Lords du Comité du Conseil de l'Education.

Les Lords du Comité, dites-vous, ont pensé que le meilleur arrangement consistait à ne pas subdiviser l'espace attribué à l'Angleterre en petits cours; que d'ailleurs une ou deux seraient tout au plus nécessaires, que n'étant pas fixés sur la nécessité de ces constructions, ils ne sauraient dès à présent en indiquer la forme; qu'enfin la Commission anglaise sera heureuse de s'installer dans les bâtiments que la Commission Impériale aura jugés convenables.

La Commission Impériale remercie les Lords du Comité de vouloir bien s'associer à ses vues et de son côté, elle se prêtera autant que possible aux dispositions qu'ils pourraient désirer.

Ainsi ils demandent que la hauteur du toit soit de 40 pieds au dessus d'une surface ayant environ 60 pieds de longueur et placée d'ailleurs dans l'endroit qui conviendrait le mieux à la Commission Impériale. Je soumettrai ce désir à la Commission, et j'espère que dans la construction du palais il sera possible d'y donner satisfaction.

Les Lords du Comité préféreraient que la hauteur des toitures fût en général de 30 pieds. Les dispositions arrêtées pour les galeries comprises entre la galerie des machines et celles des beaux arts et pour la galerie des aliments donneront sous l'entrait des fermes, une hauteur de 7-50 m. au dessus du sol. En ce qui concerne le plan à 0-002 m. indiquant les espaces qui seront probablement occupés par les différents groupes, je proposerai aux Lords du Comité quelques modifications. Ce plan est en effet sur deux points contraire à un principe général auquel la Commission Impériale verrait avec plaisir les puissances étrangères se conformer. Ce principe consiste en ce que toute galerie circulaire doit présenter à sa droite et sa gauche des objets appartenant au même groupe. Sur le plan, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer, une partie des produits du groupe 2 s'étend jusqu'au bord du chemin circulaire du groupe 3; la même observation est applicable aux produits du groupe 5 par rapport au chemin du groupe 4.

Height of roofs.

Je vous sou mets un projet modifié dans lequel on a cherché à éviter cet inconvénient sans changer toutefois les espaces attribués par vous aux groupes 2 et 5.

Les indications que vous avez figurées sur la galerie extérieure me suggèrent encore une observation que je vous demande la permission de vous présenter. Cette galerie étant exclusivement réservée au groupe 7, il n'y a pas lieu par le motif cité plus haut d'y placer les groupes 6 et 10.

Modifications of proposed division will be necessary.

Quant au groupe 10, dont les produits seront comme indique le système de classification annexé au Règlement général, exposés à la fois dans le parc et dans les différentes galeries du palais, je vous proposerai d'adopter pour l'installation la méthode suivie dans la section française; c'est à dire de réserver, à ce groupe, une sorte de secteur circulaire traversant toutes les galeries, du centre à la circonférence. J'ai fait répartir suivant cette méthode dans les diverses portions du palais, l'espace que vous aviez indiqué pour le groupe 10 dans la galerie extérieure; cette nouvelle disposition, que vous ne devez considérer que comme une indication générale du but que se propose la Commission Impériale, est marquée par une teinte noire sur le plan ci-joint.

Si les Lords du Comité veulent bien modifier, d'après les observations précédentes fondées

fondées sur le Règlement général, le plan que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, je vous prie de vouloir bien m'en faire parvenir la 2^e édition, aussitôt qu'elle aura été arrêtée par eux. J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer à titre de renseignements, un exemplaire du plan d'installation de la section française à l'échelle de 0.002 m. pour 1 mètre.

Monsieur Cole.

Recevez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) *F. Le Play.*

11.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

31 October 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting an amended plan of the distribution of the groups in the space allotted by the Imperial Commission to Great Britain and her Colonies; also a plan of the whole building, showing the arrangements proposed by the Imperial Commission in the French Section.

Will conform to
proposed alterations.

My Lords, having received explanations as to the wishes of the Imperial Commission, have no doubt they will be able to conform to their wishes in this respect.

As regards group 10, their Lordships are prepared to adopt the method followed in the French Section, and will take care that the several classes comprised in that group are placed in the galleries prescribed by the French Regulations, as shown in the plan accompanying your letter, but the area of each class must be determined according to its requirements.

The Lords of the Committee of Council will make arrangements that the principle of the Imperial Commission shall be carried out as regards each circular gallery, showing in front of all the passages the objects belonging to the same group; but they understand, as explained to their Lordships, that between the circular galleries the space to be allotted to each group, and the form of such space, may be regulated according to the amount that it may hereafter be found necessary to allot.

Monsieur Le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

12.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

3 November 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that they have received a communication from the Blakely Ordnance Company, requesting to be informed whether guns, gun-carriages, &c. are admissible to the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and, if so, under what section of the Exhibition they will be classed.

Exhibition of war
material.

As no mention is made of these objects in the system of classification issued by the Imperial Commission, my Lords will be obliged if you will afford them such information as will enable their Lordships to reply to the questions contained in the letter alluded to.

Monsieur Le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

(See Letters Nos. 11, 13, 38, 47, 49, 51, 53, 68, 86, 92, 102, 117.)

13.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, 3 Novembre 1865.

La Commission Impériale a décidé que la mise en mouvement des machines exposées ferait l'objet d'un nombre d'entreprises à peu près égal à celui des grandes divisions du palais; c'est à dire à seize environ. De plus, désirant s'associer les constructeurs de tous les pays, elle a posé le principe qu'à égalité de conditions pour un secteur déterminé, la préférence serait donnée aux entrepreneurs de la nationalité à laquelle ce secteur est attribué.

Le plan d'installation des machines à exposer n'étant pas encore complètement arrêté, on ne saurait actuellement songer à conclure avec les divers constructeurs des traités dont les éléments exacts d'appréciations ne sont pas réunis. Toutefois on peut poser un certain nombre de règles générales indiquant les bases sur lesquelles ces traités seront conclus ultérieurement, et c'est ce qu'a fait le comité d'admission de la classe 52* dans le cahier des charges dont j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser 6 exemplaires.

Bien que ce document n'ait pas encore reçu la sanction de la Commission Impériale et soit

* Moteurs, générateurs et appareils mécaniques spécialement adaptés aux besoins de l'Exposition.

Machinery in
motion.

soit à ce titre susceptible de quelques modifications, il suffira cependant pour vous bien renseigner sur l'organisation du service mécanique de l'Exposition, et je l'espère pour vous déterminer à demander à vos nationaux d'y concourir.

Déjà un grand nombre de constructeurs français se sont mis sur les rangs pour prendre part à ce grand service et leurs demandes dépassant de beaucoup les limites des forces qui répondent à la section française, elles pourraient sans peine, en cas d'abstention ou de prétentions exagérées des constructeurs étrangers, déborder sur les autres sections.

C'est là un parti auquel la Commission Impériale espère n'avoir pas à recourir, et elle compte, Monsieur le Commissaire, sur votre concours, pour qu'il en soit autrement.

Sans avoir la prétention de vous tracer la marche à suivre à cet effet, je vous demande cependant la permission de vous indiquer succinctement la mode pratique qui produirait, à mon sens, les meilleurs résultats.

Le premier point est l'évaluation de la force qu'exigera la mise en mouvement de vos machines. C'est là une base importante et que vous pourrez déterminer, sinon exactement dès aujourd'hui, au moins avec une approximation suffisante, grâce aux données que vous fournissent les Expositions précédentes, et à celles que vous avez déjà sans doute recueillies de la part de vos nationaux.

Vous auriez ensuite à dresser une liste des constructeurs les plus recommandables et offrant toute sécurité à la Commission Impériale et à votre Gouvernement, pour s'acquitter convenablement de ce service.

Une fois cette liste arrêtée, vous pourriez adresser à chacun de ceux qui y figurent un exemplaire traduit en Anglais du cahier des charges ci joint, et lui demander s'il lui conviendrait de concourir pour cette entreprise et dans ce cas, quelle limite de force il s'engagerait à fournir et à quelles conditions.

Il est bien entendu que les constructeurs de chaudières et ceux des appareils de transmission peuvent s'entendre pour former une demande collective et qui les oblige solidairement; mais la Commission Impériale, pour s'épargner des embarras, refuserait sans doute de scinder l'entreprise entre deux ou trois industriels simplement juxtaposés et non associés.

Enfin bien que la vapeur doive constituer le principal agent de production de force motive, on accueillera tous les systèmes présentant des garanties suffisantes et je vous engagerais même à provoquer ainsi l'application à votre secteur de tel système qui serait pour ainsi dire spécial à votre nation, c'est à dire que l'on y exécuterait ou emploierait sur une plus grande échelle qu'ailleurs, etc. Ce serait un moyen de donner une nouvelle originalité et un attrait de plus à votre Exposition.

Quand ces diverses réponses vous seront parvenues je vous serais obligé de me les transmettre, avec votre avis sur leur mérite respectif pour que je puisse procéder à un travail ensemble. Je désirerais surtout savoir le plus tôt possible si je puis compter sur vos constructeurs pour faire fonctionner vos machines, ou si je dois attribuer votre secteur aux constructeurs français.

C'est là un renseignement qui est pour moi dans l'état actuel des choses d'une véritable urgence, et dont je vous prie de ne pas différer l'envoi, dès que vous aurez une opinion arrêtée sur la question.

En outre du cahier des charges vous recevrez prochainement deux exemplaires des instructions que j'ai fait préparer pour l'installation de la galerie des machines. Vous y trouverez des indications utiles à consulter et qui achèveront d'éclairer les côtés de cette question que les autres documents auraient laissés obscures dans votre esprit.

Monsieur Cole,
Commissaire Exécutif, &c.

Recevez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General,
(signé) F. Le Play.

14.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 18 Novembre 1865.

Monsieur le Commissaire,
LE ministre des affaires étrangères vient de me demander les nouvelles instructions qu'il y a lieu de faire parvenir aux agents consulaires de la France dans les Indes anglaises au sujet de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867. British India.

A cet égard je vous prie de vouloir bien me fixer sur une question dont il vous a été parlé lors de votre passage à Paris et sur laquelle mon opinion sera la vôtre; à savoir si l'exposition des Indes anglaises doit ou non se faire par l'entremise de votre Commission. Voici, en peu de mots, le résumé de ce qui a été fait jusqu'à ce jour.

Au mois d'avril dernier Mr. le Comte Russell a écrit à l'ambassadeur de France à Londres deux lettres par lesquelles il propose au Gouvernement impérial d'entrer directement en relation avec les trois présidences de l'Inde. Dès le mois de mai, le ministre des affaires étrangères a transmis aux consuls français des instructions détaillées à la suite desquelles des Commissions centrales ont été formées à Bombay, Madras, et Calcutta, et des comités institués dans les divers districts de ces trois présidences. Le Gouvernement de Madras a déjà désigné le Consul d'Angleterre à Paris pour le représenter auprès de la Commission Impériale; les deux autres se mettent en mesure de nommer également des Commissaires délégués.

Je viens vous prie de porter ces faits à la connaissance des Lords du Comité, et de
0.64. faire

faire regulariser le plus tôt possible la situation par la voie officielle. Je ne m'occuperai de l'Exposition de l'Inde que si vous le jugez convenable.

Par votre lettre du trois de ce mois vous me demandez si la Commission Impériale admettra à l'Exposition les canons et le matériel de l'artillerie. Aucune place n'a été réservée pour ce genre de produits dans la classification générale, mais la Commission anglaise peut en exposer si bon lui semble, et dans ce cas je vous prie de me le faire savoir.

Monsieur Cole.

Recevez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) *F. Le Play.*

15.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, 22 Novembre 1865.

Vous savez que le Champ de Mars doit être relié au réseau de voies ferrées du continent. L'embranchement de jonction suivra la rive gauche de la Seine et aboutira à une gare de voyageurs séparée seulement par l'avenue de Suffren de la portion du parc attribuée au Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne.

L'exécution de cet embranchement exige d'importantes remblais qui se combinent heureusement avec les déblais à la Place du Roi de Rome déjà entamés par la ville de Paris. L'entrepreneur de ces déblais, astreint par son marché à les transporter sur l'embranchement s'adresse aujourd'hui à la Commission Impériale pour obtenir l'autorisation de prolonger au travers de l'Exposition dans le parc Britannique la voie de terrassements qui doit relier la Place du Roi de Rome à la rive gauche de la Seine. Cette voie dont le tracé est indiqué sur le plan ci-joint et a été étudié avec un rayon aussi court que possible * serait enlevée au 31 Août 1866, et les lieux seraient remis en état pour cette époque. L'entrepreneur en prend l'engagement formel, ainsi que d'adopter toutes dispositions de détail et même toutes déviations de tracé (dans des limites modérées bien entendu, comme par exemple pour éviter une construction projetée qui pourraient rendre moins gênant l'exercice de la faculté qu'il sollicite. La ligne serait à une seule voie, légèrement en surélévation sur le sol naturel (de 0.50 mètres à 0.60 mètres) surveillée par des gardiens spéciaux; elle serait parcourue chaque jour par 16 trains ce qui fait 32 passages dans les deux sens.

Je désirerais beaucoup de ne pas entraver l'exécution de ces travaux puis qu'ils intéressent doublement l'Exposition et par le déblaiement du Trocadéro qui va embellir les abords du Champ de Mars, et par la confection de l'embranchement qui doit le relier au chemin de ceinture et donner de grandes facilités à l'affluence des visiteurs. Mais, d'un autre côté, je ne voudrais pas vous imposer une gêne qui contrariât vos projets outre mesure. Je vous prie en conséquence d'examiner cette question, et vous me feriez plaisir si vous pouviez la résoudre dans le sens d'autorization.

Je prends en terminant la liberté de vous faire observer d'abord qu'en dehors de cette traversée de votre parc, il semble ne pas exister de moyen simple et pratique de terminer dans les délais voulus les déblais de la Place du Roi de Rome et les remblais de l'embranchement du Champ de Mars, et en second lieu, que la solution est d'une extrême urgence, chaque jour de retard devant s'acheter par des sacrifices onéreux.

Agreez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*
Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif,
&c. &c.

16.—MEMORANDUM.

Park.

ETABLISSEMENTS qu'on se propose d'exposer dans la Section Française du Parc.

LA section Française peut dès aujourd'hui compter sur un grand nombre d'établissements intéressants qui seront disséminés dans la portion du parc qui lui est attribuée.

Farms.

Des fermes de toutes provinces avec leurs étables, leurs écuries, leur laiteries, avec leurs machines agricoles à vapeur et autres, avec leurs appareils à fabriquer les tuyaux de drainage, etc. etc., offriront des spécimens des perfectionnements acquis par l'agriculture.

Distilleries.

Des distilleries pour les alcools, les essences, les résines, etc. etc., fonctionneront sous les yeux du public.

Chocolate manu-
factory.

Une usine à chocolat vendra ses produits aux visiteurs qui auront assisté aux détails de leur fabrication.

Photometers.

Le public rencontrera une chambre noire où se feront des expériences de photométrie, un atelier complet de photographie où les opérations de laboratoire auront les yeux de tout le monde.

Photographic
studio.

Une

Pour moins entamer le parc on a même obtenu de la ville de Paris l'autorization de démolir le parapet aval du pont de Jéna sur 33 mètres de longueur et d'établir une estacade sur la berge de la rive gauche.

Une parfumerie élaborera des parfums et principalement ceux extraits de certaines fleurs, telles que la tubéreuse et le jasmin qui seront cultivées dans le parc même. Extraction of perfumes.

Un phare de 66 mètres de hauteur projettera, le soir, la lumière d'un foyer électrique; à côté de lui, un autre phare réglementaire de 1^{er} ordre fonctionnera comme ceux établis sur nos côtes. Light-houses.

Des usines métallurgiques initieront le public aux procédés industriels les plus curieux. Processes in metallurgy.

Un atelier d'étirage pour les tuyaux de plomb et de cuivre fonctionnera à côté d'un four où s'opérera la compellation du plomb d'œuvre; plus loin, on rencontrera des fonderies d'ornements en fonte et en bronze. Des verreries avec leur fours et leurs ateliers pour le soufflage et le bombage des verres, seront installées à côté d'autres usines où le public assistera à la fabrication du blanc de zinc, du sodium, etc. etc.; puis ce sera un atelier complet de coutellerie, un autre pour la taille des cristaux, etc. etc. Metal-pipe drawing, founding, glass-blowing, &c.

Un observatoire sera installé dans un local spécial, et l'on y verra fonctionner les principaux appareils de physique. Observatory, with scientific apparatus in action.

Un campanile monumental supportera une horloge avec ses cloches et son carillon. Bell-tower with clock.

Plusieurs jardins d'hiver intéressants au point de vue de leur construction, renfermeront des plantes exotiques; des vases d'ornements, des meubles de jardin, des kiosques, des jets d'eau, des fontaines, des chalets rustiques, des bosquets en treillages orneront les pelouses et les allées. Winter gardens.

Les établissements du parc seront en outre combinés de manière à offrir aux yeux du public les principaux genres de construction en pierre, bois, briques et poteries, simili-marbres, bétons agglomérés, etc. Illustrations of masonry.

Un seul exposant se propose de planter des arbres et arbustes de 1 mètre à 6 mètres de hauteur, en nombre suffisant pour former 53 massifs qui occuperont ensemble une surface de 700 mètres carrés. Trees and shrubs.

17.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington Museum, 25 November 1865.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to express their desire to co-operate with the Imperial Commission in realising their wish to distribute the contract for motive power for machinery, as expressed in your letter of the 3rd instant.

Proposed arrangement for supply of motive power for machinery in motion.

Their Lordships have no doubt that British contractors may be found willing to supply motive power, but they venture to suggest the following as the simplest mode of effecting the result, so far as the machinery of Great Britain is concerned, which will have the advantage of being the cheapest to the Imperial Commission, and will leave the responsibility undivided. If the Imperial Commission will allot the sections necessary for the machinery of Great Britain and her Colonies to the British Executive, and agree to pay to the British Executive the lowest sum per section which the Imperial Commission will pay to any French contractors, their Lordships will undertake that sufficient motive power shall be properly supplied in due time, and of all varieties possible, and will undertake to make up any deficiency in the cost, should it be necessary.

My Lords have instructed Captain Festing, of the Royal Engineers, to proceed to Paris and discuss the details with you, and report to them the result.

I have, &c.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole.

18.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extract.)

South Kensington Museum, 29 November 1865.

MY Lords desire me to inform you that they are in communication with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the representation of British India in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. British India.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Cole.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

19.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 30 Novembre 1865.

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 25 Novembre dernier par laquelle vous m'informez que les Lords du Comité du Conseil de l'Education s'engagent à fournir en temps utile une force motrice suffisante pour mettre en mouvement les appareils de la section anglaise et aux conditions les plus modérées que la Commission Impériale aura obtenues des constructeurs français.

Accepting proposals as to motive power.

Une telle proposition ne peut manquer d'être agréée par la Commission Impériale ; je vous en remercie en son nom et vous prie d'en transmettre mes remerciements au Lords du Conseil de l'Education.

Le Capitaine Festing que leurs Seigneuries ont désigné pour se rendre à Paris sera le bienvenu et je serai heureux de me concerter avec lui sur les détails de l'organisation de ce service.

Monsieur Cole.

Recevez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

20.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington Museum, 5 December 1865.

French assay mark
for gold and silver
objects.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that a letter has been received from a manufacturer at Birmingham, inquiring whether gold and silver articles manufactured in this country, will be allowed to be sold at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, without having the French Government assay mark affixed to them.

Inquires conditions
for sale of goods.

Their Lordships will also be glad to be informed whether it is contemplated by the Imperial Commission to allow the erection, in the portion of the park allotted to Great Britain, of bazaars for the sale of goods during the Exhibition; and if such sale is permitted, whether any restrictions will be made as to the class of goods that may be sold.

I am to add that as yet no official plan of the portion of the park allotted to Great Britain has been received by their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

21.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 13 décembre 1865.

British India.

VOUS m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire pour m'informer que les Lords du Conseil d'Education sont en rapport avec le Secrétaire d'Etat pour ce qui concerne l'exposition des produits des Indes Anglaises. Désireux d'éviter toute démarche qui pourrait faire double emploi avec les vôtres, je vous serais obligé de me faire savoir si le Conseil se charge complètement de tout ce qui regarde cette exposition, et si je puis par conséquence cesser des relations directes avec les Présidences de cette contrée.

Sale of goods, and
French assay mark
for metals.

Par une lettre subséquente en date du 5 de ce mois vous me demandez si les exposants admis à vendre dans le parc les produits de leur fabrications ne seront assujétis à aucune obligation particulière et si notamment les objets d'or et d'argent seront dispensés de la formalité du poinçonnage. Je me suis empressé de demander à cet égard les informations nécessaires à S. Exc. le Ministre des Finances; aussitôt que sa réponse me sera parvenue j'aurai l'honneur de vous en faire part.

Agréé, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole.

22.—MEMORANDUM.

LISTE des Etablissements que des Producteurs français proposent d'Exposer dans le Parc.

1 janvier 1866.

Arrangements for
the park.

PARMI les dispositions qui donneront à l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, une utilité et un attrait particuliers on peut citer les établissements agricoles et industriels que les producteurs français demandent à exposer dans le parc de 30 hectares situé autour du palais. Voici la liste de ces établissements ou des industries dont ils fourniront des spécimens aussi remarquables par les méthodes de travail souvent nouvelles qu'ils feront connaître, qu'intéressants par la vie et le mouvement qu'ils communiqueront à l'Exposition :—

Traitement des minerais de plomb argentifère et compellation du plomb d'œuvre.
Traitement des minerais de zinc avec appareil nouveau pour la condensation des vapeurs métalliques.
Etirage des tuyaux de fer et de plomb.
Fabrication du blanc du zinc.
Fabrication du sodium.
Fonderies de bronze et de fonte d'ornement.
Forge pour le fer de riblons.
Fabrication du fer blanc par un procédé nouveau.

Verrière

Métallurgical pro-
cesses.

Verrerie avec ses fours à recuire et un atelier pour la taille des cristaux et des verres de lunettes.	Glass making and cutting.
Coutellerie.	Cutlery.
Emboutissage du cuivre, de l'aluminium et du platine.	
Fonderie de caractères d'imprimerie avec atelier de clichage.	Type-founding.
Distilleries pour les alcools, les essences, &c.	Distilleries.
Fabrication de chocolat avec un établissement pour la consommation des produits sur place.	Chocolate manufacture.
Fabrication des conserves de fruits et de légumes.	Preserved fruit.
Blanchisserie modèle.	Laundry.
Magnanerie installée au milieu d'un champ de mûriers.	Silk-worms.
Pressoir à vin à côté d'une vigne.	Wine-press.
Parfumerie élaborant des parfums extraits en partie de fleurs cultivées dans le parc.	Extraction of perfumes.
Fermes appartenant aux diverses régions agricoles de la France avec leurs étables et leur matériel en mouvement.	Farms, with stables, &c.
Spécimens des fermes impériales avec animaux de choix ; plans et documents statistiques relatifs aux résultats obtenus.	Specimens of the Emperor's farms, with selected stock.
Chambre noire pour expériences de photométrie.	Photometers.
Atelier complet de photographie où s'effectueront devant le public toutes les opérations de laboratoire.	Photographic studio.
Cabinet de physique et observatoire munis d'instruments qui permettront aux visiteurs de se rendre compte de certaines opérations scientifiques connues seulement d'un petit nombre.	Observatory with scientific apparatus.
Campanile monumental supportant une horloge avec ses cloches et son carillon.	' Bell and clock tower.
Modèles de divers genres de construction en bois, pierre, briques et poteries, similmarbres, bétons, agglomérés, métaux.	Models of building construction.
Types d'habitations montrant les améliorations introduites en France au point de vue de l'hygiène et du bien-être, dans les logements à bon marché.	Model dwellings.
Kiosques et chalets, fontaines, jets d'eau, vases, grilles, clôtures, bosquets en treillage, meubles de fer, ponts rustiques, etc., servant à l'ornementation des jardins.	Kiosks, fountains, rustic bowers and seats, &c.
Serres renfermant les plus beaux spécimens de fleurs et de fruits.	Green-houses.
Aquariums pour la pisciculture ; bassins renfermant des plantes aquatiques.	Aquariums.
De nombreux massifs d'arbres et d'arbustes contribueront à embellir ce parc dont les pelouses seront entretenues dans un état de fraîcheur continuelle au moyen de pompes et d'autres engins.	Trees and shrubs.
Un phare de 66 m. de hauteur et d'autres phares de diverses grandeurs projetteront tous les soirs leur clarté dans le parc et sur le berge de la Seine.	Light-houses.

Le Park renfermera enfin :—

Un théâtre international sur lequel seront représentés les divers genres dramatiques de tous les pays.	Theatre.
Une salle de concerts internationaux dans laquelle se feront entendre les artistes des différentes nations.	Concert saloon.
Un cercle international qui servira de centre de réunion aux exposants et dont le rez-de-chaussée contiendra une série de boutiques où les visiteurs, en quittant le chemin de fer, trouveront les objets et les soins de toilette dont ils pourront avoir besoin.	International club. Shops.

23.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
2 January 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to state that Captain Festing, who lately visited Paris regarding the arrangements that were contemplated for the exhibition of machinery, has reported to their Lordships, that it is intended that a shed shall be erected in the park for the exhibition of marine engines.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to inform me, for the information of my

my Lords, whether it is the intention of the Imperial Commission to defray the expense of this erection.

Who will pay cost of working marine engines?

I am also to inquire whether machinists, who may exhibit marine engines, will have to work them at their own cost, or will the Imperial Commission provide steam for that purpose.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

24.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole.* (Extract.)

Paris, le 6 janvier 1866.

LES exposants de machines marines feront à leurs frais le hangar que les abritera et feront eux-mêmes chauffer leurs chaudières. Nous installons seulement la partie mécanique du palais sans contribuer en rien aux installations du parc.

Je vous enverrai prochainement le dessin de l'installation projetée.

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

25.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole.*

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 10 janvier 1866.

Transmitting letter from Minister of Finance relative to sale of objects in gold and silver.

AINSI que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous en informer le 13 décembre dernier et pour répondre aux questions que vous m'adressiez le 5 du même mois je me suis empressé de faire auprès de S. Excellence le Ministre des Finances des démarches en vue d'obtenir toutes les facilités que comporte la loi pour la vente des objets d'or et d'argent en franchise de droits et de formalités.

Je viens de recevoir de son Excellence la lettre dont je vous envoie ci-incluse une copie et par laquelle elle me fait connaître que les objets d'or et d'argent importés de l'étranger devront être en 1867 soumis aux droits de garantie et au contrôle de l'Etat ainsi qu'ils l'ont été à l'Exposition Universelle de 1855.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur *Cole.*

COPY of LETTER from the French Minister of Finance, enclosed in above Letter from Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole.*

Paris, le 8 janvier 1866.

MONSIEUR, sous la date du 8 décembre dernier, vous m'avez fait connaître que la Commission de S. M. Britannique près l'Exposition de 1867, demandait l'affranchissement du poinçonnage de garantie pour les ouvrages d'or et d'argent importés d'Angleterre qui seront vendus et enlevés à la clôture de la dite exposition.

La loi du 19 Brumaire an VI., qui régit la matière, assujettit aux droits de garantie et au contrôle de l'Etat tous les ouvrages d'or et d'argent quelconques qui se trouvent en France, tant ceux qui y ont été importés, que ceux qui y ont été fabriqués; si l'on dérogeait à cette loi, ce serait s'interdire désormais la faculté de saisir les objets sans marques trouvés en vente, et les détenteurs ne manqueraient pas de les représenter comme provenant de l'exposition; on serait conduit d'ailleurs à accorder le même traitement de faveur à un grand nombre de produits qui sont également soumis à l'impôt, et dont l'affranchissement aurait aussi de fâcheuses conséquences, tant au point de vue du trésor qu'à celui de l'industrie nationale.

Les ouvrages d'or et d'argent de fabrication étrangère qui ne seront pas réexportés immédiatement devront donc, ainsi que cela a été décidé lors de l'exposition de 1855, être présentés au bureau de garantie et soumis à l'impôt. Veuillez, je vous prie en instruire, Mr. Le Commissaire Britannique.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Ministre des Finances,
(signé) *Achille Fould.*

À Monsieur le Commissaire Général, près
l'Exposition Universelle de 1867.

26.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play.* (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
16 January 1866.

I THINK it may be possible to induce the makers of marine engines to exhibit them, although so bulky to remove; but I do not think they will be induced to erect any building to receive them, or to be at the expense of finding the fuel to work them.

I cannot make them admit any differences between marine and other engines, for which the Imperial Commission provides house room and motive power.

If you wish to have the marine engines, I fear you will have to find the house room and the fuel.

Monsieur *Le Play*, &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

Marine engines in motion.

27.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extracts.)

Paris, 17 janvier 1866.

Je recommande de nouveau à votre amicale sollicitude pour l'Exposition de 1867, l'idée de l'installation de machines marines en mouvement. Marine engines.

Je vous envoie ci-joint un plan qui vous montrera la place d'honneur que je voudrais leur assigner à la grande entrée du parc par le pont de Jena. Plan.

Vous remarquerez que M. Penn ou tout autre constructeur choisi par les Lords du Comité d'Education, serait placé à la place d'honneur à droite de la grande entrée: ce serait le premier coup d'œil des visiteurs et le spectacle le plus apte à donner l'idée de la puissance de l'homme à notre époque. Mr. Penn.

Ce serait une magnifique introduction; et le spectacle serait moralisant pour tous les peuples appelés à cette nouvelle solennité, si les organes de l'opinion dans nos deux pays, s'employaient à l'envi pour déclarer que ces puissantes engins doivent s'employer de concert à faire régner la paix, à protéger les faibles et à faire prévaloir sur tous les Royaumes le droit et la justice.

Il est entendu que les deux établissements qui doivent être mis en harmonie de part et d'autre de l'entrée pourront être modifiés selon vos desirs.

Si vous approuvez l'idée générale du plan je vous adresserai prochainement des desseins achevés pour l'exécution. Si vous jugez bon de modifier l'idée, je me tiens prêt à profiter de vos observations.

Agréez, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

28.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Paris, le 17 janvier 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire, Exhibition of objects illustrative of the "History of Labour."

La Commission Impériale vient de prendre une décision instituant dans le Palais du Champ de Mars une exposition des œuvres d'art et d'industrie qui caractérisent les diverses époques de l'histoire du travail.

Cette exposition aura lieu dans une galerie spéciale, située entre celle des beaux arts et le jardin central. Elle recevra les œuvres produites dans les diverses contrées depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la fin du 18^e siècle en y comprenant même les objets d'une industrie rudimentaire fabriqués avant la découverte des métaux.

Les œuvres se rattachant à l'industrie de chaque contrée seront placées dans une section distincte de la galerie de l'histoire du travail. L'installation et la décoration de cette section seront faites comme pour l'exposition des produits modernes par les soins et aux frais de la Commission de chaque pays.

Une commission spéciale est chargée d'organiser pour la section française, sous la direction de la Commission Impériale, l'exposition des produits caractérisant les différentes époques de l'histoire du travail national.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Commissaire, de vouloir bien proposer à la Commission anglaise de prendre le plus tôt possible les mesures qu'elle jugera convenables pour assurer le concours de l'Angleterre à cette partie de l'Exposition Universelle. J'aurai soin de porter très prochainement à votre connaissance les dispositions qui seront prises par la Commission française, et de vous adresser les documents qu'elle publiera. Cette Commission est disposée à vous prêter son concours et vous pouvez y faire appel en toute occasion.*

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir dès aujourd'hui 3 exemplaires de l'arrêté organisant la galerie de l'histoire du travail ainsi qu'un plan de cette galerie à l'échelle de 0 m. 002.

Ce tracé diffère notablement de celui que vous avez pu remarquer dans les plans que vous avez reçus jusqu'à ce jour. Dans le principe, en effet, cette galerie n'était qu'un portique, un promenoir ouvert, dont la paroi contiguë aux salles des beaux arts pouvait seule recevoir des objets. La galerie actuelle, au contraire, a 8 m. de largeur, et est complètement fermée; elle pourra être subdivisée en salles garnies de tables ou de vitrines. Cette disposition nouvelle ne se prête pas seulement à une installation plus avantageuse des produits; elle augmente pour chaque Etat la surface utile d'exposition.

La Commission Impériale a admis en principe que chaque pays aurait dans la galerie de l'histoire du travail un emplacement contigu, autant que possible, à la bande ou au secteur qu'il occupe dans les autres. Mais elle en pourra en raison de la destination plus large donnée à cette galerie attribuer rigoureusement à chaque Etat la portion qui correspond au prolongement de ce secteur ou de cette bande vers le jardin central. Il n'y a pas, en effet de relation nécessaire entre les puissances productives d'un pays dans les temps modernes et dans les temps anciens.

La Commission Impériale a donc décidé qu'elle attendrait pour arrêter dans la galerie de l'histoire du travail les limites précises des divers Etats, de connaître l'espace dont chacun

* Cette Commission pourra surtout vous aider en vous servant d'intermédiaire auprès des collectionneurs Français qui possèdent des objets produits à diverses époques sur la territoire de l'Angleterre.

chacun d'eux croirait avoir besoin, et je viens vous prier de m'adresser le plus tôt possible ce renseignement en y joignant l'indication de l'espace nécessaire et celle des époques que vous comptez spécialement représenter.

Après avoir co-ordonné les renseignements qui lui auront été ainsi fourni par les différentes nations, la Commission Impériale arrêtera définitivement l'espace attribué à chacun d'elles.

Monsieur Cole.

Agréé, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

29.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extracts.)

Paris, le 18 janvier 1866.

Shed for marine engines.

PAR votre lettre du 16 ct., vous répondez à l'offre que je vous ai faite d'installer les machines marines de l'Angleterre comme le seront celles de la France dans un hangar construit dans le parc le long du quai d'Orsay. Vous me faites l'honneur de me dire que cette combinaison n'a pas été acceptée par vos constructeurs, et qu'ils fondent leur refus sur ce qu'il est d'usage de leur donner gratuitement le local et le mouvement pour l'exposition de leurs machines.

Exhibitors in park have exceptional advantages.

Cette obligation que vous rappelez, mon cher Monsieur, est parfaitement reconnue par la Commission Impériale, et elle n'a jamais songé à s'y soustraire pour les expositions placées dans le palais. Mais il en est autrement pour le parc. Les divers établissements qui y seront élevés doivent être considérés comme des installations particulières offrant des avantages exceptionnels aux producteurs qui ont besoin d'un grand espace, ou dont les industries exigent l'emploi du feu. Il est donc naturel qu'ils soient construits aux frais des exposants, et en fait, nos producteurs y ont consenti ainsi que les producteurs étrangers.

Les exposants français de machines marines ont jugé utile de les montrer au public avec tous leurs accessoires et dans les conditions d'un fonctionnement régulier; dans ce but ils ont demandé à élever sur un des côtés de la grande avenue du parc un vaste hangar dans lequel ils présenteront l'ensemble complet du matériel mécanique de nos vaisseaux. Il eût été désirable que les exposants anglais eussent compris l'avantage pour eux mêmes et pour l'aspect général de l'Exposition d'élever symétriquement de l'autre côté de la même avenue une construction semblable. Tandis que toutes les nations s'enforcent aujourd'hui d'améliorer leur marine, j'espérais que la Commission anglaise pourrait disposer de quelques fonds sur le crédit qui lui est ouvert pour exposer, dans les meilleures conditions possibles, un art dans lequel l'industrie britannique a acquis une véritable supériorité.

Monsieur Cole.

Agréé, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Il est clair que vous pouviez exposer dans le palais des machines marines; mais je ne pourrai vous autoriser à les mettre en activité par leurs propres chaudières.

30.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 30 janvier 1866.

Provision for needs of visitors.

LA Commission Impériale prévoyant que l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, attirera de toutes les parties du monde un nombre considérable de visiteurs s'est préoccupée d'y organiser des services pouvant répondre à leurs divers besoins. Elle a tenu compte des désirs qui lui ont été exprimés, et elle a reconnu que le public devait trouver dans le Palais du Champ de Mars des restaurants de tout ordre, des cafés, des pâtisseries, des boulangeries, des dépôts de comestibles et de boissons, des salons de lecture et de repos, un service de santé, des bureaux de poste et de télégraphie, des bureaux de renseignements, des cabinets d'aisance, &c.

Refreshment and reading rooms.
Post and telegraph offices.
Water-closets, &c.

Ces divers établissements ne peuvent occuper dans le Palais que la galerie extérieure située entre la galerie des arts usuels et le promenoir couvert. En voyant l'empressement de toutes les classes d'entrepreneurs à réclamer des espaces considérables la Commission Impériale a reconnu que cette galerie devait être consacrée toute entière à ces établissements. Elle n'a en effet que 12,460 m. q. et à Londres, en 1862, les restaurants et les buffets seulement occupaient une superficie de 10,000 m. q. La Commission Impériale est donc obligée de demander aux Commissions des pays étrangers de vouloir bien affecter exclusivement aux services énumérés plus haut la portion de la galerie de pourtour qui leur est attribuée.

Conditions for contractors for supply of refreshments, &c.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-inclus un document qui vous fera connaître dans quelles conditions ces services seront remplis dans la Section Française du Palais. Ces conditions sont applicables à la Section Etrangère. Ainsi chaque établissement, quelle que soit son origine, sera considéré comme un objet d'exposition, et pourra concourir pour les divers genres de récompenses; mais il devra conserver son caractère national et ne pourra en aucun cas y renoncer pour adopter les procédés d'un autre pays. Le personnel du service doit

doit aussi être national par la langue et le costume. Enfin les entrepreneurs étrangers seront soumis aux charges supportées par les entrepreneurs d'établissements analogues de la Section Française.

Les charges imposées aux concessionnaires sont justifiées par les bénéfices que ceux-ci feront en exerçant leur commerce habituel, bénéfices qui pourront être d'autant plus grands que l'enceinte réservée restera ouverte jusqu'à 11 heures, et que des conférences scientifiques et littéraires, des concerts, des représentations théâtrales, et d'autres lieux de réunion appelleront le public pendant la soirée.

Aussitôt que l'adjudication des établissements mentionnés ci-dessus aura été prononcée pour la Section Française conformément aux règles indiquées dans la pièce ci-jointe, j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire connaître les prix de location par mètre carré consentis par les adjudicataires. C'est à la Commission Anglaise qu'il appartiendra alors en premier lieu de concéder la portion de la galerie pour tour qui lui est attribuée; mais si elle ne croyait devoir faire qu'un emploi partiel de ce droit de préférence ou si même il ne lui convenait pas d'en user, la Commission Impériale obligée de satisfaire aux convenances des visiteurs se chargerait elle-même de pourvoir directement à ces concessions en faveur d'entrepreneurs français.

J'aurai l'honneur de vous adresser dans quelques jours la 4^e instruction complémentaire du règlement général qui concerne le mode d'exposition des produits du groupe 7. Elle explique comment la galerie de pourtour, affectée d'une manière générale aux aliments et aux boissons, remplira mieux sa destination première quand ces produits, dont la plupart sont très altérables, seront renouvelés chaque jour, vendus et consommés sur place; les uns, tels que le pain, les pâtisseries, les matières sucrées dans des établissements spéciaux; les autres, tels que les viandes et poissons, les légumes et fruits, les boissons fermentées, dans les restaurants et les cafés.

Les produits tels que des échantillons de blés et de farines, que l'on expose habituellement dans des locaux placés sur des étagères, qui ne peuvent donner lieu à une vente journalière et qui ne contribuent ainsi ni à augmenter l'éclat de l'Exposition ni à satisfaire les besoins des visiteurs, seront mieux placés dans la galerie des matières premières avec les autres produits agricoles. Les exposants de la galerie extérieure donneront au contraire un aspect aussi brillant que possible à leurs établissements en vue d'y attirer le public; ils seront tenus d'ailleurs de les éclairer au gaz jusqu'à 11½ heures du soir. La façade du Palais offrira ainsi un bandeau de lumière continu, et une circulation active s'établira le long du promenoir couvert.

Je veux, Monsieur le Commissaire, vous prier d'attirer sur les dispositions qui précèdent l'attention de la Commission Anglaise. Aussitôt que j'aurai porté les résultats de notre adjudication à votre connaissance, je vous prierai de me faire savoir quel emplacement la Commission Anglaise aura pris la résolution d'occuper dans la galerie extérieure, et quels établissements elle aura l'intention d'y installer.

J'aurai également besoin de connaître l'étendue des caves qui devront être réservées sous ces établissements. Les dispositions à prendre très prochainement à cet égard dans la construction du Palais me font désirer de recevoir le plutôt possible ce dernier renseignement.

Agrérez, &c.

Monsieur Cole.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) F. Le Play.

Shops around the building to be lighted till 11½ p.m.

Cellars.

31.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

5 February 1866.

CONSIDERING the importance of the subject of the exhibition of marine engines, I deemed it right to submit our private correspondence on that subject to the Lord President for his consideration.

Marine engines.

His Lordship considers that there does not appear any sufficient reason why the whole expense of the exhibition of marine engines should be placed upon the exhibitors of such engines, which are not objects produced for an accidental demand.

If such an exhibition take place, probably the whole cost must be defrayed by the British Commission, and I am to say that, should it be considered very expedient that this class of objects should be treated exceptionally, it will be necessary that an official application be made by the President of the Imperial Commission to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President of the British Commission, on the subject.

It is desirable that you should at the same time forward to me an estimate of the cost at which the Imperial Commission would be prepared to contract for the shed proposed to be erected for the purpose, as well as of the motive power necessary.

Suggested application to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President of Commission. Estimate for cost of shed and motive power, asked for.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole.

32.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extract.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
5 February 1866.

Marine engines.
Admiralty.

I DOUBT if marine engines will be exhibited at all unless our Admiralty will lend them, and there will be difficulties in inducing the Admiralty to postpone the use of the engines for the purpose.

From what I learn, I believe the makers would greatly prefer being with the other machinery than in the separate place proposed; I have heard it remarked that to be obliged to pass through an exhibition of marine engines, would not be at all acceptable to great numbers of persons such as those who are interested in the fine arts.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

33.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
8 February 1866.

History of labour.
Refreshment rooms,
&c.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 17th and 30th ultimo, relating to the exhibition of the history of labour, and of the arrangements in connection with the refreshment rooms, &c.

Their Lordships are not at present in possession of the necessary information to enable them to state with precision the different epochs which they will be able specially to represent in the history of labour, but a meeting of the Royal Commissioners will be held shortly, at which the subject of the organisation of this section will be considered.

In the meanwhile, their Lordships learn with satisfaction from your letter that the Imperial Commission has adopted the principle of assigning to each nation space in the gallery of the history of labour contiguous to that already allotted.

Space required for
history of labour
collection.

As at present advised, my Lords consider that the space included by the prolongation of the present boundary line of the British space through the gallery of the history of labour would not be more than would suffice for an adequate representation of this country in that division of the Exhibition, and I am to request that you will move the Imperial Commission to reserve this space to Great Britain.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

34.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
8 February 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that a meeting of the Royal Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 will be held in a few days.

Asking for informa-
tion as to space in
park, and the
regulations referring
thereto.

Their Lordships consider that it would be extremely desirable that they should be enabled to submit to the Commissioners at that meeting a plan showing with precision the space that has been allotted to Great Britain by the Imperial Commission in the Park attached to the Palace, together with such regulations and decisions as may have been determined on by the Imperial Commission with reference to that portion of the Exhibition.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

35.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
14 February 1866.

Sir,

British India.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that they have been requested by Dr. Forbes Watson, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, to be furnished with a copy of the memorandum referred to in the postscript to Mr. Dowle's letter of the 2nd of December, transmitted to their Lordships in your communication of the 30th of January.

Their Lordships direct me to say that they will be much obliged if you will furnish them with a copy of the memorandum above alluded to, together with any other communications which may have been addressed to the Imperial Commission by the authorities in British India on the subject of the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

36.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 17 Février 1866.

La Commission Impériale vient de terminer la répartition du Parc entre les divers Etats et j'ai l'honneur de vous notifier, en son nom, la surface qui a été attribuée à la Grande Bretagne. Cette surface est coloriée en rose sur le plan ci-joint. Park arrangements.

Ainsi que l'indique ce plan, le Parc est partagé en deux zones principales par une grande voie circulaire concentrique au Palais.

Dans la première zone, comprise entre cette voie et le promenoir couvert, seront placées les chaudières servant à mettre les machines en mouvement et les constructions élevées par la Commission ou par les exposants des divers pays pour augmenter la surface d'exposition qui leur est accordée. Boilers.

A la limite de la 1^{ère} et de la 2^{ème} zone et de chaque côté de la voie concentrique seront les boutiques et les bazars dans lesquels les exposants pourront vendre des produits qu'il est difficile de se procurer sur nos marchés. Shops.

Là seront également les bâtiments du Commissariat des diverses nations. Enfin on y placera les maisons construites dans le but de montrer les types d'habitations propres aux diverses classes de travailleurs de chaque contrée et les types d'habitations proposées pour les ouvriers des manufactures urbaines ou rurales. Elles pourront être habitées par les familles qui viendront à l'Exposition, soit pour exercer devant le public dans le Palais ou dans le Parc une profession manuelle, soit pour construire les installations ou garder les produits des pays dont elles sont originaires. Model dwellings.

Dans la 2^e zone seront placés les usines à feu telles que celles où s'élaborent les métaux et les matières minérales, les bâtiments ruraux et les usines agricoles, les animaux présentés comme spécimens des races domestiques ; c'est là que seront les fermes, les serres, les aquariums, les bassins renfermant les plantes aquatiques, enfin les étables et les parcs pour les animaux originaires de chaque contrée. Scientific processes.
Natural products,
&c.

Les deux zones du Parc seront partagées en secteurs par des voies rayonnantes tracées dans le prolongement de celles du Palais et par des voies rayonnantes intermédiaires reliant les chaudières au promenoir couvert. Les mouvements de terre effectués feront de ces dernières voies des lignes de faite et des premières des lignes de thalweg, autant que le permet toutefois le relief très peu accidenté du Champ de Mars.

La Commission Impériale désire que le long de ces faites en échelonne toutes les constructions ainsi que les massifs d'arbres ou d'arbustes établis par les Commissions étrangères ou par les exposants ; tandis que les thalwegs couverts seulement de gazon et de corbeilles de fleurs offriront des échappées où la vue ne rencontrera pas d'obstacles ; c'est dans les carrefours formés par la rencontre de ces lignes de faite avec la voie concentrique que seront installés les boutiques de vente et les bazars. Des candélabres placés par la Commission Impériale le long de cette voie concentrique concourront avec les boutiques à l'éclairage du Parc enformant un bandeau de lumière parallèle à celui du promenoir couvert. Une clôture, établie en arrière des boutiques, interdira le soir au public l'accès de la deuxième zone, excepté dans les endroits où seront élevés les théâtres, les salles de concert, et les autres lieux de récréation. Division between
shops and the main
building.

J'ai l'honneur, Monsieur le Commissaire, de vous adresser, à titre de renseignement, une liste des établissements qui seront probablement placés dans la section française du Parc. Je vous serais obligé de me faire connaître de votre côté si vous comptez occuper tout l'emplacement qui vous est attribué, et quels sont les établissements que vous vous proposez d'y installer.

La Commission Impériale désirerait que le délégué de la Commission de chaque nation étrangère à Paris pût charger un architecte de faire le plan de la portion du Parc réservée à cette nation de façon à déterminer les mouvements de terrain, les parties plantées d'arbustes et les parties gazonnées, les emplacements et constructions de tous genres, &c. Foreign architects.

La nécessité où nous met l'état de la saison de nous occuper sans retard de la plantation des grands arbres fait désirer à la Commission Impériale d'avoir ce plan aussi promptement que possible. L'étude de tous les plans de détail qu'elle recevra ainsi lui permettra d'arrêter définitivement le plan d'ensemble du Parc en tenant compte à la fois des intentions de chaque Commission et des conditions qu'exigent la perspective et l'harmonie générale. Planting.

Agréez, &c.

Monsieur Cole.

Le Conseiller d'Etat (signé) *F. Le Play*.37.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extracts.)

D'APRÈS mes dernières communications cette Exposition devait avoir lieu le long du quai d'Orsay de part et d'autre de l'Avenue du Pont d'Jéna. J'ai cru remarquer d'après votre lettre que vous n'approuviez pas complètement cet emplacement. Il exigeait en outre d'une façon impérieuse la construction des deux hangars qui comprenaient la grande entrée. Aussi, voyant l'importance de la question que vous paraissiez éprouver sur cette question, et désirant la respecter par une solution qui eût moins d'inflexibilité que la première, j'ai été conduit à modifier l'emplacement de l'exposition des machines marines et à le prévoir sur la berge de la Seine au pied du mur du quai. Les dessins ci-joints vous représentent les dispositions adoptées pour correspondre à ce nouvel emplacement. Sheds for Marine
engines near the
Pont d'Jena.

0.64.

G

Le

Le hangar des machines françaises serait établi à l'amont du Pont d'Jéna; celui des machines étrangères, s'il se construit, serait placé symétriquement à l'aval, disposition qui respecte la donnée générale faisant de l'axe du Pont d'Jéna la limite entre les deux moitiés du Parc affectées l'une à la France, l'autre aux nations étrangères. Les deux hangars communiqueraient par un large couloir passant sous le pont.

Size of sheds and
power of engines.

Le hangar français aura 80 m. de longueur sur 25 m. de largeur en deux travées et couvrira ainsi une surface de 2,000 m. q. Toutes nos machines marines y seront exposées; mais deux seulement, chacune de 950 chevaux (de 300 kilogrammètres) y seront mises en mouvement; l'une est construite par l'établissement impérial d'Indret, l'autre par la Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers. La machine d'Indret comprend son arbre d'hélice dans toute sa longueur et ses 32 foyers de chaudières, qui l'alimenteront de vapeur ainsi que la machine voisine. Cette dernière n'a qu'un arbre d'hélice très réduit.

Quant aux autres machines en repos elles ne comprennent ni chaudières ni arbres d'hélice, et occupent avec les modèles, les embarcations, et autres objets dépendant de la marine la seconde travée du hangar.

Price of coals.

Length of working
day.

Les frais d'établissement de ce hangar peuvent s'évaluer à environ 35 f. par mètre superficiel couvert. Quant à ceux de production de la vapeur qui doit mettre une ou deux d'entre elles en mouvement, il vous sera facile de vous en rendre compte en sachant que la tonne de houille vaut à Paris 35 f. à 40 f. La durée de la marche journalière devrait être pour le mieux de 7 à 8 h.; mais elle serait d'ailleurs fixée d'après vos convenances et pourrait être réduite à 2 ou 3 heures si vous le jugiez préférable.

Expense of
foundation, &c.

Quant aux dépenses d'installation et de fondation des appareils elles incombent en tout état de cause aux exposants d'après le règlement général, et elles seront au plus égales sur le berge à ce qu'elles seraient dans le Palais.

Encloses memoran-
dum from M. Dupuy
de Lôme, chief
constructor of the
French Imperial
Navy.

Je pense que cette exposition qui rapprochera les machines des divers pays aurait un grand intérêt et serait féconde en enseignements. Pour bien préciser les avantages qu'elle présente, j'ai prié Mr. Dupuy de Lôme, Conseiller d'Etat, directeur des constructions navales, de rédiger une note que je vous communique, et qui vous indiquera mieux que je n'aurais pu le faire moi-même l'intérêt qui s'attache au fonctionnement de ces puissants appareils.

Agréé, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cöle, &c. &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM by M. Dupuy de Lôme, Chief Constructor of the French Imperial Navy, on the working of Marine Engines.

NOTE sur l'exposition de quelques machines marines en mouvement par leur propre vapeur.

Marine engines.

Jusqu'à ce jour, dans les divers expositions qui ont eu lieu, les machines marines y ont figuré soit à l'état d'immobilité, soit en empruntant le mouvement à une force motrice étrangère à elles-mêmes.

L'exposition de ces grandes machines à l'état d'immobilité présente l'avantage de rendre facile l'accès et l'examen de leurs organes. Quand on leur imprime le mouvement à froid par une force motrice prise dans un manège extérieur, on perd l'avantage précité sans en acquérir aucun autre sérieux. Le rôle des organes visibles des machines marines est simple, et apparent aux yeux des personnes qui possèdent les notions les plus élémentaires en machinerie. La mise en motion de ces organes, quand elle est produite par une puissance motrice étrangère à ces machines elles-mêmes, ne devient qu'un obstacle à l'examen des visiteurs sans rien prouver pour les qualités de la machine exposée.

Il n'en serait pas de même si on mettait en mouvement nos machines marines au moyen de la vapeur agissant sur ses propres pistons.

Les résultats qui seront ainsi mis en évidence aux yeux du public connaissant les machines, ne laisseraient pas que d'être d'une grande importance, et il est facile, en arrêtant la machine à des jours et à des heures déterminés, de combiner la constatation de ces résultats avec les avantages que présente l'immobilité pour l'examen des organes.

Parmi les qualités qu'il est désirable de rencontrer dans les machines marines, il en est qui n'ont été que trop souvent négligées, et qui intéressent cependant à un haut degré la précision de la manœuvre des navires en même temps que la durée du bon fonctionnement des machines elles-mêmes, c'est l'équilibre statique des divers organes mobiles, l'absence de variations trop considérables sur les résistances passives que la machine présente au mouvement dans ses diverses positions, et enfin la régularité plus ou moins complète du couple moteur résultant de l'action combinée des pistons sur un même arbre.

De ces conditions plus ou moins bien remplies découlent la facilité plus ou moins grande de manœuvre et une diminution, qui peut-être très notable, dans les réactions produites sur les bâtis ou pièces fixes. Or, pour constater que toutes les conditions énoncées ci-dessus sont bien remplies, il n'est pas possible de concevoir une expérience plus démonstrative que la mise en mouvement de la machine par sa propre vapeur, l'hélice ou les roues manquant de leur point d'appui dans l'eau.

Dans une machine marine trop mal équilibrée l'absence d'un volant suffisant rendrait cette expérience impraticable; il arriverait, ou que l'admission de la vapeur serait insuffisante pour dépasser les points où la résistance passive serait considérable et la machine s'arrêterait, ou si on accroissait l'admission de la vapeur pour assurer le mouvement, la machine, en l'absence d'un travail à faire, se lancerait avec une vitesse exagérée.

D'autres

D'autres machines, moins mal équilibrées, ne réussiraient à marcher qu'avec un mouvement saccadé dont l'irrégularité serait apparente à l'œil. Les machines équilibrées peuvent seules fonctionner ainsi avec leurs roues ou leurs hélices hors de l'eau, avec toute la régularité de mouvement désirable, et à l'allure qu'on voudra depuis le maximum du nombre de tours auquel elles sont destinées jusqu'à une vitesse considérablement réduite.

Il est encore une autre qualité des machines marines que cette mise en mouvement peut seule faire ressortir, c'est le vide plus ou moins prononcé obtenu dans les condenseurs.

L'immense majorité des machines de mer étant à condensation, et le vide y représentant plus de moitié de la force motrice exercée sur les pistons, le degré du vide y joue un rôle considérable.

Advantages of seeing marine engines in motion.

Bien des études ont été faites et sont encore aujourd'hui l'objet des préoccupations des mécaniciens pour obtenir les meilleures dispositions possibles dans les condenseurs, les pompes à air et leurs clapets. Il sera donc intéressant de voir, au point de vue du vide, les résultats obtenus pour les machines marines exposées.

Enfin il n'est pas sans intérêt de constater le degré de facilité que les mécaniciens ont à toucher les organes qui ont besoin d'être tâtés et à s'assurer que partout le graissage se fait dans des conditions satisfaisantes.

Tels sont les principaux motifs qui ont fait désirer de voir exposer quelques grandes machines marines en mouvement par elles-mêmes, indépendamment de ce que ce spectacle peut offrir de curieux et de grandiose.

Le Conseiller d'Etat,
Directeur du Personnel de la Marine,
(signé) *Dupuy de Lôme.*

Nota.—Il reste encore à s'assurer au point de vue de la réalisation de ce projet, de la hauteur à laquelle seront placées ces machines au dessus du niveau des eaux de la Seine à l'Etiage.

38.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

26 February 1866.

BEFORE your letter respecting the occupation of the Park is answered officially, I should like to ask you if the Imperial Commission will undertake to make the necessary earth-works, to plant the trees and grass, and to keep them in order at a fixed price, which the British Commission might agree to pay. If so, I should be glad if you will send me the cost, and an enlarged plan, showing what the plantations, &c. will be, and where level spaces will be left for constructions, &c.

Park.

Inquiries if Imperial Commission will plant, &c. for a fixed sum.

I do not see difficulty in finding exhibitors who will exhibit various kinds of structures; but I do not see clearly how the planting, &c., is to be done satisfactorily. It must be done by Frenchmen, and not Englishmen, who have no experience of such matters in Paris, and it would be done best as a part of the whole work, which must be undertaken and superintended by the Imperial Commission, and the cost would be less to those who have to pay it.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

P. S.—We want information about the fine arts portion very much.

Fine arts.

39.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

26 February 1866.

Sir,
I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, to state that at the meeting of the Commission, held on the 19th instant, at which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided, the subject of the exhibition by Great Britain of warlike material, including cannon and munitions of war, as well as illustrations of the progress made in naval architecture as respects ships of war, was considered.

Warlike material and naval models.

The Commission, before deciding whether this class of objects should be admitted for exhibition, wish to be guided by the course to be followed by France and other countries, and are desirous of ascertaining the course which will be adopted by the Imperial Commission in respect to the above-mentioned objects.

They are aware, from your letter of the 18th of November, that no space has been reserved in the general classification for cannon, but they would be glad to receive answers to the following questions:—

I. Does the Imperial Government propose sending artillery, &c. from the Government arsenals?

Government artillery.

II. Does the Imperial Commission intend to allow French manufacturers of cannon to exhibit them in the Palace or Park?

Cannon from private manufacturers.

III. Is it proposed to exhibit, from the Imperial naval yards of France, models of ships of war illustrative of the progress made in naval architecture?

Models of war ships.

IV. Can the Imperial Commission afford any information of the intention of Belgium, Prussia, &c., in respect of the exhibition of cannon, &c.

Course to be followed by other nations.

I have, &c.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) *Henry Cole, Secretary.*

40.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

28 February 1866.

Park earthworks.

In my letter of 26th February relative to the Park, I did not allude to the General Regulations, Art. 8; but when you give me the information asked for, perhaps you will distinguish what earthworks the Imperial Commission propose to make at its cost.

A Monsieur F. Le Play.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

41.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Paris, le 4 Mars 1866.

Park.
Earthwork to be
done at expense of
Imperial
Commission.

COMME vous le présumez, nous ferons à nos frais le terrassement du Parc.
Je suis en ce moment dans les mains d'un paysagiste qui veut nous faire un Snowdon ou un Ben Nevis, et nous entraîner à des folies pittoresques. Je m'applique à le calmer; mais l'article terrassement sera lourd.

Sa seconde préoccupation est de ménager de longs points de vue en certaines directions. Je vous prie donc de ne rien arrêter d'ici à quelques semaines (une quinzaine) sur la place de vos constructions.

Votre grand morceau doit former une grande prairie sur le premier plan: le paysagiste demande que la largeur en soit augmentée; par ce motif encore et jusqu'à nouvelle décision je vous prie de ne rien concéder à vos exposants.

Toute cette difficile affaire sera conclue en mars. Les fermes commenceront dans le même mois à être levées.

Notre installation dans le Palais sera en grande partie achevée pour la section française. Je vois avec satisfaction que je suis en avance pour les délais prévus de construction, et dans les limites prévues pour les dépenses.

Vous aurez bientôt de nos nouvelles.

Recevez, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

Selon votre désir, j'arrange les choses du parc en sorte que chaque nation puisse faire elle-même ou faire exécuter à prix fait.

42.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

5 March 1866.

Marine engines.

DOUBTLESS the proposal to place the marine engines by the side of the Seine which you communicated in your letter of the 22nd February, has some advantages over the first proposal; but I do not find that it is at all more acceptable to the exhibitors who do not like the prospect of being separated from the chief building.

Exhibitors will
object to pay for
shed on the Seine.

Special application
to His Royal
Highness the Prince
of Wales.

I am satisfied that they will not contribute one farthing to pay for the construction of the shed or for the fuel and working expenses. If the Imperial Government are going to exhibit marine engines in motion which belong to it, and if the fact be communicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a request that the British Government shall follow a similar course, then it is possible that what you wish may be accomplished, but I feel quite certain that no ordinary exhibitor will concern himself with the project.

Monsieur F. Le Play, &c. &c.

(signed) Henry Cole.

Fine arts.

P.S.—We are craving for the rules for exhibiting pictures.

43.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 9 Mars 1866.

History of labour.

J'AI eu l'honneur de vous annoncer qu'une exposition des œuvres d'art et d'industrie caractérisant les grandes époques de l'histoire du travail, aurait lieu dans une galerie du Palais du Champ de Mars, et qu'une Commission spéciale avait été chargée d'en organiser la section française. Je viens vous communiquer aujourd'hui la classification adoptée par cette commission pour le groupement des objets produits sur le sol de la France.

Epochs.

Cette classification divise l'histoire du travail, pour les régions comprises dans l'Empire Française, en dix époques principales; la pièce ci-jointe en indique les titres et énumère les œuvres qui se rattachent à chacune d'elles.

La Commission Impériale a bien compris, Monsieur le Commissaire, que les diverses nations n'ayant pas été soumises aux mêmes circonstances historiques, les mêmes divisions ne peuvent leur convenir. Néanmoins, elle a pensé qu'il était utile de vous faire connaître celles adoptées pour la section française, à titre de renseignement, et comme indications du but qu'elle poursuit.

La seule condition à laquelle la Commission Impériale s'est arrêtée, c'est que chaque pays

pays ne pourra exposer que des objets produits sur son sol et devra les classer par époques de production.

D'ailleurs, la Commission Impériale pourra accepter les œuvres caractéristiques de l'histoire du travail français que voudront bien lui confier vos nationaux, et réciproquement elle pourra vous mettre en relations avec les amateurs français possesseurs d'œuvres qui vous paraîtraient avoir de l'intérêt pour l'exposition de votre pays.

Il a été dit qu'en principe l'emplacement attribué à un pays dans la galerie de l'histoire du travail serait, autant que possible, dans le prolongement de celui qu'il occupe dans le reste du Palais, et que l'étendue de cet emplacement dépendrait des besoins qui seraient indiqués par les divers Etats. La Commission Impériale vous verrait avec plaisir ne pas demander strictement, dans la galerie de l'histoire du travail, la place qui correspond à la bande ou au secteur que vous occupez dans les autres, et faire l'abandon de quelques mètres. La répartition de la surface du Palais a été, en effet, basée en grande partie sur la puissance industrielle des divers peuples. Ceux qui ont autrefois jeté dans les arts un vif éclat et qui occupent aujourd'hui un rang moins élevé, ont donc besoin d'un espace plus grand que celui qui répond au prolongement des limites correspondant à leur productions actuelles. Il paraît juste de leur fournir les moyens de faire une exposition brillante d'objets que le monde civilisé admire, et que les amateurs de tous les pays seraient heureux de voir. On y parviendrait en formant une réserve de tous les espaces abandonnés par les pays modernes, qui occupent une place relativement moins importante dans l'histoire du passé, et en dotant au moyen de cette réserve, les pays anciens qui ne seront pas suffisamment pourvus.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, &c. &c. &c.

44.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extracts.)

Paris, le 14 Mars 1866.

EN présence des observations contenues dans votre dernière lettre je ne crois pas devoir insister sur la proposition que je vous avais faite d'imiter notre exemple en installant sur la berge de la Seine l'Exposition de vos machines marines.

Marine engines
may work in the
building.

Il reste donc entendu que vos machines marines seront comme les autres objets exposés par la Grande Bretagne installées dans le Palais lui-même.

Recevez, &c.

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, &c. &c. &c.

45.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

26 March 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that Her Majesty's Commissioners have had under their consideration the subject of the exhibition at Paris of live produce illustrative of the breeds of horses, cattle, etc.: in this country, classed under Group VIII.

Exhibition of horses,
cattle.

Whilst my Lords desire to comply, as far as possible, with the requirements of the Imperial Commission relative to Groups VIII. and IX., as laid down in the explanatory supplement to the general regulations relative to those groups, their Lordships feel that it will be impossible to organize an exhibition of live stock, such as that contemplated by the Imperial Commission, unless certain rules are relaxed in regard to this country.

In the numerous exhibitions of cattle, &c., held annually in England under the direction of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society and other bodies, it has been found impossible to keep the exhibition open for a longer period than a week or 10 days.

The supplementary regulations of the Imperial Commission state that the Exhibition will be continuous, and that no animal admitted to the Exhibition can be removed without the sanction of the Imperial Commission, and in the case of an animal being sold or otherwise disposed of, it must be replaced by an animal from the same agricultural district. Her Majesty's Commissioners consider that it would be impossible to induce breeders of cattle in this country to send animals for exhibition to Paris if it were obligatory that they should remain there for any considerable period, and that the rule respecting a continuous supply could not be enforced.

With regard to the exhibition of horses, I am to say that since stallions are required for use for breeding purposes up to the month of June, it would not be possible to induce owners of the more valuable animals which would worthily represent the breeds of this country, to part with them for the purpose of sending them for exhibition before the month of July.

My Lords are therefore desirous before taking steps for the organization of Groups VIII. and IX., in the British portion of the Exhibition, of ascertaining whether the rules and regulations published in the explanatory supplement issued by the Imperial Commission are to be considered as applying to exhibitors in this country, and how far any modifications may be allowed in them. Their Lordships have no doubt that if they are permitted to deal with the subject themselves according to circumstances, a series of good exhibitions of cattle may be made.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will meet to consider Groups VIII. and IX., on the 14th of April, and as it is necessary that their Lordships should receive an answer before the 10th of April, I have to request that you will have the kindness to send one.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

46.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extracts.)

Paris, le 28 Mars 1866.

Il se présente plusieurs questions importantes qu'il serait difficile de traiter par correspondance et pour lesquelles je désirerais beaucoup communiquer directement avec vous.

Geological
exhibition.

Par exemple, la Commission Impériale avait conçu le projet de faire, avec le concours des puissances étrangères, un vestibule géologique; mais les renseignements dont elle avait besoin à cet égard s'étant trop fait attendre, la Commission, considérant d'ailleurs la nécessité de terminer sans retard l'installation du Palais, a renoncé à ce dessein.

Grand vestibule.

Dès lors, la section Anglaise va se trouver, comme la section Française, en façade sur la grande voie allant de la porte principale du Palais au jardin central. L'Angleterre aura donc à concourir, comme la France, à décorer de ses plus beaux produits cette grande avenue.

Decorations.

Il est dès lors indispensable que nous nous entendions le plus tôt possible sur cette partie de l'installation, de même que sur la délimitation nouvelle qu'il y a lieu de fixer pour la section Anglaise du côté de l'Amérique, en raison de l'agrandissement qui résulte pour elle de la suppression du Vestibule Géologique.

Refreshment
gallery.

Les diverses Puissances décoreront les façades de leur exposition qui donnent sur des chemins rayonnants dans un style qui rappelle l'architecture nationale. J'aurais à vous montrer les dessins qui ont été déjà fournis par un certain nombre d'entre elles et à vous demander ce que l'Angleterre compte faire à cet égard.

La Galerie VII. est destinée à contenir les établissements qui doivent satisfaire aux divers besoins des visiteurs, tels que restaurants, cafés, salons de conversation avec water-closets. Il est utile aussi que nous nous entendions à ce sujet, puisque l'Angleterre possède une portion considérable de cette galerie.

Enfin, j'aurais besoin de connaître la nature et les dimensions des établissements que l'Angleterre veut placer dans le Parc et de causer avec vous des mesures à adopter pour l'exécution des travaux ainsi que du concours que la Commission Impériale peut donner à la Commission Anglaise dans cette circonstance.

Il ne s'agit pas seulement, je le répète, de recevoir ou de donner quelques renseignements, mais il faut encore une personne capable de nous aider à installer les parties de l'exposition qui sont, comme le vestibule dont je vous parlais tout à l'heure, communes à la France et à l'Angleterre.

Recevez, &c.,
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général.
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Fine arts.

Je ne suis pas malheureusement en mesure de faire passer devant la Commission Impériale l'affaire des œuvres d'art qui se lie à des questions financières, que je ne puis trancher. La difficulté vient de ce que nous devons donner à titre de prix une forte somme, selon les traditions établies. J'espère, sans pouvoir l'affirmer, que la solution sera prise en Avril. Je pourrai dans notre entrevue vous communiquer un projet qui sera sans doute adopté.

Monsieur Cole, &c. &c. &c.

47.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*. (Extracts.)

Dublin, 3 April 1866.

You have only to state explicitly what you desire that England should do, and I am sure Lord Granville will be disposed to meet your wishes as far as lies in his power.

Grand vestibule.

We shall be happy to select the choicest products for the grand avenue, and to specify what they will be, as soon as we get the information from exhibitors, which we are not likely to get for some months. You have only to send us a plan with any modification of space on the American side, and we shall conform to them; but if you propose to reduce the total quantity, please to let us know as soon as you possibly can, as we are on the point of allotting a definite space to each exhibitor.

National
architecture.

I am rather puzzled to know what is the style of our national architecture, but if you will send us a specimen of what France is going to do, I have no doubt England will try and do something of the same sort.

Refreshment
gallery.

As respects Gallery 7, England will do what you wish for the wants of the visitors, and you need have no doubts that we shall occupy the space assigned in this gallery. But you have not yet sent us your rules about the refreshments, or told us what rent you intend the contractors to pay, and you must do this before we can take any steps to find contractors.

Water-closets.

I think I can undertake to promise that you shall have as many water-closets as you can desire to have, and they shall be of a superior quality, always providing that the rental, if you intend to take one, be moderate.

As

As respects the park, I am under the impression, at this distance from home, that you have not sent us definite information, either as to the space or the execution of the ground work, &c. Park.

You have only to do this explicitly, and to tell us where you would like buildings to be placed, and we will try and meet your wishes.

We have advertised largely for exhibitors of objects to be placed in the park, but do not at present know the results. If you will make a list of the things you desire to have in the park, we will do the utmost to get them.

There are some important points respecting the exhibition of naval armaments, &c., about which we have written to you, in order to know what France, Prussia, &c., are likely to do, and we should be glad to have the information as soon as possible. Naval armaments.

Pray let us have answers to all these points as soon as you can.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

48.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole.*

Monsieur le Commissaire exécutif,

Paris, le 3 Avril 1866.

CONFORMÉMENT au désir que vous m'avez exprimé, j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer un plan indiquant la position et les dimensions des colonnes du Palais telles qu'elles sont projetées. Columns.

En ce qui concerne l'exposition du matériel de guerre, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'il est très probable que le Gouvernement Français représentera à l'Exposition par des spécimens tout ce qui s'y rattache. (Artillerie, Génie, Tran-porte, Subsistences, Hopitaux, Habillemens, Campemens, &c.) War material.

Ces différents objets seront exposés dans un emplacement spécial réservé dans le parc du Champ de Mars. Dans le même emplacement figureront les canons fabriqués par l'industrie privée. Park.

Quant aux pays étrangers, plusieurs ont déjà manifesté l'intention d'exposer leur matériel de guerre. De ce nombre sont: La Russie, la Belgique, l'Espagne, l'Italie, les Etats Unis d'Amérique.

Enfin, le Ministre de la Marine se propose de faire une exposition de modèles de navires montrant les progrès de la construction navale en France. Naval models.

Recevez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général.
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Je regrette bien de ne pouvoir être plus précis, mais malheureusement nos administrations publiques ne se hâtent pas.

49.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole.*

Monsieur le Commissaire exécutif,

Paris, le 6 Avril 1866.

J'AI reçu la lettre par laquelle vous me demandez quelques explications au sujet de l'exposition des animaux vivants et notamment quelles obligations incomberont aux exposants. Live stock.

La cinquième instruction complémentaire du Règlement général à laquelle vous vous reportez a été faite pour les producteurs français et n'a été communiquée aux Commissions étrangères qu'à titre de renseignement sur la marche qui sera suivie dans la section attribuée à la France.

Il n'est pas dit dans cette instruction, comme vous semblez le croire, que le séjour des animaux à l'exposition doit être continu, mais au contraire qu'ils pourront ne pas rester plus d'une semaine. Seulement la Commission Impériale recommande aux producteurs français de remplacer par d'autres animaux ceux qui seraient retirés afin qu'il n'y ait pas de cases vides, ce qui serait d'un aspect désagréable. Il appartiendra à la Commission Britannique de juger dans quelle mesure cette règle lui sera également avantageuse.

Il est dit dans la même instruction que les animaux retirés devront être remplacés par d'autres types de la même région agricole et le territoire de la France a été divisé en trois régions. Il est loisible à la Commission Britannique de faire telle division qu'elle voudra pour le Royaume-Uni.

En ce qui concerne les espèces bovine, ovine et porcine, vous savez, Monsieur le Commissaire exécutif, que les animaux appartenant aux contrées infestées par l'épizootie ne peuvent en ce moment entrer en France. Il est impossible de savoir quand cette interdiction pourra être levée; j'aurais d'ailleurs l'honneur de vous informer d'avance des mesures réglementaires que le Gouvernement français adoptera à cet égard. Cattle plague.

En ce qui concerne les chevaux, la Commission Impériale reconnaît que les reproducteurs ne peuvent pas être envoyés avant le mois de Juillet, c'est à dire avant la fin de l'époque de la monte; mais on peut exposer auparavant les divers types de chevaux de service. Horses.

En résumé, pour l'Exposition des animaux vivants il n'y a de rigoureusement obligatoire pour les étrangers que le Règlement général, et les Commissaires de S. M. Britannique apprécieront dans quelle mesure ils devront adopter des règles analogues à celles qui sont indiquées dans la 5^e instruction.

Recevez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat Commissaire Général
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole.

50.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
11 April 1866.

Columns.

I WAS in hopes upon my return to London to have found answers from you to some of my letters, especially that requesting a plan of the building showing the position of the columns; also an answer to my letter of the 26th March respecting the exhibition of live stock. The Committee on this subject appointed to meet immediately after the 10th April, and I am obliged to put off their meeting till I get your answer.

Unanswered queries.

I enclose what the lawyers here call a "refresher," in the hopes of getting replies.

À Monsieur Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole.

(Enclosure.)

Fine Arts.
8th January 1866.

REQUESTING the Imperial Commission to state, for the information of my Lords, if it is proposed to make any special regulations with regard to the fine arts in addition to those already published and contained in Articles 18 to 22 of the Imperial regulations.

Park.
26th February 1866.

Will the Imperial Commission plant the trees and grass and keep them in order at a fixed price, which the British Commission might agree to pay; if so, to name the cost, and send an enlarged plan showing what the plantations will be, and where level spaces will be left for buildings, &c.

Requesting answers to the following queries:—

Cannon, warlike
material, &c.
26th February 1866.

I. Does the Imperial Government propose sending artillery, &c., from the Government arsenals?

II. Does the Imperial Commission intend to allow French manufacturers of cannon to exhibit them in the Palace or park?

III. Is it proposed to exhibit, from the Imperial Naval Yard of France, models of ships of war illustrative of the progress made in naval architecture?

IV. Can the Imperial Commission afford any information of the intention of Belgium, Prussia, &c., in respect of the exhibition of cannon, &c.

Refreshments.

Awaiting result of adjudication promised in your letter of the 30th January.

Until we know the rent which will be charged for space, and the rules and regulations referring to the refreshments, we cannot find contractors.

Plan showing
columns.
24th March 1866.
Exhibition of live
produce.
26th March 1866.

Requesting plan of building showing the position of the columns.

Will the rules, as published in the supplement issued by the Imperial Commission relative to Groups 8 and 9, be relaxed, and what modifications will be allowed?

Answer requested by the 10th of April.

51.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
12 April 1866.

Terms to be made
with refreshment
contractors.

As respects refreshments in the Exhibition, if you wish to make money as the first object, then the Imperial Commission had best make its own terms direct with the best English contractor that can be found; but if, on the other hand, you wish to have the best British viands and the best style, then, I think, if you will be content to take only 5% (five per cent.) on the contractor's receipts in gross, we shall be able to find a proper person and keep him in proper order, and be responsible that you have this per-centage.

Mons. Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole.

52.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

War material.

Sir,

South Kensington, 13 April 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, received to-day, on the subject of the Exhibition of warlike material, and transmitting a plan of the position and dimensions of the columns in the British Division of the Palace; and also of your letter of the 6th instant on the subject of the exhibition of live produce.

Live produce.

I am to convey to you their Lordships' thanks for the information you have given them.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play,

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

53.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 13 Avril 1866.

LA Commission Impériale vient d'achever le plan général du Parc du Champ de Mars et d'en arrêter la répartition entre les divers États.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer en son nom que la surface teintée en vert sur le plan ci-joint a été accordée au Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

Les parties ombrées sont réservées aux massifs de plantations et aux constructions; les autres aux pelouses.

Un espace supplémentaire pourra être concédé dans une autre partie du Champ de Mars pour l'exposition des animaux domestiques. Domestic animals.

Quoique la classification générale indique les produits qui seront spécialement exposés dans le Parc, je crois utile de vous faire connaître les principaux objets que les Commissions étrangères ont manifesté le désir d'y placer.

Dans le Parc seront élevées les annexes destinées à contenir les machines agricoles et industrielles, le matériel des chemins de fer, et les matières premières qui ne pourront trouver place dans le Palais. Ces annexes et les autres constructions à faire dans le Champ de Mars devant être en harmonie avec les convenances générales de l'installation du Parc, les plans en seront soumis à l'approbation de la Commission Impériale. Agricultural machines. Railway stock.

C'est dans le Parc que se trouveront les chaudières destinées à la mise en mouvement des machines de la galerie des arts usuels; les boutiques et les bazars où les exposants appartenant à des contrées peu connues pourront vendre les produits caractéristiques de leur pays; les bâtiments des Commissariats des diverses nations; les maisons construites dans le but de montrer les types d'habitations propres aux différentes classes de travailleurs de chaque contrée, ou proposées pour les ouvriers des manufactures urbaines et rurales. Ces maisons pourront être habitées par les familles qui viendront à l'Exposition soit pour exercer sous les yeux du public une profession manuelle, soit pour construire les installations, ou garder les produits des pays dont elles sont originaires. Boilers. Shops. Model dwellings.

C'est aussi dans le Parc que seront les usines à feu telles que celles où s'élaborent les métaux et les matières minérales; les bâtiments ruraux et les usines agricoles; les parcs zoologiques destinés à contenir les animaux d'ornement ou ceux qui caractérisent la Faune d'un pays. C'est encore là que trouveront place les kiosques pour les orchestres militaires, enfin les objets d'art de grandes dimensions ne craignant pas le contact de l'air, tels qu'obélisques, fontaines, statues, monumentales de bronze ou de pierre, &c. Furnaces. Rural buildings. Kiosks. Fountains. Monuments, &c.

Je vous serais obligé, Monsieur le Commissaire, de vouloir bien m'envoyer le plus tôt possible les plans indiquant les dimensions horizontales et verticales et la forme des constructions que la Commission britannique a l'intention de faire élever dans le Champ de Mars. Plans of proposed buildings.

Ces constructions ne devront jamais dépasser le bord des allées et elles seront distantes de 5 mètres au moins des lignes de perspective tracées sur le plan ci-joint. Dans le cas où l'espace mis à votre disposition serait trop considérable, je vous serais fort obligé de vouloir bien me faire savoir dans quelle proportion vous consentiriez à le voir réduit. Si, au contraire, vous aviez besoin d'une augmentation, je vous serais également reconnaissant de me le faire connaître le plus tôt possible pour que, le cas échéant, je sois en mesure de vous faire profiter des terrains qui pourront être laissés vacants par les autres nations. More or less of the park can be given.

La Commission Impériale a décidé qu'une exposition d'horticulture aurait lieu dans un emplacement spécial entièrement clos et disposé à cet effet. Si la Commission britannique se propose d'envoyer au concours de beaux spécimens de plantes, je vous prie de m'en faire connaître le plus tôt possible la nature et le nombre. Je communiquerai sans retard ces renseignements aux personnes qui organisent l'exposition d'horticulture, et je vous indiquerai la place qu'elles peuvent mettre à votre disposition. Horticultural exhibition.

Les animaux domestiques seront placés dans des étables et écuries adossées à la clôture du Parc, le long de l'avenue de Suffren. Ces étables et écuries seront construites aux frais et par les soins des Commissions étrangères, aux emplacements qui leur seront assignés. La Commission Impériale a besoin d'en connaître le plus tôt possible les dimensions. Domestic animals.

Je vous prie de me faire savoir quelles sont les intentions de la Commission britannique au sujet de l'exposition des animaux, quel est le nombre et l'espèce de ceux qu'elle se propose d'envoyer dans le cas où l'interdiction actuelle relative à l'introduction des animaux des espèces ovine, bovine et porcine serait levée prochainement par le gouvernement français; enfin quel sera l'espace nécessaire pour les étables et les écuries. Horses and cattle.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous dire que la Commission Impériale fournira gratuitement le terrain du Parc réglé aux côtes de nivellement général, mais qu'elle n'entrera dans aucun des frais de mouvements spéciaux de terrain, de constructions, de plantations, de massifs et d'ensemencement des pelouses; elle se contentera de répartir une certaine quantité de grands arbres dans des endroits qui seront choisis de concert avec les Commissions étrangères. Il serait très désirable que toutes ces installations fussent faites par les jardiniers de chaque pays. Cependant la Commission Impériale, prévoyant le cas où une

une telle combinaison ne serait pas adoptée, a imposé aux entrepreneurs chargés de l'exécution des travaux dans la section française, l'obligation de travailler pour le compte des Commissions étrangères qui réclameront leur concours aux mêmes conditions que celles qui sont faites pour les exposants français.

Watering. Pour l'arrosage des conduites seront établies dans les grandes allées par la Commission Impériale; mais les branchements et la robinetterie seront à la charge des intéressés. Il y aura partout une pression suffisante pour arroser à la lance.

Price of water. Le prix du mètre cube d'eau sera au plus de six centimes. L'entretien du gazon dans les terrains analogues à ceux du Champ de Mars entraînent, en moyenne à Paris, une dépense de quinze litres d'eau par mètre carré tous les cinq jours.

Sowing and planting. La Commission Impériale désire expressément que toutes les parties du Parc qui ne seront pas occupées par les constructions et par les allées principales ou secondaires soient semées ou plantées. Ces semis ou plantations peuvent d'ailleurs faire l'objet d'expositions spéciales.

Maintaining the paths. Les allées de circulation générale figurées au plan seront établies et entretenues aux frais de la Commission Impériale. Les allées particulières que chaque Commission étrangère jugera convenable d'établir dans sa section le seront à ses frais.

Lighting. La Commission Impériale éclairera le soir à ses frais les allées du Parc. Les établissements que les Commissions étrangères voudraient faire éclairer le seraient à leurs frais, et ces Commissions auraient à s'entendre à cet effet avec la Commission Impériale.

Agrez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Cole.

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

54.—*Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.*

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 14 Avril 1866.

J'ai l'honneur de répondre aux questions diverses que vous me posez par votre dépêche du 11 de ce mois, en rappelant les solutions que je vous ai fournies dans mes deux lettres expédiées d'ici le 11 courant.

Fine arts. 1°. En ce qui concerne les beaux arts dont vous avez demandé le règlement spécial par lettre du 8 Janvier, la Commission Impériale n'a pas encore statué définitivement. Cependant j'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer ci-joints, à titre officieux, les articles concernant les étrangers dans le projet de Règlement qui va être dans quelques jours soumis à son approbation, et qui sera probablement adopté (Annexe A).

Park. II. En ce qui concerne le Parc dont vous parlez dans votre lettre du 26 Février, je vous envoie aujourd'hui le plan de l'emplacement attribué dans le Champ de Mars au Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande (Annexe B). Sur ce plan sont indiquées les portions réservées pour les plantations et pour les constructions. Vous pouvez toutefois les modifier un peu pourvu que vous respectiez les lignes de perspective tracées à l'encre rouge. La circulaire ci-jointe indique d'ailleurs tous les détails relatifs à l'installation du Parc.

Planting and turfing. Pour ce qui régarde plus particulièrement les plantations et les gazonnements voici les prix auxquels ces travaux seront exécutés pour le compte des exposants français par les entrepreneurs agréés par la Commission Impériale :—

Prices for grass plots. Pelouses (y compris la préparation du sol, la terre végétale et le semis) 130 f. l'are (100 m. q.)

Plantations. Plantations (comprenant la préparation du sol, la terre végétale et la fourniture de 20 baliveaux et 80 touffes par are) 325 f. l'are.

Keeping-up. L'entretien des gazons et des plantations coûtera pour toute la durée de l'Exposition 30 f. l'are, non compris l'achat de l'eau qui coulera au maximum 0 f. 10 le mètre cube.

War material. III. Les questions posées par votre dépêche du 26 Février relativement aux canons ont reçu une réponse dans ma lettre du 3 Avril qui vous a été expédiée le 11 avec un plan; il y est dit que le gouvernement français exposera son matériel de guerre dans le Parc; que nos fabricants de bouches à feu exposeront dans le même endroit; que l'Autriche, la Belgique, l'Espagne, les Etats Unis, l'Italie et la Russie feront probablement aussi une exposition militaire; enfin que notre Ministère de la Marine exposera ses modèles de vaisseaux.

Naval models. IV. En ce qui concerne les restaurants, la Commission Impériale n'avait pas voulu fixer le prix auquel sera concédé la section anglaise de la galerie VII. sans entendre vos observations; je puis vous dire seulement que la partie de la section française située en face de la section anglaise de l'autre côté de l'avenue du Pont d'Jéna a été adjugée à raison de cent francs le mètre carré; l'emplacement anglais est tout aussi bon puisqu'il est situé d'une façon symétrique par rapport à la grande allée et qu'il est placé du côté du chemin de fer de ceinture qui amènera une partie des visiteurs à l'Exposition comme l'indique le plan ci-joint (Annexe C).

Refreshment gallery.

La Commission Impériale ne fait pas de l'adjudication des restaurants une affaire de spéculation ; aussi, est-ce une raison pour elle de ne pas entrer dans les recettes des entrepreneurs par le prélèvement d'un tant pour cent comme vous le proposez dans votre lettre du 12 Avril. Elle aime mieux percevoir une somme fixe qui varie suivant la nature des emplacements plus ou moins favorables aux adjudicataires, et qui est destinée à la rembourser des dépenses occasionnées par la construction de la partie de la galerie VII. affectée aux divers établissements de consommation.

Je suis prêt d'ailleurs à recevoir et à transmettre à la Commission Impériale toutes les observations que vous voudrez bien m'adresser à ce sujet. Je vous envoie (Annexe D) un exemplaire du cahier des charges imposées aux adjudicataires de la section française dans lequel vous reconnaîtrez facilement les articles applicables aux entrepreneurs étrangers.

Terms for French
contractors for
refreshments.

V. En ce qui concerne les dimensions et la position des colonnes que vous demandez par votre lettre du 24 Mars dernier, j'ai eu l'honneur de vous envoyer le 11 Avril un plan qui les indique telles qu'elles seront projetées.

Columns.

VI. Enfin, pour ce qui est des animaux vivants, vous m'accusez réception le 12 Avril de la lettre qui donne réponse aux questions posées dans votre dépêche du 26 Mars.

Living animals.

Agréé, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

La température favorable de l'hiver a aidé à l'avancement des travaux ; tous les ouvrages de terrassement (300,000 m. cub.) et de fondation sont finis. Nous pourrons vous livrer en Mai une partie de votre emplacement couvert ; le reste suivra promptement.

Monsieur Cole,
&c. &c.

Enclosure (A.) to preceding Letter.

Annexe A.—Règlement complétant les dispositions du Règlement Général en ce qui concerne l'admission et l'envoi des œuvres d'art et l'organisation des récompenses.

Article 1. Sont admissibles à l'Exposition Universelle de 1867 les œuvres exécutées par des artistes français ou étrangers, depuis le 1^{er} Janvier 1855, et qui n'ont pas figuré à l'Exposition Universelle de la dite année (Règlement Général, Article 18).

Objects admissible.

Article 2. Sont exclus :—

1^o. Les copies, autres que gravures et lithographies, même celles qui reproduisent un ouvrage dans un genre différent de celui de l'original.

Objects inadmissible.

2^o. Les tableaux à l'huile, miniatures, aquarelles, pastels, dessins et cartons de vitraux et de fresques, lorsqu'ils ne sont pas encadrés.

3^o. Les sculptures en terre non cuite (Règt. Génl. Art. 19).

Article 11. L'admission des œuvres des artistes étrangers est laissée aux soins de la Commission constituée par chaque Gouvernement.

Article 12. Les œuvres des artistes étrangers seront déposées au Palais du Champ de Mars par le soins du Commissaire de chaque nation du 15 Janvier au 10 Mars 1867 (Règt. Génl. Art. 43).

Foreign objects.

Article 13. Chaque Commission étrangère devra adresser, avant le 1^{er} Decembre 1866 à Mr. le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle, le Catalogue des œuvres d'art à exposer par ses nationaux dans la partie du Palais qui lui est affectée.

Catalogues.

Article 14. Le jury international des récompenses sera composé des membres du jury d'admission de la France et de jurés étrangers désignés par leur gouvernement respectif. Le nombre total de ces jurés étrangers sera proportionnel à la surface occupée par chaque nation dans la galerie des Œuvres d'Art.

International jury
for rewards.

La Commission Impériale s'entendra avec les Commissaires étrangers pour la répartition de ces jurés entre les quatre sections correspondant aux cinq classes du groupe des Œuvres d'Art.

Article 15. La Commission Impériale délègue ses pouvoirs à ce jury international en ce qui concerne les récompenses à décerner aux artistes exposants.

Article 16. Une somme de cent mille francs au moins sera consacrée aux diverses récompenses à décerner aux artistes français et étrangers.

100,000 francs to be
distributed in prizes.

La Commission Impériale fixera, après l'ouverture de l'exposition, le nombre et la nature des récompenses, ainsi que leur répartition entre des quatre sections du groupe des Œuvres d'Art.

Article 17. Conformément à l'Art. 1^{er} du Règlement Général, l'Exposition des Œuvres d'Art et des produits de l'Agriculture et de l'industrie de toutes les nations, ouverte au Palais du Champ de Mars le 1^{er} Avril 1867, sera fermée le 31 Octobre de la même année.

Dates of opening
and closing.

Enclosure (D.) to preceding Letter 54.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1867 À PARIS.

Commission Imperiale.

Cahier des Charges, Clauses et Conditions de l'Adjudication des Restaurants et des Entreprises de toute sorte utiles aux Visiteurs.

1. Les emplacements situés dans la Galerie des Aliments et Boissons, au pourtour du Palais, sont mis en location pour y installer des Restaurants, Cafés-glaciers, Pâtisseries, Boulangeries, Dépôts de Comestibles et Boissons, et, en général, les Établissements jugés utiles aux Visiteurs de l'Exposition.

2. Les emplacements actuellement mis en adjudication appartiennent à la Section Française et sont partagés en seize lots designés au plan ci-annexé par les notations A 1, A 2, A 3, B 1, B 2, B 3, B 4, B 5, C.

3. Aucun de ces emplacements ne sera adjugé sur une offre inférieure à un prix limite minimum qui demeure fixé par la Commission Impériale, ainsi qu'il va être dit, pour chaque mètre superficiel.

	Prix Limite minimum du Mètre Superficiel.
1 ^{er} Lot. Emplacement A 1, contigu à la grande entrée du Palais, vis-à-vis du Pont d'Jéna; façade 69 ^m 20, contenance 692 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Cent Francs.
2 ^e Lot. Emplacement A 2, contigu à l'entrée du Palais, située en face de l'Avenue Rapp, côte gauche; façade 47 ^m 50 ^m , contenance 475 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Cent Francs
3 ^{me} Lot. Emplacement A 3, contigu à l'entrée du Palais, située en face de l'Avenue Rapp, côté droit; façade 47 ^m 50, contenance 475 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Cent Francs.
4 ^{me} Lot. Emplacement B 1, contigu au 1 ^{er} Lot en se dirigeant vers l'entrée de l'Avenue Rapp; façade 69 ^m 20, contenance 692 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Soixante Francs.
5 ^{me} Lot. Emplacement B 2, placé immédiatement à la suite du Lot 4; façade 20 ^m , contenance 200 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Soixante Francs.
6 ^e Lot. Emplacement B 3, contigu au Lot 2; façade 59 ^m 20, contenance 592 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Soixante Francs.
7 ^e Lot. Emplacement B 4, contigu au Lot 3, en se dirigeant vers l'Ecole Militaire; façade 39 ^m 20, contenance 392 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Quarante Francs.
8 ^e Lot. Emplacement C, situé dans la partie de la Section Française la plus rapprochée de l'Ecole Militaire; façade 79 ^m 20, contenance 792 ^m q; prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Trente Francs.
Lots 9 à 16. L'emplacement B 5, est divisé en huit petits lots, ayant chacun 5 ^m de façade et 50 ^m q de contenance; il est situé entre le Lot sept et le Lot huit prix limite minimum du mètre superficiel - - - - -	Quarante Francs.

Les emplacements des caves réclamés par les soumissionnaires ne seront pas adjugés au dessous du prix limite minimum de vingt francs par mètre superficiel.

4. Il ne sera établi dans la Section Française du Palais, que deux restaurants de premier ordre, deux cafés-glaciers, deux cafés-brasseries, deux restaurants bouillons ou restaurants à bon marché. La spécialité de chaque établissement sera réglée conformément à l'usage établi. Le nombre des établissements de moindre importance, non compris dans les quatre catégories mentionnées ci-dessus n'est pas limité.

5. La Commission Impériale autorise chaque Commission étrangère à installer dans la portion de la Galerie des Aliments et Boissons comprise dans l'emplacement qui lui est attribué, des établissements analogues à ceux qui seront installés dans la Section Française. Elle se réserve en outre le droit d'installer, si elle en reconnaît le besoin dans les parties du parc voisines du bord de la rivière un restaurant et un café distincts ou réunis en un seul établissement. Elle autorise l'entrepreneur des représentations théâtrales à ouvrir dans le bâtiment où elles auront lieu un café et une buvette, et se réserve le droit de concéder un ou deux cafés-concerts dans l'enceinte du Parc.

Elle pourra enfin autoriser la vente d'aliments et de boissons dans les établissements tels que cercles et autres dont cette vente est le complément habituel ainsi conformant sur ce point aux usages reçus.

Les charges imposées à ces établissements tant dans la Section étrangère du Palais que dans le bâtiment du théâtre et dans le Parc, seront équivalentes à celles que supporteront les adjudicataires dans la Section Française.

Aucune réclamation ou demande en résiliation ou en dommages-intérêts ne pourra être faite par les soumissionnaires pour le fait de l'établissement des industries similaires ci-dessus indiquées.

Pour toutes les difficultés qui pourraient s'élever entre les différents concessionnaires des

des industries sujettes à redevance que la Commission Impériale concédera dans le Palais ou dans le Parc chaque concessionnaire s'engage à recourir à l'arbitrage de la Commission Impériale qui prononcera sans appel.

6. La Commission Impériale livre aux adjudicataires le gros œuvre du bâtiment. Elle laisse à leur charge tous les frais d'aménagement, d'installation intérieure et construction de façade, de décoration, de clôture de la portion de caves adjudgée ainsi que les travaux nécessaires pour mettre ces caves en communication avec le rez de chaussée.

La Commission Impériale établit les becs de gaz sur la façade extérieure des établissements à un écartement de 1.50^m; et au pourtour du promenoir couvert placé devant ces établissements, à un écartement de 3 mètres. L'adjudicataire remboursera à la Commission les avances faites par elle pour l'installation, de ceux de ces becs qui seront situés au droit de son emplacement. Ces becs seront entretenus et alimentés aux frais de l'adjudicataire; ainsi que tous ceux situés à l'intérieur de son établissement.

Tous les becs extérieurs devront rester allumés jusqu'à la clôture des portes du Parc.

Chaque adjudicataire exécutera à ses frais les travaux de plomberie nécessaires pour amener l'eau et le gaz dans son établissement.

Chaque adjudicataire est autorisé à diviser la hauteur de la Galerie des Aliments et Boissons qui est de 7.50^m, par un plancher formant premier étage dans la partie afférente à son établissement. Le matériel et le mobilier créés par l'adjudicataire à ses frais, demeurent sa propriété après la clôture de l'Exposition, s'il a rempli d'ailleurs toutes les clauses de son traité.

7. Le jour de la remise des lieux aux adjudicataires sera ultérieurement indiqué. Les travaux d'aménagement, d'installation et de décoration mentionnés à l'Article 5 ne pourront commencer qu'à cette époque, ils devront être terminés au plus tard le 28 Mars 1867. Ces travaux seront exécutés d'après des plans et devis préalablement soumis à la Commission Impériale et agréés par elle; l'exécution aura lieu sous la surveillance des agents de la Commission.

8. Nul n'est admis à soumissionner pour l'adjudication des restaurants et des entreprises de toutes sortes utiles aux visiteurs, s'il n'y a été autorisé préalablement par un avis spécial de la Commission Impériale.

9. L'engagement à prendre consiste :

1°. A payer à la Commission Impériale le prix de location résultant du taux de l'adjudication et qui en forme le montant.

2°. A exploiter un établissement du genre de celui que le soumissionnaire a annoncé, pendant toute la durée de l'Exposition, sans interruption aucune.

10. L'acquittement du prix de location se fera en quatre termes égaux, savoir : un quart du prix de location sera versé dans les trois jours qui suivront celui de l'adjudication; un deuxième quart avant le 28 Mars 1867; un troisième avant le 15 Juin suivant, le quatrième et dernier quart, avant le 31 Août 1867.

Le premier quart versé sera considéré comme cautionnement jusqu'au jour de la mise en possession des lieux, à ce titre il portera intérêt à 3 pour cent au profit du preneur, depuis le jour du versement jusqu'à celui de la mise en possession.

11. Toute interruption d'exploitation, moindre de cinq jours, quelle qu'en soit la cause donnera lieu, pour chaque jour, au profit de la Commission Impériale à une amende égale au centième (1 p. 100) du prix total de location.

Si l'exploitation est interrompue plus de cinq jours, et, dans le cas de faillite ou de mort des adjudicataires, si les créanciers ou les héritiers refusent de reprendre le traité pour leur compte ou sont reconnus incapables, la Commission Impériale se réserve le droit de pourvoir, par tels moyens, qu'elle jugera convenables, à l'exécution du service. Le matériel et le mobilier resteront, en tous cas, attachés à l'exploitation, sans qu'aucune revendication d'indemnité puisse être exercée contre la Commission Impériale.

12. L'adjudicataire ne pourra céder, ni sous-louer son établissement en totalité ni en partie, sans le consentement exprès de la Commission Impériale, qui se réserve le droit d'agréer ou de refuser le successeur ou le sous-locataire proposé.

13. L'adjudicataire s'engage à se soumettre aux règlements qui seront ultérieurement publiés par la Commission Impériale, pour les détails du service de chaque établissement et la police de l'Exposition.

Toute contravention pourra être punie d'une amende fixée par la Commission Impériale. La récidive pourra entraîner la déchéance de l'adjudicataire dans les conditions indiquées à l'Article 11.

14. La Commission Impériale exercera une surveillance active sur la bonne tenue et la décence des établissements auxquels s'applique le présent Cahier des Charges.

15. Chaque lot sera adjudgé au soumissionnaire qui dans l'ensemble de ses propositions offrira à la Commission Impériale les conditions les plus avantageuses.

16. Il sera procédé d'abord à l'adjudication des cafés-glaciers. Une seconde adjudication sera faite pour les restaurants de premier ordre, une troisième pour les cafés-brasseries, une quatrième pour les restaurants-bouillons ou restaurants à bon marché. Une cinquième et dernière adjudication aura lieu pour les autres établissements de moindre importance, pâtisseries, boulangeries, confiseries, &c.

17. Les personnes autorisées à soumissionner devront adresser leur soumission conformément au modèle ci-joint.

L'énonciation des prix sera faite en toutes lettres, d'une façon claire et lisible.

Des modèles des soumissions seront envoyés aux personnes autorisées à prendre part à l'adjudication.

Les soumissions seront adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général, au Palais de l'Industrie, Champs Elysées, porte No. IV.

Vu et approuvé, conformément à la délibération de la Commission Impériale, en date du 30 Janvier 1866.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Vice President de la Commission Impériale,

Pour ampliation.

(signé) Rouher.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général.

55.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

ORGANISATION du Service des Machines.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 22 Avril 1866.

LA Commission Impériale vient d'arrêter tous les détails de l'organisation de son service mécanique; elle a approuvé a les traités passés avec les fournisseurs de force motrice et les dispositions de la transmission générale. Il est donc indispensable que, sans perdre de temps, la Commission Britannique procède à un travail analogue dont les renseignements contenus dans cette lettre vous permettront une prompte et facile élaboration.

Pour la fourniture de la force motrice, vous avez bien voulu nous déclarer que la Commission Britannique s'en chargerait aux conditions les plus modérées que la Commission Impériale aurait obtenues des entrepreneurs français. Tous nos traités ayant été conclus sur le pied de 600 f. par force de cheval vapeur effectif mesuré sur l'arbre de couche, c'est cette somme qui servirait de base à la transaction que devront conclure les deux Commissions. Pour hâter une solution j'ai fait préparer un projet de traité que je vous envoie ci-inclus (pièce No. 1) et où se trouvent insérées toutes les conditions relatées dans les traités analogues déjà sanctionnés par la Commission Impériale. Ce projet a été concerté ici avec le délégué parisien de la Belgique. Nous le simplifierons si vous lui trouvez une forme trop compliquée.

J'ai laissé en blanc dans ce projet les indications que vous pouvez seul remplir et qui sont relatives aux dimensions et aux dispositions des moteurs et des chaudières. J'ai fait d'ailleurs indiquer sur le plan ci-joint (pièce No. 3) l'emplacement des générateurs, mais le bâtiment qui y est figuré devra être remplacé par celui dont vous déterminerez vous-même les dimensions et le détail d'après le système de vos chaudières tout en conservant sa disposition générale.

Le prix de l'unité mécanique étant fixé à 600 f. il reste, pour déterminer la subvention que la Commission Britannique recevra de la Commission Impériale, à préciser la force qu'exigeront vos appareils en mouvement (sans y comprendre les moteurs non utilisés fonctionnant à blanc et seulement à titre d'expériences). J'ai porté cette force à 100 chevaux en la calculant par analogie avec l'évaluation adoptée par la Commission Impériale pour la section française, c'est à dire sur le pied de $\frac{2}{3}$ de cheval par unité linéaire de développement de la galerie ou de 1 ch. 60 par mètre courant de transmission générale. La subvention se trouverait ainsi fixée à 600 f. $\times$ 100 ch. = 60,000 f.; mais il est bien entendu qu'elle est un maximum et subirait des réductions proportionnelles, dans le cas où des observations dynamométriques viendraient à démontrer que la force effective fournie est inférieure à 100 chevaux.

Quant à la transmission générale, vous avez appris par la lecture de la 3ème instruction dont je vous envoie ci-contre un nouvel exemplaire (pièce No. 2) qu'elle était formée de deux arbres de couche distants entre eux de 4 m. 71, supportés à 4 m. 36 au dessus du sol et pouvant se communiquer le mouvement l'un à l'autre. Ces arbres ont 0 m. 09 de diamètre et constituent un polygone dont les côtes ont 13 m. 80 de longueur moyenne et font entre eux un angle d'environ 5°. Leur vitesse pour la section française est fixée à 100 tours par minute, mais la section anglaise n'ayant aucune communication de mouvement avec les sections voisines vous pourrez choisir vous-même, d'après vos propres convenances, la vitesse qui vous semblera la plus avantageuse. Je vous prie seulement d'avoir égard dans la détermination de cette vitesse à ce fait que les dispositions de la transmission générale ne permettent pas d'adopter des poulies d'un diamètre supérieur à 1 m.

Cette transmission générale ainsi suspendue est fort coûteuse et ne revient pas à moins de 650 f. par mètre courant. Il est donc du plus haut intérêt de la réduire le plus possible. Pour la section française nous avons pu ne lui donner que le tiers environ du développement correspondant de la galerie des arts usuels en condensant le mouvement dans des zones déterminées par opposition à des zones tout entières de repos. Enfin quand une certaine zone exigeait une faible quantité de mouvement, nous y avons pourvu, non à l'aide de la transmission aérienne mais par un des trois moyens suivants :

- 1°. Attaque directe de l'appareil à commander par un moteur spécial.
- 2°. Commande des appareils par un petit arbre secondaire intérieur.
- 3°. Commande par un arbre souterrain.

J'espère

Machinery in motion.

Draft agreement for supply of motive power.

J'espère que la Commission Britannique voudra bien prendre ces mêmes principes pour règles de son installation des machines. N'ayant pas encore reçu avis des dispositions qu'elle compte adopter et ne pouvant attendre d'être complètement édifié sur ses intentions pour commander les supports de transmission dont l'exécution exige beaucoup de temps, je crois devoir arrêter déjà leur emplacement par analogie avec ce qui s'est fait dans la section française. Le plan ci-joint (pièce No. 3) indique qu'elle serait, d'après cette hypothèse, la position des arbres de couche (tracés en bleu) dans la section anglaise. La transmission occuperait le 1er secteur à partir de l'escalier et mesurerait une longueur de 55 m. 20 qui répond à un longeur double d'arbre de couche soit à 110 m. et représente les 31 % du développement total de la section. C'est une proportion analogue à celle qui a été adoptée pour la section française et qui doit donner toute satisfaction à vos convenances mécaniques. Dans le cas où vous n'auriez pas l'emploi de la longueur intégrale de cette transmission je vous prierais de m'en donner immédiatement avis pour que je la réduise au niveau de vos besoins.

Vos appareils en mouvement seraient donc tous groupés dans le 1er secteur, au plus à partir de la ligne A. B. correspondant à la ligne qui sert de limite aux installations dans la section française, les espaces compris entre cette ligne, l'escalier, les chemins latéraux et le grand chemin rayonnant étant réservés pour des installations exceptionnelles telles que orgues monumentales, &c., pour lesquelles il sera bon d'établir un concert entre les deux Commissions.

Si quelques appareils devant fonctionner étaient disséminés en dehors de ce premier secteur, ils recevraient leur mouvement par l'un des trois moyens énumérés plus haut et que vous auriez à choisir et appliquer dans chaque cas particulier.

Indépendamment de cette transmission une plate forme de 4 m. de larguer et 5 m. 15 de hauteur règne sans discontinuité (si ce n'est au droit de la grande entrée) au milieu et dans toute la longueur de la galerie des arts usuels. Elle servira de promenade aux visiteurs qui trouveront dans des salons-garages ménagés au milieu de chaque secteur un lieu de repos pour s'asseoir et jouir du spectacle de l'activité mécanique déployée à leurs pieds.

Certains exposants d'objets de grande hauteur ou qui se prêtent à une installation à deux étages comptent tirer grand parti de cette plate-forme en la reliant par une passerelle au second étage de leur exposition. Je citerai notamment les exposants de machines agricoles d'appareils de sucrerie, d'orgues, &c. Des dispositions analogues pourraient être adoptées pour la section anglaise dont elles contribueraient à accentuer la physionomie.

Je vous envoie ci-contre (pièce No. 4) un dessin représentant les coupes en travers de la plateforme dans les portions avec et sans transmission et sa vue extérieure qui est sensiblement la même dans les deux portions.

Il sera indispensable d'avoir égard à ces supports dans l'installation de vos appareils. Le plan général (pièce No. 3) vous en indique exactement les emplacements.

En résumé, je vous prie d'avoir égard dans vos installations aux indications qui précèdent et de me renvoyer le plus tôt possible avec votre approbation ou vos observations et après avoir rempli les lacunes le projet de traité de force motrice que je vous communique.

Je me permets d'ailleurs d'insister auprès de vous sur l'intérêt urgent de se mettre immédiatement à l'œuvre pour commander vos moteurs, vos transmissions de mouvement vos générateurs, en un mot, arrêter tous les détails de votre service mécanique et commencer les travaux de construction au bâtiment des chaudières. Nous sommes en mesure de vous livrer le terrain nécessaire dans le parc aussitôt que vous en manifesterez le désir, et la Commission Impériale en vous mettant à même d'assurer ce service entend dégager complètement sa responsabilité des retards qui pourraient survenir dans cette organisation.

Il va d'ailleurs sans dire que je me tiens à votre entière disposition pour tous les renseignements dont vous pourriez avoir besoin.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général.

Monsieur Cole, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) F. Le Play.

Platform for seeing lofty objects.

Park.

DRAFT AGREEMENT for Supply of Motive Power for Machinery.

Exposition Universelle de 1867 à Paris.

Commission Impériale.

Entre les Soussignés.

Mons. Le Play, Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, agissant au nom de la Commission Impériale, d'une part; et Mr. Cole, Directeur du Musée de Kensington, Commissaire Exécutif, agissant au nom de la Commission Britannique, d'autre part; il a été dit, et convenu ce qui suit.

I. Objet du Traité.

Article 1. Le Commissaire Exécutif soussigné prend l'engagement qui est accepté par la Commission Impériale, de fournir la force motrice nécessaire à la mise en mouvement des appareils exposés dans la section anglaise; cette section a une longueur de 181 mètres mesurée suivant l'axe de la galerie des arts usuels. Les appareils à faire mouvoir occuperont le massif central de cette galerie sur 23 mètres de largeur, et seront presque exclusivement

exclusivement installés dans le 1er secteur, dont la longueur utilisable pour l'installation (deduction faite de la partie de l'escalier d'honneur qu'il faut réserver) est de 66-33. Dans ce secteur les appareils en fonctionnements recevront leur mouvement de deux arbres de couche supportés à 4m. 36. au dessus du sol, sur les colonnes d'une plate-forme centrale, qui sert en même temps à la circulation des visiteurs.

Sil se trouvait en dehors de ce secteur quelques appareils isolés à commander, ils emprunteraient leur mouvement, non pas à un arbre de couche général, mais à une transmission secondaire extérieure ou souterraine.

II. *Productions de la Vapeur.*

Article 2. La force motrice nécessaire à ce service sera produite par la vapeur.

Building for generators.

Article 3. Le bâtiment destiné à abriter les générateurs sera placé au chemin rayonnant et son parement le plus rapproché du palais sera distant de 60 mètres au plus de la galerie des arts usuels. Des dispositions seront ménagées pour l'emmagasinement du combustible approvisionné et le dépôt des cendres.

Chimney.

Article 4. La cheminée destinée à l'échappement des gaz de la combustion sera placée latéralement, au grand côté du bâtiment le plus éloigné du palais. Elle sera en briques, et aura une hauteur d'au moins trente mètres.

Generators.

Article 5. Les générateurs de vapeur consisteront en chaudière de mètres carrés de surface de chauffe. La pression effective de la vapeur y sera de atmosphères.

Article 6. Les générateurs seront pourvus de tous les appareils de sureté prescrits par le décret du 28 Janvier 1865, dont toutes les prescriptions seront d'ailleurs obligatoires pour M. le Commissaire Exécutif. Ils seront munis en outre d'un appareil fumivore à son choix.

En cas d'une production trop abondante de fumée, la Commission Impériale se réserve le droit d'imposer au Commissaire Exécutif soussigné l'emploi exclusif du coke.

III. *Distribution de la Vapeur.*

Article 7. Les machines motrices étant placées à l'intérieur de la galerie des arts usuels, la vapeur des générateurs doit y être conduite par un tuyau placé dans un carneau.

Steam channel.

Article 8. Le carneau aura dans œuvre une hauteur de 1m. 60, et une largeur d'un mètre.

Les parois seront en maçonnerie et auront une épaisseur suffisante pour résister à la poussée des terres et supporter les tuyaux qui y seront contenus; son radier sera également maçonné.

Il sera recouvert par un tablier en bois, formé de madriers simplement jointifs de sept à huit centimètres d'épaisseur, et posés transversalement à sa longueur. Ce tablier sera apparent et formera plancher dans la galerie des arts usuels. Dans la traversée du jardin, il sera recouvert d'une couche de terre d'environ 30 centimètres, nécessaire pour la formation d'une pelouse.

Ce carneau vient couper à angle droit la galerie souterraine correspondant à la galerie des aliments. Dans la zone affectée à l'aérage, il est complètement interrompu; dans celle qui est destinée aux caves, il est isolé des portions voisines par deux cloisons latérales et par une cloison de fond, dans laquelle est pratiquée une porte de communication.

Steam-pipe.

Article 9. Les tuyaux de prise de vapeur seront en fonte. Leur assemblage s'effectuera par des joints à brides soigneusement dressés. Ils seront supportés par des crampons scellés dans une des parois du carneau, et analogues à ceux qu'emploie le service municipal de la ville de Paris, pour soutenir les conduites d'eau dans les égouts.

Article 10. M. le Commissaire Exécutif prendra toutes les précautions nécessaires pour prévenir les inconvenients qui pourraient résulter de la condensation de la vapeur ou de la dilatations des tuyaux.

Distribution of steam, and escape of the injection water.

Article 11. La vapeur produite par les générateurs est conduite au tiroir des machines motrices, après avoir agi sur le piston, elle s'échappe dans l'atmosphère pour les machines sans condensation, par le mode indiqué à l'art 13 ci-après.

Pour les machines à condensation la vapeur se rend au condenseur, et delà se jette avec l'eau qui a servi à la condensation dans un des petits égouts qui bordent les parvis de la galerie à 17 mètres de chaque côté de son axe.

Supply of steam to other machines.

Article 12. Dans le cas où il serait nécessaire de fournir de la vapeur à des cylindres sécheurs, ou à tout autre appareil faisant partie de la section anglaise, cette vapeur y serait conduite à l'aide d'un tuyau en fonte, placé dans une simple gâme en bois, et entouré de substances non conductrices.

De petits regards seraient ménagés au droit des chaque joint sur cette gâme, enterrée de 0m. 30 à 40 au dessous du sol de la galerie.

Article 13. L'échappement de la vapeur ainsi distribuée aurait lieu à l'aide d'un tuyau également en fonte, qui, dirige d'abord horizontalement vers le caisson de la galerie des arts usuels le plus voisin de l'appareil alimenté et du côté intérieur de cette galerie, pénétrerait ensuite dans le caisson et déboucherait ensuite dans l'atmosphère.

Dans

Dans la traversée de la galerie, ce tuyau est contenu dans une gâme en bois, semblable à celle qui décrit l'article précédent. A l'intérieur du caisson, il sera pris pour le soutenir des dispositions qui seront indiquées ultérieurement.

Article 14. Le pose et la fourniture de ce tuyau d'alimentation des appareils autres que la machine motrice et de celle d'échappement, seront payées, y compris les frais analogues pour la gâme, la substance non-conductrice, vingt francs par mètre linéaire du tuyau jusqu'au caisson et cinq francs par mètre linéaire compris dans la traversée même de ce caisson.

Article 15. L'eau nécessaire à la production de vapeur et à la condensation sera fournie gratuitement à M. le Commissaire Exécutif par la Commission Impériale, à l'aide de deux robinets mis à sa disposition et dont l'un sera placé près du générateur, et l'autre près du condenseur. Il est entendu toute fois que cette fourniture ne pourra dépasser dans aucun cas litres par cheval et par heure. Water supply.

IV. *Moteurs et Arbres de Couche.*

Article 16. Le mouvement sera donné aux arbres de couche par machines motrices. (Indiquer succinctement leur système verticales, à balancière, à un ou deux cylindres.) Prime movers.

Article 17. La solidité de l'assiette nécessaire pour un bon fonctionnement des moteurs sera obtenu par les dispositions que devra prendre le Commissaire Exécutif soussigné mais ne pourra être demandée, même dans une faible mesure, à aucune des parties du palais, telles que caissons, parois, toiture, ou plate-forme.

Article 18. Les machines motrices fourniront une force effective d' au moins cent chevaux de soizante-quinze kilogrammètres mesurés sur l'arbre de couche. La Commission Impériale aura le droit de procéder à telles expériences qu'elle juger convenables, pour constater si cette condition est remplie. Horse power of engines.

Article 19. Les arbres de couche sont placés de part, et d'autre de la plate-forme centrale, qui est établie par la Commission Impériale, ainsi que les consoles de support. Shafting.

La Commission Britannique s'engage à fournir et à poser la transmission générale avec les paliers, ses manchons de jonction, et ses embrayages, et enfin les poulies nécessaires pour lui donner le mouvement.

Le burinage des portées des consoles, pour un bon réglément des paliers est également à sa charge.

Article 20. Ces arbres sont en fer forgé; ils ont neuf centimètres de diamètre, excepte au droit même de l'attaque du volant où l'arbre extérieur est renforcé pour résister à la flexion. Ils sont calibrés avec beaucoup de soin, tournés, et polis dans toute leur étendue. Ils offrent une surface méplate, ou une rainure générale qui permette l'ajustage des poulies en un point quelconque de leur longueur.

Leur vitesse est de tours par minute. Ils sont formés d'éléments polygonaux ayant une longueur moyenne de 13 m. 92, et embrassant entre eux un angle de 174° 58' 51".

Article 21. Le mouvement du volant se transmet à l'arbre de couche le plus voisin par la disposition. Connection with shafting.

Les poulies adoptées seront en deux morceaux.

Article 22. M. le Commissaire exécutif est tenu de prendre toutes les précautions nécessaires pour empêcher la flexion de l'arbre de couche et le déversement de ses supports dans la portion où se fait cette transmission de mouvement.

L'attaque de l'arbre de couche sera précisément disposée en vue de diminuer la fatigue de ces supports, et d'obtenir un équilibre approximatif par la symétrie des efforts sur les arbres opposés.

Article 23. La rotation de l'arbre extérieur se communique à son conjugué par une poulie correspondant à chacun des éléments du polygone, de sorte que la ligne extérieure étant continue et solitaire, la ligne parallèle puisse être formée d'éléments brisés et indépendants.

Article 24. La jonction des deux éléments contigus s'obtient par . . . (decrire). Couplings.
Cette communication peut être interrompue à chaque joint par un débrayage à fourchette et levier.

Article 25. M. le Commissaire exécutif devra entourer d'une balustrade l'emplacement affecté aux moteurs, et sera tenu de recourir aux précautions d'usage pour assurer la sécurité tant des visiteurs que de ses ouvriers.

Article 26. Les poulies servant à transmettre le mouvement de l'arbre de couche aux appareils exposés sont fournies par les exposants. Elles sont formées de deux moitiés distinctes, et le montage est à la charge du Commissaire exécutif soussigné. Fencing.

V. *Conditions de Finissant le Fonctionnement des Moteurs et des Générateurs.*

Article 27. La durée du travail journalier est fixée à sept heures et demie, de dix heures du matin à cinq heures et demie du soir, y compris une demi-heure de repos. Length of working day.

Article 28. La Commission Impériale pourra, soit pour les opérations du jury, soit pour toute autre cause, avancer de deux heures le commencement de la mise en marche des machines; mais dans ce cas, un repos supplémentaire de deux heures sera accordé aux moteurs, la durée totale du travail journalier ne devant pas excéder sept heures et demie.

Article 29. Le Commissaire exécutif aura droit à un jour de repos par mois pour les visites, lavages, et menues réparations à effectuer, soit au générateur, soit aux machines motrices, soit aux transmissions. Le jour de repos quand il ne sera pas motivé par un accident, sera fixé par la Commission Impériale, de façon à ce que l'arrêt des machines ne soit pas simultané dans plusieurs sections.

Duration of the Exhibition.

Article 30. La durée de l'entreprise est celle de l'Exposition elle-même, c'est-à-dire du 1 Avril au 31 Octobre 1867.

Article 31. La Commission Impériale aura le droit de prolonger ou de diminuer cette durée, sans cependant que l'augmentation ou la diminution puisse excéder cinquante jours. Dans ce cas, il serait ajouté à la somme stipulée ci-dessous, ou il en serait retranché une somme fixée de cent cinquante francs par chaque jour de marche au delà, ou en deça des limites qui viennent d'être fixées.

Regularity of movement.

Article 32. Les machines motrices seront installées et conduites de telle façon que les exposants retrouvent, pour leur appareils mis en mouvement par la transmission générale, la régularité d'allures à laquelle ils sont accoutumés dans leurs ateliers.

Keeping in order, and lubrication.

Article 33. Le Commissaire exécutif soussigné est tenu de veiller à l'entretien des appareils qu'il emploiera et à leur graissage.

Les dispositions qu'il prendra à cet effet seront combinées de manière à respecter la sécurité des ouvriers, et à recueillir la graisse ou l'huile surabondante.

Supply of fuel and removal of cinders.

Article 34. M. le Commissaire exécutif se conformera aux indications qui lui seront données pour les heures d'entrée et de sortie des voitures destinées à l'approvisionnement du combustible, ou à l'enlèvement des cendres.

VI. Conditions définissant le Caractère spéciale de l'Entreprise.

Description of machines will appear in catalogue.

Article 35. Le générateur, le moteur, et l'ensemble des dispositions adoptées pour produire et transmettre la force motrice nécessaire à la section Anglaise seront considérées comme objets exposés, et comme tels inscrits au catalogue et admis au concours pour l'obtention des récompenses.

En conséquence la fourniture et l'installation de ces appareils sont faites dans les conditions prévues par les Art. 45 et suivant du Règlement-général; c'est-à-dire, qu'il n'est rien alloué de ce chef à la Commission Britannique.

Ownership of materials employed.

Article 36. Quant aux matériaux employés pour l'entreprise proprement dite, tels que ceux qui auront servi à la construction du bâtiment, du générateur, du fourneau, du carneau; à l'établissement de la tuyauterie et de la transmission, ils resteront à la fin de l'entreprise la propriété de la Commission Britannique; et seront repris ou abandonnés par elle, si elle le juge préférable, en sorte que la Commission Impériale doit lui payer seulement la différence entre les prix de premier établissement et la valeur de reprise après emploi. Cette différence est indiquée à *forfait* dans l'Article 37 ci-après.

Sum allowed to the British Commission.

Article 37. Par suite des divers conditions qui définissent et caractérisent cette entreprise, la somme allouée à la Commission Britannique composant la fourniture d'une force au moins égale à cent chevaux est fixée à forfait à soixante mille francs. Elle comprend notamment le bâtiment du générateur, sa cheminée, le carneau qui le réunit aux moteurs, la prise d'eau, la tuyauterie d'amenée, d'échappement et de condensation, la transmission générale dans le 1^{er} secteur, les dispositions spéciales à prendre pour donner le mouvement aux appareils isolés des autres secteurs, le combustible, l'entretien, le graissage, le personnel, le calage des poulies, et autres nécessaires fournis par les exposants, en un mot l'ensemble des dépenses exigées par la production de la force motrice nécessaire à la section Anglaise, et par sa transmission régulière à tous les appareils qui l'exigent. Si les expériences dynamométriques mentionnées à l'Art. 18 démontraient que la force fournie effectivement sur les arbres de couche principaux ou secondaires est inférieure à cent chevaux, il serait retenu sur ce forfait une somme de trois francs par jour, et par chaque cheval, fourni au dessous de ce chiffre.

Payments.

Article 38. Le montant du forfait sera payé en trois termes sensiblement égaux, le premier après l'essai satisfaisant de la transmission, le second le 31 Juillet 1867, et le dernier un mois après la fermeture de l'Exposition et l'enlèvement des matériaux qui seraient la propriété de la Commission Britannique. Il serait déduit des deux derniers paiements, s'il y avait lieu, le montant des retenues stipulées au 2^e sec. de l'Art. 31 ci-dessus.

Dans le cas où la durée de l'entreprise serait modifiée dans les limites prévues par l'Art. 31, le montant du forfait subirait les modifications conformes aux indications de cet article.

VII.—Conditions Générales.

Admission cards.

Article 39. Des cartes d'entrée gratuites et personnelles seront délivrées à M. le Commissaire exécutif pour les personnes qu'ils désignera à la Commission Impériale, et dont le nombre

nombre ne pourra dépasser huit. Cette délivrance aura lieu sous les conditions énoncées à l'Art. 58 du Règlement général.

Article 40. Le Commissaire exécutif soussigné s'engage à commencer ses travaux de maçonnerie avant le 15 Mai 1866, et à avoir terminé l'installation complète de ses appareils au plus tard le 1^{er} Février 1867. Periods of execution.

A cette date les foyers seront allumés et la transmission générale essayée. Les résultats de cette opération seront constatés par un procès-verbal sur le vu duquel sera payé, s'ils sont satisfaisants, le 1^{er} terme de l'allocation ci-dessus stipulée.

Article 41. Le Commissaire exécutif soussigné se conformera à tous les règlements aux quels sont et seront assujettis les exposants, tant du Palais que du Parc.

Article 42. Pour l'exécution des présentes M. le Commissaire Général élit domicile au Palais de l'Industrie (Champs Elysées) et M. le Commissaire Exécutif.

Fait double à Paris le 1866.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général.
Le Commissaire Exécutif.

Dressé par l'Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées, Chef de Service soussigné.

Vu et proposé à l'approbation de S. Exc. le Ministre d'Etat, Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général.

MEMORANDUM on Machinery in Motion.

Exposition Universelle de 1867 à Paris.

Commission Impériale.

Mise en Mouvement des Machines Exposées.

AU lieu de concentrer sur un seul point, comme on l'a fait dans les Expositions précédentes, les générateurs de force motrice destinés à la mise en mouvement des machines exposées, la Commission Impériale a pensé qu'il était préférable de les distribuer en ateliers distincts autour du Palais. C'est à la fois donner plus de facilité et plus de sécurité à ce service. Setting in motion the machines exhibited.

Elle a en outre décidé que le principe de la régie, adopté jusqu'ici, serait remplacé par celui de l'entreprise. Dans cette combinaison les constructeurs agréés par la Commission Impériale seraient chargés, moyennant des conditions convenues par avance, d'installer un ou plusieurs groupes de générateurs et leurs réseaux de conduite d'amenée et d'échappement, de fournir les transmissions nécessaires à la mise en marche des machines exposées dans la division correspondante du Palais, enfin d'engendrer la force et de conduire les machines motrices qu'elle alimente.

Les entrepreneurs seront, autant que possible, pris parmi les exposants Français ou étrangers propriétaires de machines motrices; l'ensemble des transmissions sera lui-même considéré comme objet exposé et figurera à ce titre dans la Classe 52. Le catalogue signalera explicitement la part que chacun d'eux aura prise à la conception du système adopté pour sa section.

La force motrice sera surtout engendrée par la vapeur; mais pourra être demandée à tout autre agent offrant des garanties suffisantes.

La durée de l'entreprise est celle de l'Exposition elle-même, c'est-à-dire du 1^{er} Avril au 30 Octobre 1867.

Par cette combinaison, qui réduit son rôle au contrôle et à la surveillance, et met en jeu l'initiative et le concours de l'industrie privée, la Commission Impériale espère réaliser de bons résultats d'économie, de simplification administrative, et d'améliorations techniques. Elle compte que les principaux constructeurs répondront à son appel, et seront heureux de s'associer à son œuvre.

Il ne sera possible de préciser les détails de chaque traité à intervenir que lorsque la Commission Impériale aura terminé, avec l'aide des comités d'admission, le plan indiquant le nombre, l'emplacement des machines exposées et les forces qu'elles exigent. Mais dès aujourd'hui, elle a fait dresser un cahier des charges général qui est déposé au Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. IV (Champs-Elysées), où les intéressés pourront en prendre connaissance et se renseigner sur les conditions de l'entreprise.

[Extrait du *Moniteur Universel*, 17 Septembre 1865.]

Service des Comités d'Admission.

Projet de Marché,

Draft agreement
with contractor.à passer avec les Entrepreneurs pour la mise en marche des Appareils Mécaniques
exposés.1. *Objet de l'Entreprise.*

Les Articles 36 et 46 du Règlement général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867 ont déterminé les conditions dans lesquelles les appareils mécaniques exposés pourraient être mis en marche.

Ces articles sont ainsi conçus :

“ Article 36. Les constructeurs d'appareils exigeant l'emploi de l'eau, du gaz, ou de la vapeur, doivent déclarer, en faisant leur demande d'admission, la quantité d'eau, de gaz, ou de vapeur qui leur est nécessaire. Ceux qui veulent mettre des machines en mouvement indiqueront quelle sera la vitesse propre de chacune de ces machines et la force motrice dont elle aura besoin.

“ Article 46. La Commission Impériale fournit gratuitement l'eau, le gaz, la vapeur et la force motrice, pour les machines qui ont donné lieu à la déclaration mentionnée à l'Art. 36. Cette force est en général transmise par un arbre de couche, dont la Commission Impériale fera connaître, avant le 31 Décembre 1865, le diamètre et le nombre de tours par minute.

“ Les exposants ont à fournir la poulie sur l'arbre de couche, les poulies conductrices, l'arbre de transmission intermédiaire destiné à régler la vitesse propre de l'appareil, ainsi que les courroies nécessaires à chacune de ces transmissions.

“ Les machines à vapeur qui devraient être alimentées par leurs propres chaudières, ne pouvant être exposés dans le Palais, seront l'objet d'instructions spéciales.”

La Commission Impériale ayant décidé que la fourniture de la force motrice prévue par l'Art. 48 serait faite par des entrepreneurs agréés et choisis par elle, la galerie des machines sera, au point de vue de la mise en marche des appareils, divisée en quatorze sections de 55 à 90^m de longueur chacune, savoir :—

France	-	-	-	-	5	Report	-	-	-	10
Pays-Bas et Belgique	-	-	-	-	1	Pays Slaves et Scandinaves	-	-	-	1
Prusse	-	-	-	-	1	Turquie	-	-	-	1
Confédération Germanique	-	-	-	-	1	Etats-Unis	-	-	-	3
Autriche	-	-	-	-	1	Colonies Anglaises	-	-	-	3
Confédération Suisse	-	-	-	-	1	Angleterre	-	-	-	3
Espagne, Portugal, Grèce et Italie	-	-	-	-	1					
A reporter						TOTAL pareil				

Dans la section des pays intertropicaux, la fourniture demandée à l'entrepreneur pourra se borner à la vapeur ou eau chaude destinée à chauffer un certain nombre de salles.

La présente entreprise a pour objet la fourniture de la force motrice nécessaire à la section No. comprenant : (à désigner pour chaque marché.)

2. *Mode de Mise en Marche des Appareils exposés.*

Dans chaque section, les appareils exposés seront mis en marche à l'aide des machines exposées qui seront à cet effet remises à l'entrepreneur par la Commission Impériale.

Plusieurs machines motrices pourront correspondre à une même section, et chacune d'elles fera marcher un groupe d'appareils exposés.

L'arbre de couche prévu par l'Art. 48 du règlement général, les paliers et tous les organes de transmission autres que ceux dont la fourniture est imposée aux exposants, la conduite de vapeur ou d'eau, de gaz, ou d'air comprimé, à construire entre le générateur extérieur et la machine motrice, le combustible, les matières grasses et les ouvriers nécessaires seront fournis par l'entrepreneur aux prix et conditions stipulées ci-après.

3. *Désignation des Personnes Admises à Concourir.*

L'entrepreneur sera autant que possible choisi parmi les exposants propriétaires de machines motrices ou de générateurs.

L'ensemble des dispositions prises pour assurer la mise en marche des appareils exposés sera considéré comme objet exposé, et admis au concours pour l'obtention des récompenses. Mention de ces dispositions sera faite au catalogue de l'Exposition.

4. *Durée de l'Entreprise.*

La durée de l'entreprise est celle de l'Exposition elle-même, c'est à dire, du 1^{er} Avril au 31 Octobre 1867.

La Commission Impériale aura le droit de prolonger ou de diminuer cette durée, sans cependant que l'augmentation ou la diminution puissent excéder cinquante jours.

Le prix payé à l'entrepreneur pour la partie des dépenses afférentes au travail journalier sera augmenté ou diminué proportionnellement au nombre de jours ajoutés ou retranchés. Il ne sera fait aucune modification à la partie des dépenses concernant une fourniture ou un travail qui seraient nécessaires quelle que soit la durée de l'Exposition; les dépenses relatives à la construction de la chaudière, à la conduite de vapeur, à la fourniture de l'arbre de couche, sont dans ce dernier cas.

5. *Durée du Travail Journalier.*

La durée du travail journalier est fixée à huit heures, de 10h. du matin à 6h. du soir, y compris une heure de repos.

La Commission Impériale pourra, soit pour les opérations du jury, soit pour toute autre cause, avancer de deux heures le commencement de la mise en marche des machines; mais dans ce cas un repos supplémentaire de deux heures sera accordé à l'entrepreneur, la durée totale du travail journalier ne devant pas excéder huit heures.

Pendant cette période, l'entrepreneur devra fournir la force suffisante pour faire marcher chacun des appareils exposés, à la vitesse demandée par les exposants propriétaires de ces appareils, et stipulée dans la note spéciale jointe au présent cahier des charges.

L'entrepreneur aura droit à un jour de repos par mois, pour les visites, lavages et menues réparations à effectuer, soit aux générateurs, soit aux machines motrices, soit aux transmissions. Ce jour de repos, quand il ne sera pas motivé par un accident, sera fixé par la Commission Impériale, de façon à ce que l'arrêt des machines ne soit pas simultané dans plusieurs sections.

6. *Machines Motrices.*

Dans le cas où les machines motrices, ainsi que les chaudières dont il sera question à l'Art. 7 ci-après, mises par la Commission Impériale à la disposition de l'entrepreneur ne seraient point la propriété de celui-ci, il sera dressé un acte de remise de ces machines, acte dans lequel l'entrepreneur déclarera les accepter. Ces machines seront conduites avec les précautions habituelles et les soins nécessaires à leur conservation. Leur entretien constituant une des charges de l'entreprise, elles devront à la fin de l'Exposition être rendues à leurs propriétaires en bon état, sauf l'usure normale et régulière des pièces.

Les machines motrices pourront-êtré mises en action, soit par la vapeur, soit par l'air comprimé, soit par le gaz, soit par l'eau.

7. *Position des Générateurs de Force motrice.*

Les générateurs de vapeur, les machines, à comprimer l'air et leurs accessoires, les réservoirs à gaz, les appareils nécessaires à la compression de l'eau, seront placés à l'extérieur du bâtiment principal de l'Exposition, dans les points qui seront désignés par la Commission Impériale, conformément au plan qui sera d'ailleurs arrêté de concert avec l'entrepreneur.

Les générateurs de force motrice seront fournis par la Commission Impériale ou par l'entrepreneur. Tous les appareils exigeant l'emploi du combustible seront munis d'un appareil fumivore choisi parmi les appareils connus. La Commission Impériale se réserve à cet égard le droit de faire procéder à des expériences en vue d'apprécier les dispositions qui pourront être proposées pour prévenir la production de la fumée.

8. *Conduite de Vapeur, d'Air comprimé, d'Eau, de Gaz.*

La vapeur, l'air comprimé, l'eau ou le gaz seront conduits du générateur aux machines motrices de chaque section, ainsi qu'aux appareils qui seraient munis d'un organe spécial de marche.

Les conduites d'admission et d'expulsion seront construites par l'entrepreneur, qui prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour qu'aucun échappement de vapeur, d'eau, d'air, ou de gaz ne se produise dans l'intérieur du bâtiment de l'Exposition.

Les chaudières et les machines seront munies des appareils réglementaires.

Le tracé et les dispositions des conduites seront soumis à l'approbation de la Commission Impériale et étudiés de façon à ce que les générateurs puissent se suppléer l'un l'autre; les conduites seront à cet égard mises en communication deux à deux.

9. *Transmissions.*

Le nombre et la nature des appareils à faire marcher dans chaque section, le nombre de tours par minute convenant à la marche de chacun d'eux, et les autres données de l'entreprise seront arrêtés de concert avec l'entrepreneur dans un délai de (variable pour chaque section).

Dans le mois qui suivra la fixation des points qui précèdent, l'entrepreneur fera connaître à la Commission Impériale les dispositions qu'il compte suivre et le prix qu'il réclame.

Si ce prix est agréé par la Commission Impériale, il sera passé avec l'entrepreneur un marché définitif avec cahier des charges spécial.

10. *Paiements à l'Entrepreneur.*

La somme payée à l'entrepreneur sera fixée et à forfait. Elle comprendra notamment la rémunération des fournitures ci-après désignées, et qui sont indiquées à l'entrepreneur comme bases de l'évaluation des dépenses à faire :

1°. Location d'un générateur dans le cas où la fourniture n'en serait pas faite par la Commission Impériale ou par l'entrepreneur lui-même à titre gratuit.

2°. Installation du générateur et de sa cheminée, de la prise d'eau (l'eau étant fournie par la Commission Impériale), construction des conduites de vapeur, d'air comprimé, d'eau ou de gaz.

3°. Location de l'arbre de couche nécessaire à la section, pose de poulies et autres accessoires fournis par les exposants.

4°. Fourniture de vapeur et conduite des machines motrices pendant la durée de l'Exposition.

Le montant du forfait sera payé en deux termes égaux, le premier le 31 Juillet 1867, le second un mois après la fermeture de l'Exposition et l'enlèvement des matériaux qui seraient la propriété de l'entrepreneur.

Dans le cas où la durée de l'entreprise serait modifiée dans les limites prévues par l'Art. 4, le montant du forfait serait modifié conformément aux indications de cet article.

11. *Choix de l'Entrepreneur.*

La Commission Impériale choisera, parmi les concurrents qui pourront se présenter pour un même lot, celui qui lui paraîtra le mieux remplir les diverses conditions du programme imposé.

A égalité d'avantages la préférence sera donnée pour chaque section à un entrepreneur de la nationalité de la section; c'est-à-dire, que la Commission Impériale s'efforcera de confier la mise en marche des appareils exposés par les Anglais à un entrepreneur anglais, des appareils exposés par les Prussiens à un entrepreneur prussien, &c. &c.

12. *Conditions générales.*

L'entrepreneur se conformera à tous les règlements qui seront imposés aux exposants.

Les contestations qui pourraient s'élever entre la Commission Impériale et l'entrepreneur seront jugées par trois arbitres pris parmi les membres du jury, l'un délégué par la Commission Impériale, l'autre par l'entrepreneur, le troisième par les deux premiers. Ces trois arbitres jugeront comme aimables compositeurs, sans appel en recours.

Pour le Comité de la Classe 52,

Le Président,
(signé) *Jacquin.*

Le Secrétaire,
(signé) *Cheysson.*

56.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

Sir,

South Kensington, 23 April 1866.

French patents.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that they have received several applications from intending exhibitors in this country inquiring if protection will be afforded during the period the Exhibition is open to patents on articles which will be exhibited in Paris; their Lordships will be obliged if you will afford them such information as will enable them to reply to the inquiries which have been addressed to them on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

57.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts).

25 April 1866.

YOU will receive an official letter to-day about the refreshments.

Refreshment contracts.

If we interpret your wishes correctly, it will be a difficult thing to get the money, but I will try. The cases of the foreign and the French contractors are not quite parallel; the latter are on their own ground, catering for the most part for Frenchmen. I do not remind you of this difference to induce you to make any reduction of charge, but the charge may make the object you desire impracticable unless our Commission is to apply to Parliament.

The contractors paid in 1862 just 30,000 l., but virtually there was no competition; in 1851 they paid 5,500 l.

In 1867 there will be a competitor at least for every foreign country.

However, tell us quite definitely what you wish, and if it can be done it shall.

Monsieur Le Play.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

No. 58.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 24 April 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to request that you will furnish me as soon as possible with a plan, on the largest scale, of that portion of the building which it is proposed shall be applied to the sale of British refreshments, showing where the kitchens, the cellars, the supplies of hot and cold water, the flues, the fire-places, and all other necessary conveniences for conducting the sale and exhibition of the refreshments are to be placed, together with their dimensions. Refreshments.

It should be stated clearly what the Imperial Commission proposes to construct at its own cost, and all particulars which are likely to furnish information should be given.

My Lords have every desire to meet the wishes of the Imperial Commission.

They find that they are unable to prosecute their inquiries to any satisfactory results until they are in possession of all the information which is requested in this letter.

The accompanying report has been made by Captain Festing on the information supplied up to the present date by the Imperial Commission, and I have to request you to state whether in this Report the intentions and plans of the Imperial Commission have been correctly described, and, if not, to have the kindness to state in what respect it is erroneous.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

MEMORANDUM by Captain Festing, R.E., on the Regulations and Terms of the Contracts for Refreshments.

THE Imperial Commission has decided that the whole of the gallery for refreshments should be let out to contractors at a fixed rent. In the letter of the 14th April 100 francs per square metre is stated to be the rent for a portion of the French gallery, and the British portion is said to be equally good. The total rent at this rate would be over 8,000*l*. But in the specification issued by the Imperial Commission is a paragraph to the effect that the sums charged for the "parts of the foreign sections of the palace will be equivalent to those borne by the contractors in the French section," which, I suppose, means *by the contractors of similarly situated parts in the French section*, though this is not clear. Refreshments. (No. 54, Encl. D.)

If this be the interpretation, the rents for the English portion* will be as follows:—

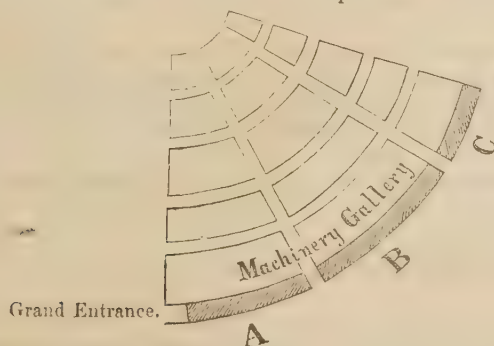
	Frontage, Metres.	Rate per Square Metre.	Amount.
Block A.		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Corresponding to Lot 1, in the French Schedule.	69.20	100	2,768
Block B.			
Corresponding to Lots 4 and 5, in the French Schedule.	89.20	60	2,141
Block C.			
Corresponding to part of Lot 6	42.00	60	1,008

Total Frontage - - - - - 200.40 metres.

Total Rent - - - - - £. 5,917

But this rent is for what the Imperial Commission calls the "*building proper*" only. The meaning of this is not specified, but I believe it to be *the roof and the rough iron posts supporting* Expenses to which contractor will be exposed.

* Sketch of the British portion of the Palace.



The Refreshment Gallery is 10 mètres wide.

supporting it only. In which case everything else will have to be done by the contractor. He will have to *lay the floor*, erect all partitions, put a *ceiling*, if necessary, *glaze* the front of his portion of the gallery, and *decorate* it in accordance with plans to be approved by the Imperial Commission.

The Imperial Commission is also going to put up gas lamps round the outside of the building, for which the refreshment contractors will have to pay as well as for the gas.

The rent does not include cellars, which are rented at 20 francs per square mètre, which for a depth of 10 mètres will come to 8 l. per mètre of frontage.

These extra expenses, over and above those of furniture, fittings, &c., which is usual for a refreshment contractor to bear, will, I reckon, be at least, as follows, per mètre of frontage:—

Rent of Cellars - - - - -	£.
Finishing the Building - - - - -	8
Outside Lamps and Gas - - - - -	27
	6
TOTAL - - - - -	£. 41

The total cost of taking each of the blocks will be as follows:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
(A.) - - - - -	5,605	-	-	or	81	-	per mètre frontage.
(B.) - - - - -	5,798	-	-	or	65	-	" "
(C.) - - - - -	2,730	-	-	or	65	-	" "
TOTAL - - - - -	£. 14,133	-	-	or	70	10	" "

or 67 l. 6 s. per day (as the building is to be open 210 days).

I do not think that any English contractor would take a portion of this, for I do not see how he could possibly make it pay. The rent and expenses are high, and the competition will be great.

Supposing 1 d. for every visitor to the Exhibition to be what a man could afford to pay, if he had the whole of the refreshment contracts, and that the British portion is one-sixth of the whole, there ought to be $6 \times 67 \text{ l. } 6 \text{ s.} \times 20 \times 12$ or 96,912 visitors every day, which of course cannot be expected. If the British Commission became the contractor for the whole, it would probably have a considerable deficiency to make up.

The contractor at the South Kensington Museum pays 1 d. for every 12 visitors. The contractor at the Royal Horticultural Gardens pays a per centage on receipts.

It is not clearly stated whether the British Refreshment Department is to be under the same stringent regulations as the French, and there are many points on which more explicit information is requisite, as, for instance, the position of the kitchen, supply of water, &c.

(signed) *E. Robert Festing,*
Captain Royal Engineers.

59.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 27 April 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to inform you that the Committee of Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed for the consideration of Group VIII., before they can determine on the measures that should be adopted relative to the exhibition of live produce, are desirous of obtaining information on several points.

On the occasion of former International Agricultural Exhibitions held at Paris in 1855 and 1856, animals sent for exhibition were conveyed from the French ports to the place of exhibition free of cost to the exhibitors; the expense of transit being defrayed by the French authorities.

Fodder was also provided for the animals during the period they remained at the Exhibition, and, in addition, considerable premiums were offered to the successful competitors.

The same course is followed on all these points in the Animal Exhibitions held in this country, under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, and there would be no chance of making an exhibition, if these expenses are to fall on the exhibitors.

I am to request you to answer, for the information of their Lordships, the following inquiries:

I. Does the Imperial Commission propose to afford any facilities for the transmission of animals from the ports of arrival to the Exhibition in Paris, and, if so, to what extent?

II. Are premiums to be awarded, and, if so, to what amount?

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

Live produce.

Facilities for carriage of animals.

Prizes.

60.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire exécutif,

Paris, le 2 Mai 1866.

VOUS m'informez que les Lords du Comité du Conseil de l'Education désirent savoir si une protection sera accordée pendant l'Exposition de 1867, aux artistes* brevetés en Angleterre et aux inventions nouvelles, qui pourraient être exposées.

La Commission Impériale me charge de vous répondre qu'à raison de la facilité qu'ont les inventeurs de se faire protéger par la législation actuelle, aucune mesure spéciale n'a été adoptée à cet égard. Les objets exposés seront soumis au droit commun.

(signé) Agréez, &c.
F. Le Play.

61.—MEMORANDUM.

GENERAL INFORMATION as to BRITISH SECTION.

Notes pour l'Angleterre.

LA section anglaise est située à droite du grand vestibule d'entrée (côté du pont d'Jéna.)

Elle s'étend du grand vestibule à l'axe du chemin de 3^m qui la sépare de la section réservée aux Etats divers de l'Amerique centrale et méridionale. La moitié de ce chemin de 3^m non prévu dans la construction, est prise sur le terrain de l'Angleterre.

Le périmètre total de la section anglaise sur le bord du promenoir couvert est de 222·67^m, dont 11·50^m sur les chemins rayonnants.

Le périmètre total sur le jardin central au bord de la marquise extérieure* est de 19·44^m.

La hauteur totale du secteur est de 169·15^m comptée du bord de la marquise intérieure au bord du promenoir couvert extérieur. (*Voir* le plan côté; Annexe A.)

La Commission Impériale donne seulement le gros œuvre de la construction. Le revêtement des murs, le revêtement du sol dans les salles, la construction des cloisons, la pose et la fourniture des plafonds, la décoration des salles et des chemins, les portes intérieures, les vitrines et tout ce qui concerne l'installation, sont à la charge des Commissions étrangères.

La Commission Impériale se charge du revêtement du sol dans les chemins rayonnants et circulaires prévus par la construction, sous la marquise intérieure et sous le promenoir extérieur.

English portion of circumference of building is exterior 222·67^m (730 feet), and interior 19·44^m (64 feet); distance between exterior and interior 169·15 (555 feet).

Various works to be executed by each commission.

Preparation of roadways.

Glazing.
Levelling.

Internal verandah around history of labour gallery.

Toutes ces voies seront macadamisées.

La vitrerie est à la charge de la Commission Impériale.

Le sol sera livré nivelé et battu.

La marquise intérieure est consacrée à la circulation générale; on ne pourra y établir aucune division; il sera permis d'y exposer, contre le mur extérieur de la galerie de l'histoire du travail les objets archéologiques de grande dimension qui n'auront pu trouver place dans la galerie, et qui ne craindront pas le contact de l'air, pourvu toutefois que par leur forme et leur position ils n'entravent en rien la circulation.

Cette marquise a une largeur de 5·65 m. La galerie de l'histoire du travail a une largeur de 8·50 m. d'axe en axe entre deux murs en maçonnerie de 0·50 m. d'épaisseur.

History of labour gallery.

Celle des beaux arts, comprise entre deux murs semblables, a une largeur de 15 m.

Fine arts gallery.

La première a une hauteur de 8·50 m. sous entrail. La seconde une hauteur de 11·50 m.

Elles sont toutes deux éclairées par le haut. (*Voir* la coupe; Annexe C.)

Lighting of above galleries.

Dans ces deux galeries la section anglaise est séparée de celle réservée aux Etats divers de l'Amerique centrale et méridionale par une cloison construite à frais communs. Pour les portes percées dans cette cloison et dans les murs, voir le plan spécial (Annexe D.)

La Commission anglaise sera libre d'établir les cloisons intérieures à sa convenance.

Partitions.

La décoration extérieure du mur de la galerie de l'histoire du travail sous la marquise intérieure est à la charge de la Commission anglaise.

Decoration.

La Commission Impériale désire que cette décoration comme celle de la marquise extérieure soit conçue dans un style national.

Les galeries intermédiaires comprises entre celle des beaux arts (Groupe I.) et celle des arts usuels (Groupe VI.) seront toutes éclairées par le haut. (*Voir* la coupe: Annexe C.)

Intermediate galleries.

Les

* Query an error for "interieure."

Ceilings.

Les plafonds y seront placés à une hauteur maxima de 7.50 m. dans les salles.

Show cases to occupy only one-third of space.

Pour réserver une bonne circulation il est à désirer que les vitrines n'occupent que 33 % environ de l'espace total.

L'écartement minimum des vitrines sera de 1.50 m. à 2 m. Ces vitrines pourront être en saillie de 0.125 m. sur les chemins rayonnants ou circulaires de façon que leur ligne d'alignement soit tangente aux colonnes qui bordent ces chemins.

Columns.

Toutes ces colonnes sont rondes et ont un diamètre de 0.25 m. à l'exception toutefois de celles qui bordent extérieurement le chemin du mobilier et de celles qui sont placées à 9 mètres de la galerie des arts usuels. Ces deux séries de colonnes sont rectangulaires et ont 0.40 m. sur 0.50 m. (*Voir le plan ; Annexe A.*) leur plus grande dimensions étant dans le sens de la poussée ou du rayon.

Gallery for the usual arts.

Cette galerie, large de 35 mètres, est bordée par deux rangées concentriques de piliers hauts de 19 mètres et espacés les uns des autres de 12 à 15 mètres. Ces piliers sont reliés les uns aux autres par une première sablière basse à 7.50 m. du sol, destinée à supporter les chassis vitrés qui donnent le jour verticalement de chaque côté, (*Voir la coupe ; Annexe C.*)

L'espace compris entre le sol, la sablière basse et deux piliers consécutifs pourra être laissé libre ou fermé par des murs ou cloisons percées de portes ainsi que cela est indiqué sur le plan (*Annexe A.*)

La Commission anglaise devra faire savoir à la Commission Impériale ce qu'elle entend faire à cet égard et désigner les places où des murs ou cloisons devront être établis.

Des vitrines renfermant des produits afférant aux Groupes V. et VII. pourront être établies, en saillie de 1 m. par rapport à l'axe de piliers, sur chaque côté de la galerie des arts usuels de manière à laisser un chemin latéral de 5 mètres.

Exterior gallery.

La galerie extérieure large de 10 mètres, séparée du parc par le promenoir couvert sur lequel elle s'ouvre de plain-pied, est destinée à l'exposition du VII. Groupe comprenant les produits alimentaires.

La position spéciale a décidé la Commission Impériale à y installer également les établissements nécessaires à la commodité, à l'agrément et à la sûreté des visiteurs. C'est là que seront les restaurants, les cafés-glaciers, les boutiques de vente, les salons de conversation, les postes de police, de sapeurs-pompiers, les bureaux de tabac et les water-closets.

Le plan (*Annexe A.*) indique le système d'installation que la Commission Impériale propose pour la Galerie VII. dans la section anglaise, à titre de renseignement tout-à-fait officieux, et pour donner une idée de ce qui a été fait en France et dans les autres pays. Le premier secteur, teinté en rose, serait occupé surtout la largeur de la galerie par un ou plusieurs restaurants. La concession de ces établissements serait faite à des entrepreneurs choisis par la Commission anglaise et conformément aux clauses et conditions qui lui ont déjà été communiquées.

Kitchens.
Cellars.

Les cuisines devront être établies dans le sous-sol.

Les caves, ainsi que cela est indiqué par la coupe (*Annexe C.*) sont divisées en trois berceaux (1. 2. 3.)

Le berceau 1, réservé pour la circulation de l'air, sera laissé libre ; les deux autres pourront donc seuls servir à l'installation des celliers et des cuisines. Quant à celles-ci leurs fourneaux devront être établis de façon à ce que leur tuyau passe dans un des grands piliers creux de la galerie des arts usuels ; ce tuyau devra suivre le pilier dans toute sa hauteur de manière à vomir sa fumée au niveau du faite de la grande nef. Les escaliers, pour descendre du restaurant dans les caves ou cuisines, seront, comme toute l'installation, établis par les entrepreneurs.

La Commission Impériale se chargera de percer la voûte pour le passage de ces escaliers aux endroits qui seront désignés par la Commission anglaise. Les autres parties de la galerie VII. teintée en rose, seront réservées pour l'exposition des produits alimentaires et pour les boutiques destinées à la vente de ces produits. Ces boutiques, comme tous les établissements situés au pourtour de la galerie extérieure, devront être éclairées le soir au gaz.

Rooms for rest and conversation.

La plupart des Commissions étrangères sont tombées d'accord pour installer dans leur section un salon de conversation ou de repos ; ces salons ont naturellement trouvé leur place dans la galerie extérieure. La partie du plan teintée en jaune donne une idée de ce qui a été fait dans les autres pays, et de ce qui pourrait être fait pour l'Angleterre.

L'entrée de ce salon ne serait pas gratuite ; un entrepreneur pourrait se charger de l'exploitation d'un semblable établissement où serait installée une bibliothèque anglaise, des bureaux pour la correspondance ; le visiteur devra y trouver tout le confort nécessaire pour se reposer agréablement pendant quelques heures.

Tout le mobilier de ce salon pourra être formé avec des objets d'exposition ; ces objets ne pourront pas cependant rapporter de récompenses aux fabricants qui les auront exposés, n'étant pas placés dans les salles publiques du palais ; ils pourront seulement leur servir à titre de réclame.

Water-closets.

De chaque côté du salon seront placés des water-closets pour dames et pour hommes ; ces établissements n'auront, en aucun cas, d'entrées directes sur les salles ou sur les chemins du palais ; ainsi que le plan l'indique, ils seront précédés de cabinets de toilette ou

ou petits salons de repos pour chaque sexe. C'est un moyen d'éviter une gêne souvent funeste à bien des personnes qui regardent à entrer directement, et aux yeux de tous, dans des endroits que la Commission Impériale tient pour ce motif à dissimuler autant que possible.

Ces établissements spéciaux et essentiellement payants, pourront encore faire l'objet d'une exploitation par entrepreneurs; la Commission Anglaise est invitée à faire savoir, le plus tôt possible, si elle peut trouver, ou si elle a trouvé un entrepreneur consentant à s'en charger. Dans le cas contraire la Commission Impériale y pourvoirait en concédant l'exploitation à un adjudicataire français. Enfin, il est des services d'utilité publique que la Commission Impériale est dans l'obligation d'installer dans la galerie extérieure; un certain nombre d'entre eux devront être établis dans la section anglaise; tels sont les postes de police, de pompiers, les bureaux de tabac, teintés sur le plan en gris, en brun et en bleu. La Commission anglaise comprendra trop bien combien de tels établissements sont indispensables pour faire la moindre objection à leur installation dans son secteur.

Above to be contracted for.

Le gaz et l'eau seront fournis aux établissements qui en auront besoin, aux prix ordinaires de la ville de Paris; la Commission Impériale se charge de l'installation des conduites principales et de tous les frais généraux qui s'y rattachent; l'installation des branchements, des appareils et de la robinetterie seront à la charge des entrepreneurs des établissements qui en auront besoin.

Gas and water supply.

La consommation de l'eau devra être très abondante dans les water-closets, qu'il est essentiel d'installer et de maintenir parfaitement inodores; les fosses ne pourront être placées dans le berceau extérieur des caves, entièrement réservé pour la ventilation. Les cuisines seront éclairées au gaz.

La Commission Impériale désire que chaque pays se désigne aux yeux des visiteurs par une décoration extérieure ayant un caractère national. Ce principe est applicable non seulement aux pourtours des marquises intérieures et extérieures, comme cela a été indiqué plus haut, mais encore aux façades qui se développeront au bord du grand vestibule et le long du petit chemin de 3 mètres, séparant l'Angleterre de la section réservée aux Etats divers de l'Amerique centrale et méridionale.

Façades.

La façade sur le grand vestibule devra être la plus richement ornée des deux; elle se développera sur une longueur de 90 mètres depuis la galerie des arts usuels jusqu'à l'entrée de la galerie des beaux arts.

Grand vestibule.

La section française se développera sur une façade parallèle à l'ornementation de laquelle les produits les plus beaux et les plus décoratifs de chaque groupe seront appelés à contribuer. Ainsi la partie de 6 mètres de cette façade, bordant la section du groupe des arts libéraux la plus voisine du groupe des beaux arts, est mise à la disposition de Messrs Hachette et Maine, imprimeurs éditeurs, qui y feront figurer, dans un milieu très décoré, les plus beaux spécimens de leur industrie.

Il serait à souhaiter que la Commission anglaise, tout en donnant au style général de la façade un caractère éminemment national, prit ce même parti.

62.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

South Kensington Museum, London, W.,
8 May 1866.

THE innovations on the precedents of the International Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862, which you propose to introduce into the next exhibition at Paris in 1867, by asking foreign exhibitors, at their own cost, to complete the structure of the French Exhibition building with flooring, partitions, decorations, blinds, &c., may not, I hope, prove insurmountable difficulties with the British exhibitors of manufactures and machinery, although they will undoubtedly tend to discourage future exhibitions; but with respect to the British exhibitors in the fine arts and the proposed collection of rare objects, illustrating the history of labour, they appear to me to create an obstacle which will render these portions of the exhibition impossible.

Charges on foreign exhibitors.

Fine arts.

History of labour.

In the case of British fine arts, artists of distinction worthily representing the British school, have no interest whatever in exhibiting; and if pictures and statues are to be obtained, they must be borrowed from the proprietors of them, who certainly prefer to keep these works in their own houses, rather than stripping the walls of them to expose them to all the risk of travel, &c. These two collections, if made at all, can only be made by the State, and the cost of collecting, packing, transporting, insurance, returning, &c., will be quite as much, in my opinion, as the State is likely to undertake. These remarks apply still more forcibly to the works of early art. These are more difficult to be borrowed, and they cannot be replaced if lost, and even greater precautions in respect of fire and security are necessary than with modern works. In 1862, well-built galleries, lined with wood, and papered and decorated, having wooden floors covered with matting, blinds, seats, &c., were provided at the risk of persons in their private capacity, and placed at the disposal of the foreign guests.

Fire.
Security.

To invite people to show works of art when there is no commercial or indeed any other kind of motive but simply the desire to meet the wishes of a good neighbour, and to ask the lenders to place them within bare walls, seems to me like inviting guests to come to see

you in their best clothes, jewels, and velvets, putting them in a temporary shed, and telling them to furnish it at their own cost, and make themselves comfortable if they can.

M. Rouher.
Lord Granville.

In my opinion, the thing is impossible; but if you wish the proposition seriously made, and the British Parliament to be invited to defray the expense of meeting your wishes, I think it will be necessary that M. Rouher himself should write to Lord Granville a letter giving good reasons why France can't do to England in 1867 what England did to France in 1862, and France did in 1855, in order that this document may be laid before our House of Commons, published and discussed.

Monsieur Le Play.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

63.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Park.

Monsieur Le Commissaire Exécutif.

Paris, le 9 Mai 1866.

Domestic Animals.

J'AI eu l'honneur de vous adresser le plan de la section attribuée au Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande dans le Parc du Champ de Mars, et une lettre vous faisant connaître les dispositions générales adoptées par la Commission Impériale pour les expositions qui doivent trouver place dans ce parc. Il était dit notamment qu'une longue bande adossée à la clôture tout le long de l'avenue de Suffren serait réservée, s'il y avait lieu, à l'exposition des animaux domestiques.

Cattle plague.

La Commission Impériale, sur l'avis de M. le Ministre du Commerce, a décidé qu'en raison de la contagion qui frappe actuellement les bestiaux dans une grande partie de l'Europe, les espèces bovine, ovine et porcine de races étrangères ne seraient pas admises à la Exposition de 1867. En conséquence les classes 76, 77, et 78, sont supprimées et le choix des Commissioners qui voudront exposer des produits vivants devra se porter sur les animaux compris dans les classes 75, 79, à 82. Je sais que déjà plusieurs d'entre elles se préoccupent très activement de faire une remarquable exposition de chevaux en réunissant les meilleurs spécimens de leurs plus belles races.

Horses.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Cole.

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

64.—MEMORANDUM.

EXPOSITION Universelle de 1867, à Paris.

Motive power for
machinery in
motion.

Commission Impériale.

TRAITÉ pour la production de la force motrice nécessaire aux appareils, exposés dans la section Anglaise, entre les soussignés :

M. Le Play, Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, agissant au nom de la Commission Impériale, d'une part ; et M. Cole, Conservateur du Musée de Kensington, Commissaire exécutif, agissant au nom de la Commission Britannique, d'autre part ;

Il a été dit et convenu ce qui suit :

Article 1. M. Cole s'engage à produire et à transmettre régulièrement la force motrice exigée par la mise en mouvement des machines exposées dans la section anglaise, et à prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour faire fonctionner ces machines aussitôt que celles de la section française.

Article 2. M. Cole s'engage à se conformer à tous les règlements auxquels sont et seront assujettis les producteurs de force motrice pour la France et les autres nations, notamment en ce qui concerne les ordonnances de police, la fumivorité, la durée du travail journalier, &c. (Except Sundays, when the British machinery will not be in motion.)

Article 3. M. Le Play s'engage à concéder à M. Cole dans le parc l'emplacement nécessaire pour l'installation de deux bâtiments destinés à recouvrir les générateurs de force motrice, et à établir dans le palais les supports de la transmission générale sur une longueur de 69.405 m, répartie entre les deux secteurs de la section anglaise.

L'emplacement de ces bâtiments, et des supports de la transmission générale, est définie au plan ci-annexé.

Article 4. M. le Play s'engage à payer à M. Cole une subvention calculée sur le taux adopté pour la section française, c'est-à-dire à raison de six cents francs (600 f.) par force de cheval vapeur de soixante-quinze kilogrammètres fournie effectivement aux machines de la Grande Bretagne, et mesurée sur l'arbre de couche.

Toutefois cette subvention ne pourra dans aucun cas dépasser la somme de soixante mille francs qui répond à une force de cent chevaux.

La Commission Impériale aura le droit de s'assurer par des expériences dynamométriques faites contradictoirement avec la Commission Britannique, de la force réellement fournie
aux

aux arbres de couche, mais sans intervenir aucunement dans la répartition de cette force entre les exposants anglais.

Le Conseiller d'Etat
Commissaire Général, Paris, le Mai 1866.
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Le Commissaire Exécutif, Londres,
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

65.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 14 Mai 1866.

J'AI reçu la lettre par laquelle vous me demandez si les animaux qui seront envoyés à l'Exposition de 1867 seront transportés au frais de la Commission Impériale depuis les ports Français jusqu'au Palais du Champ de Mars, si la nourriture de ces animaux sera également à la charge de la Commission, enfin si des prix seront accordés aux personnes qui les exposeront. Transport and food of animals.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la Commission Impériale ne pourra supporter les frais du transport des animaux, mais qu'elle prendra les mesures nécessaires pour obtenir des Compagnies de chemin de fer une réduction notable qui soit au moins de 50 %. Leur nourriture sera à la charge des exposants tant Français qu'étrangers. Enfin, quant aux récompenses, je vais proposer à la Commission Impériale de réserver, en outre des médailles d'or, d'argent, et de bronze, une somme de 500,000 f. pour grands prix et allocations en argent qui seront accordés aux producteurs principaux de l'agriculture et de l'industrie et à leurs collaborateurs. Les exposants d'animaux domestiques auront naturellement leur part de ces récompenses. Domestic Animals.

Agréez, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

P.S.—J'ai d'ailleurs eu l'honneur de vous informer, par ma lettre en date du 9 courant, que les espèces bovine, ovine, et porcine, de races étrangères ne pourraient être admises à l'Exposition.

Monsieur *Cole*.

66.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 28 Mai 1866.

J'AI l'honneur de vous rappeler qu'en vertu de l'article 7 du Règlement général les Commissions étrangères ont été invitées à fournir avant le 31 Janvier 1866, un plan d'installation à l'échelle de 0.02 m. indiquant par groupe et par classe la place affectée à chaque exposant et le nom de cet exposant. Plan of allotments.

Ce délai est expiré depuis près de quatre mois et la Commission Impériale n'ayant pas reçu ce document manque des renseignements nécessaires pour procéder à la confection d'un plan général.

La Commission Impériale laisse les Commissions étrangères libres d'installer, comme elles l'entendent, leurs produits dans l'espace mis à leur disposition, pourvu que les principes de la classification générale soient respectés. Mais elle a à prendre de concert avec elles certaines mesures dont elle ne peut s'occuper utilement qu'en ayant sous les yeux et en rapprochant les uns des autres les plans présentés par les différents Etats; et cela pour les motifs suivants:—

Chaque nation est, comme vous le savez, séparée de ses voisines, d'un côté par une cloison établie à frais communs, de l'autre par un chemin rayonnant. En ce qui concerne la cloison les divers architectes demandent à y percer un certain nombre de portes pour satisfaire à une bonne circulation. La Commission Impériale offre son intervention officieuse pour l'entente à établir entre deux Etats voisins au sujet de ces communications; mais elle ne peut le faire sans la connaissance exacte de l'installation adoptée de chaque côté. Cette connaissance est encore indispensable pour faire déterminer d'un commun accord la hauteur de la cloison, la position et les dimensions du velum, &c. Partitions.

Quant au chemin rayonnant qui sépare deux nations voisines les diverses Commissions se proposent d'élever au bord de ce chemin une façade décorée dans un style national d'architecture. Tout en différent essentiellement par leur caractère général, deux façades situées vis-à-vis l'une de l'autre doivent avoir cependant quelques rapports de construction qui ne peuvent encore être arrêtés qu'à la vue des plans.

J'ai eu l'honneur de vous informer que la Commission Impériale a consacré la 7ème galerie donnant sur le promenoir couvert à l'installation de certains services publics tels que bureaux de poste et de télégraphie, postes de police et de sapeurs-pompiers, salons de conversation, water-closets, vestiaires, &c. Elle se propose de procéder prochainement à cette installation et il lui est indispensable de connaître les dispositions adoptées pour les expositions de produits voisines des emplacements réservés à ces services. Gallery for Group VII.

Les restaurants, cafés, et autres établissements de consommation sont, dans la section étrangère, laissés à la disposition des diverses Commissions pour être concédés par elles à des entrepreneurs nationaux; mais à défaut de ceux-ci, la Commission Impériale s'adressera à des entrepreneurs français pour exploiter ces établissements. Il est donc urgent pour elle d'être pourvue des plans et des renseignements capables de la fixer à ce sujet. Refreshment rooms, &c.

La partie de la galerie VII. éclairée le soir et accessible au public doit être entièrement isolée du reste du palais qui sera fermé à la chute du jour. La Commission Impériale arrête en ce moment la disposition de la cloison qui formera cette séparation. Elle voudrait respecter autant que possible les installations projetées par les Commissions étrangères et elle en retardera la construction jusqu'au 30 Juin dans l'espoir de recevoir d'ici là les renseignements nécessaires.

Les travaux du Champ de Mars sont très avancés; avant deux mois la Commission Impériale sera en mesure de livrer des portions considérables du palais. Il est de l'intérêt des exposants de s'y installer le plus tôt possible. J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous dire combien la Commission Impériale désire que les Puissances étrangères fassent confectionner chez elles leurs vitrines, de façon que leur exposition emprunte, non seulement aux produits mais à l'installation elle-même, le cachet de la nationalité. Malgré cela, elles pourront avoir besoin de recourir pour quelques travaux à des entrepreneurs français. A mesure qu'on s'approchera de l'ouverture de l'exposition les ouvriers deviendront de plus en plus exigeants dans leur prix. Il pourrait en outre arriver qu'une grève d'ouvriers se produisît pour quelques corps d'Etat et augmentât encore au dernier moment les difficultés de l'installation.

Plan required by
30 June.

Pour tous ces motifs, je viens, Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, vous prier, au nom de la Commission Impériale, de me faire parvenir d'ici au 30 Juin le plan à 0.02 m. de l'installation de la section anglaise. Il est bien entendu que vous pourrez toujours apporter à ce plan les modifications de détail qui ne nuiront pas aux dispositions d'ensemble que nous devons arrêter immédiatement. Je vous prie de m'envoyer également un plan indiquant les constructions et les plantations que la Commission Britannique se propose de faire dans l'emplacement qui lui a été concédé dans le parc, et que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous notifier le 17 Février dernier.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Cole.

(signé) F. Le Play.

67.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 5 Juin 1866.

LA Commission Impériale voulant réduire autant qu'il est en son pouvoir les dépenses qu'ont à faire les Commissions étrangères pour l'installation des produits de leurs nationaux vient de décider qu'elle prendrait à sa charge le revêtement du sol et la confection des faux plafonds dans les galeries de l'histoire du travail et des oeuvres d'art. De plus elle fera recouvrir les murs de la galerie des oeuvres d'art des planches nécessaires à l'accrochage des tableaux ainsi que cela a été fait en 1855.

J'espère que vous verrez dans cette décision une preuve du désir qu'a la Commission Impériale de seconder les efforts que font les pays étrangers pour concourir avec éclat au succès de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

(signé) F. Le Play.

68.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Commission Impériale, Paris,
Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 11 Juin 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

J'AI déjà eu l'honneur de vous informer que la Commission Impériale a dû consacrer la Galerie VII. à certains établissements publics dont les uns seront installés par ses soins, tandis que les autres le seront par des exposants français ou étrangers.

Ces établissements, éclairés le soir, demeureront ouverts jusqu'au moment de la clôture du parc, c'est à dire jusqu'à 11 heures; le reste du palais sera au contraire fermé à la chute du jour, si l'on veut conjurer les dangers de vol tout en évitant à la Commission Impériale et aux Commissions étrangères des frais de gardiennage considérables il est nécessaire d'isoler complètement ces établissements de la Galerie VII. des galeries intérieures.

Dans ce but la Commission Impériale va faire élever une cloison continue ne laissant aucun intervalle entre le sol et le faite de la Galerie VII. Cette cloison n'aura que 16 ouvertures donnant sur les 16 chemins rayonnants et qui seront fermées le soir par des portes placées à six mètres du promenoir couvert. Elle sera construite aux frais de la Commission Impériale; les Commissions étrangères auront comme les exposants français à en garnir et à en décorer les parois, chacune dans les salles d'Exposition et dans les établissements de sa section.

La Commission Impériale a fait dresser un plan sur lequel la cloison est indiquée d'après les renseignements qu'elle a reçus jusqu'à ce jour. Tantôt cette cloison occupe l'intervalle compris entre les colonnes de la galerie des arts usuels, tantôt, et c'est le cas le plus général, elle repose sur une des lignes de piliers des caves laissant entre elle et la galerie des

Flooring and ceilings in History of Labour gallery.

Gallery for refreshments, &c.

des arts usuels des salles d'exposition pour les produits alimentaires. Entre la cloison et le promenoir couvert sont placés :

1. Les restaurants, cafés, salons de repos et de conversation, water closets, boutiques de vente, salles d'exposition, éclairées le soir, qui sont établis par les Commissions étrangères et par les exposants français. Refreshment rooms, water-closets, &c.

2. Les bureaux de poste et télégraphiques, les postes de police et de sapeurs-pompiers, les salles du service médical, les vestiaires, &c., qui sont installés par la Commission Impériale. Post and telegraph offices.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser le plan de la portion de la Galerie VII., qui concerne l'Angleterre; la cloison y est figurée par un trait rouge. Je vous serai obligé de me faire savoir le plus tôt possible si les dispositions indiquées sur ce plan sont bien conformées aux désirs exprimés par la Commission Britannique et par le Commissaire délégué à Paris. Dans le cas où quelques modifications vous sembleraient nécessaires, je vous ferai observer que la cloison ne peut reposer sur une partie quelconque de la voûte des caves mais seulement sur les murs extérieurs de fondation de la galerie des arts usuels ou sur l'une des rangées de piliers placés à 3.375 m. ou à 6.675 m. de l'axe du mur ainsi que l'indique le plan ci-joint sur le quel les côtes des berceaux des caves sont comptées d'axe en axe.

La Commission Impériale pourra tenir compte de vos observations jusqu'au 10 Juillet prochain. Si elle ne les a pas reçues à cette époque, elle se verra obligée pour n'apporter aucun retard à l'achèvement du palais, de faire construire la cloison conformément au plan ci-joint.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous informer que tous les établissements de la Galerie VII. donnant sur le promenoir couvert devront, quelle que soit leur destination, être le soir éclairés au gaz. Cet éclairage sera produit par des becs placés à l'intérieur de ces établissements et par des lanternes placés extérieurement contre le vitrage de leurs façades. L'établissement et l'entretien de cet éclairage seront aux frais des exposants, des concessionnaires ou des Commissions des divers pays. La Commission Impériale établira et entretiendra les lanternes placées au bord extérieur du promenoir couvert. Lighting.

Dans une prochaine lettre j'aurai l'honneur de vous indiquer la position exacte des becs que la Commission Impériale fera placer; je vous ferai également savoir ce qu'il en coûtera pour la pose et l'alimentation de ceux qui seront laissés à votre charge.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

69.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 14 Juin 1866.

Vous m'avez fait savoir que les Commissaires de S. M. Britannique désiraient faire construire un premier étage dans la portion de la galerie des œuvres d'art attribuée au Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande. Bien que la Commission Impériale ait adopté en principe qu'aucun étage ne serait élevé dans le palais elle ne se refuse pas à entrer dans vos vues. Elle désire seulement et cela autant dans l'intérêt de la section anglaise que pour l'effet général de l'exposition que cette construction soit faite de manière à ne pas gêner l'éclairage du rez de chaussée. Elle serait aussi obligée aux Commissaires de S. M. Britannique s'ils voulaient bien lui communiquer préalablement les dispositions qu'ils se proposent d'adopter. Objects of art.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer sous ce pli une photographie du projet de décoration qui sera probablement exécuté par les exposants français pour le grand vestibule d'entrée. Je pense qu'il pourra vous être utile de le connaître afin d'arrêter de votre côté l'ornementation de la partie de ce vestibule qui forme la façade de la section Britannique. Grand vestibule.

Agréez, &c.

(signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

Je vous enverrai prochainement un dessin plus détaillé de ce vestibule et de trophées qui y doivent prendre place afin que nous nous concertions sur la part que nos deux pays y doivent prendre. Ce premier envoi n'est qu'une ébauche informelle que je vous communique seulement pour solliciter les observations qui pourraient, à première vue, vous venir à la pensée.

(signé) F. Le P.

70.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

South Kensington, London,

18 June 1866.

Sir,

Naval Models.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that at a meeting of the Special Committee of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed for the consideration of the representation at the Exhibition of all matters connected with navigation, including models of ships of war, &c., the subject where such objects would be placed was discussed. The Committee were of opinion that it is desirable that the same facilities should, if possible, be afforded for comparing the progress made by different nations in this art as in all other classes of the Exhibition.

War material.

In your letter of the 3rd April, it is stated that the Imperial Commission propose exhibiting naval architecture and munitions of war in a special building to be erected for the purpose in the park. The Lords of the Committee of Council in a like manner propose erecting in the space assigned to Great Britain in the park, a building for the exhibition of this same class of materials, but before determining on the site where such a building should be placed, I am directed to inquire if it would not be possible that arrangements might be made by which the exhibition of naval architecture and munitions of war made by different nations should be in proximity to each other, so as to afford facilities for comparison, at any rate as regards those of France and England.

Yachts, lifeboats, diving bells, &c.

I am also directed by their Lordships to inquire what facilities would be afforded for exhibiting life boats, yachts, rowing boats, diving bells, or other objects which could only be shown well on water.

I have to request that you will send me precise information, accompanied by plans, showing how the Imperial Commission proposes to carry out the French exhibition of objects of navigation, in order that England may be able to act in concert in this part of the Exhibition.

The Special Committee further desire to be informed if the Imperial Commission intend to exhibit small models and drawings relating to navigation in any portion of the main building, or in the special building in the park.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

71.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

South Kensington, London,

18 June 1866.

Sir,

Testing house for heating, lighting, &c.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that they propose to hold in the park a competitive examination of stoves, grates, cooking apparatus, modes of lighting, &c.

Before making the arrangements for the necessary building, their Lordships would be glad to be informed if France would desire to co-operate in carrying out such an idea; if so, it would seem desirable that the requisite buildings should be in connection. The British Commission would of course pay the cost of its proportion of the building.

Should this project be acceptable to the Imperial Commission, I am to request that the necessary information respecting the site may be afforded as soon as possible, and that some officer may be appointed to act in concert with Captain Festing, Royal Engineers, who will superintend the erection of the building on behalf of England.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

72.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, 19 Juin 1866.

Diorama of vegetable productions.

J'AI l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-incluse une note relative à la création d'un diorama qui doit figurer à l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, et qui représentera les sites et les végétaux les plus remarquables du globe.

Je me plais à espérer, Monsieur le Commissaire, que vous voudrez bien, aussi prochainement qu'il vous sera possible, porter ce document à la connaissance de tous ceux de vos compatriotes qui pourraient coopérer à l'organisation du diorama végétal, soit en prenant ou en faisant prendre eux-mêmes des vues photographiques, soit en sollicitant l'envoi d'épreuves de ce genre, à titre de don, de la part de diverses institutions scientifiques de votre pays. La Commission Impériale désirerait surtout obtenir la reproduction exacte des sites et des végétaux les plus curieux des Antilles, de la Cochinchine, de la Chine, de l'Australie, de l'Océanie, de la Californie, etc.

Elle

Elle accorderait une mention spéciale aux personnes et aux établissements qui fourniraient gratuitement les dessins et documents pouvant contribuer au succès de cette entreprise dont l'objet principal est de répandre un grand nombre de notions utiles et nouvelles dans toutes les classes de la société.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

73.—*Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.*

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 21 Juin 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
PAR votre lettre en date du 18 Juin, vous me faites l'honneur de m' informer que la comité spécial chargé de présider à l'exposition des objets de navigation rentrant dans la classe 66, a exprimé l'avis qu'il conviendrait d'élever pour cette installation un bâtiment particulier et de le disposer de façon à faciliter les comparaisons avec l'exposition analogue des autres pays et en particulier de la France.

Nautical Exhibition.

Cette opinion a toujours été celle de la Commission Impériale; j'ai eu l'occasion de vous l'exprimer, à plusieurs reprises, et je me félicite de la voir adoptée par les Lords du Comité du Conseil de l'Education. Bien que les choses aient beaucoup marché depuis que je vous ai adressé mes propositions à ce sujet et depuis que j'avais renoncé à les voir accueillies, il n'est peut-être pas encore trop tard pour réaliser nos intentions communes.

Ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous l'expliquer dans divers communications, les machines marines françaises seront installées sous un hangar spécial adossé au mur du quai sur la berge de la Seine, et à l'amont du pont d'Jéna. Ce hangar sera long de 100 m. et large de 14 m. 50. La plateforme sur laquelle il est assis est insubmersible lors des crues de la Seine, et offrira en avant du hangar une terrasse destinée à servir de promenade au public. C'est de là que les visiteurs assisteront aux régates et fêtes Vénitiennes qu'un comité special du sport nautique (auquel je serais heureux de voir adjoindre les célèbres specialités de votre pays, y compris les étudiants d'Oxford et de Cambridge), doit organiser sur la Seine, et auxquelles les sociétés étrangères seront priées de donner leur participation.

Wharf on the Seine.

Le plan joint à ma lettre vous indique non seulement la disposition de ce hangar, mais encore sa répartition intérieure entre les divers exposants français. Vous pourrez voir, à la simple inspection de ce plan, que les premières maisons de construction ont tenu à figurer dans cette exposition, et que dans cette lutte amicale et pacifique à laquelle la Commission Impériale les avait conviés, les constructeurs Anglais devaient avoir des rivaux dignes d'eux.

J'ajoute que la machine d'Indret de 1,000 chevaux sera mise en mouvement par ses propres chaudières ce qui ne peut manquer d'ajouter un nouvel attrait à l'exposition de ce hangar.

Pour compléter ce qui est relatif à l'installation des objets compris dans la classe 66, je dois encore vous informer que les modèles et dessins seront placés dans le Palais, et que le matériel de la navigation de plaisance et de sauvetage sera installé également tant sous un hangar spécial de la berge, que sur la Seine à l'abri du port ménagé en avant du hangar.

Ces deux expositions de la grande navigation et du sport nautique sont aménagées symétriquement de part et d'autre du pont d'Orsay, qui permettra la communication directe de la berge avec le Parc, et qui fait brèche par une vallonement dans le mur du quai.

C'est pour faire pendant à cette disposition que j'ai vous avais proposé un emplacement situé immédiatement à l'aval du pont d'Jéna. Craignant que cette offre ne contrariât vos plans, je ne crus pas devoir insister auprès de vous pour son adoption, et je vous ai même dégagé entièrement par ma lettre du 14 Mars. Depuis lors, la Commission Impériale a concédé contre le pont le terrain nécessaire à une usine hydraulique qui doit puiser l'eau dans la Seine, et la refouler dans les conduites du Champ de Mars pour la distribuer aux divers orifices de consommation. Cet établissement a, au premier degré, un caractère international, et sa place était naturellement indiquée à l'endroit même où le figure le plan.

Indépendamment de cette usine on a encore projeté d'installer sur la berge à l'avant du pont d'Jéna d'autres établissements désignés au plan. Les négociations sont très engagées avec les intéressés, mais la concession du terrain n'est pas encore faite par la Commission Impériale (et c'est cette heureuse circonstance qui me laisse l'espoir d'entre les vues de la Commission Anglaise), et notre première combinaison peut encore se renouer.

Voici, dans ce cas, comment je comprendrais le nouvel aménagement des lieux (voir le plan No. 2, qui le représente).

La plateforme serait prolongée de l'autre côté du pont d'Jéna, sur la même largeur qu'à l'amont au lieu de subir le retrécissement qu'indique le plan No. 1. A la suite de l'usine hydraulique vous adosseriez au quai un hangar construit d'après le même type que le nôtre (ou tout autre type qui conviendrait mieux à la Commission Anglaise), et dont la longueur serait déterminée par vous suivant le nombre et la dimension des appareils à y installer, je l'ai fixé par aperçu a 75 m. (ce serait d'avantage si la Commission Anglaise l'exigeait

l'exigeait—ce principe, tout ce qui est en aval du pont d'Jéna doit appartenir aux étrangers qui le réclameront), sur le plan ci-joint No. 2, où vous pourrez voir en même temps le déplacement qui j'ai fait subir aux divers établissements que nous nous proposons d'élever sur le terrain même qui vous serait concédé.

Enfin pour assurer un courant important de visiteurs à l'exposition de vos machines marines, et donner plus d'animation à cette partie de la berge, je crois qu'il serait nécessaire de la mettre en communication avec le côté du Parc, où se trouve l'espace qui vous est attribué. Dans l'origine j'avais supposé que la Commission Impériale établirait à cet effet, sous la quai D'Orsay à l'aval du pont d'Jéna un passage analogue à celui de l'amont. Mais l'état de son budget (la somme affectée à ce service dans mon premier projet, a dû être appliquée à un autre service), ne le lui permet plus aujourd'hui. Depuis qu'elle a dû renoncer à voir l'aval de la berge utilisé pour une grande exposition internationale de marine, elle a affecté ses ressources à une autre destination, et malgré son désir, dont je vous renouvelle en son nom l'assurance, d'être agréable à la Commission Britannique en toute occasion elle ne peut plus actuellement disposer d'aucun crédit supplémentaire au delà de celui qu'exige l'aménagement de la berge prévu au plan No. 1. Elle se voit donc forcée de laisser à votre charge l'excédant de dépense entre les deux projets, excédant d'ailleurs peu considérable puisque les perrés qui consolident les talus de la plateforme nous sont fournis presque entièrement par le dépavage de la berge, et que les remblais qui la constituent proviendront sans doute des décharges publiques. C'est vous également qui auriez à faire les frais de la communication si désirable entre la berge et le Parc. Mais au lieu d'un pont coûteux qui ne reviendrait pas à moins de 80,000 f. vous pourriez vous borner à un tunnel de 3^m. 50 de diamètre sur 3^m. de hauteur, long de 50 mètres, et débouchant d'un côté sur la plateforme, de l'autre dans un escalier contre la clôture du Parc. Le plan No. 2 indique les dispositions de ce tunnel dont la dépense peut-être évaluée approximativement à 20,000 f.

Tunnel.

Munitions of war.

Quant à vos munitions de guerre que vous pensiez installer sous le même hangar, elles doivent pour la section française être placées dans un camp que nous comptons établir dans le Parc. Conformément aux communications que je vous ai adressées ainsi qu'aux divers pays qui ont à présenter une exposition importante de ces objets, je crois devoir vous conseiller une disposition analogue qui serait établie dans le Parc dans vos pelouses, mais toutefois sans m'opposer absolument à ce que vous exposiez ces armes sous le hangar des machines marines si vous avez quelque convenance impérieuse pour procéder ainsi.

En ce qui concerne les yachts et bateaux de plaisance il pourront, si le nombre en est modéré, trouver place dans ce port* destiné aux sports nautiques Français, à moins que vous ne préfériez disposer un port spécial en avant de votre hangar des machines marines.

En résumé je puis encore donner satisfaction au désir exprimé par la Commission Britannique, mais à la condition qu'une solution intervienne immédiatement tant à raison du peu de temps qui nous reste que des intérêts engagés dans la question, et qu'un ajournement menacerait de compromettre.

Je pense même qu'il serait désirable que Monsieur le Capitaine Festing pût venir conférer avec moi le plus tôt possible pour prendre des renseignements plus complets, et préparer tous les éléments de la décision à intervenir.

Agréer, &c.,
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General,
(signé) F. Le Play.

Je vous adresse par le même courrier deux plans figurant le plan actuel d'installation, et le projet modifié par l'établissement d'un second hangar réservé à nos machines.

74.—Mr. Mathieu, and others, to Mr. Cole.

Commission Impériale, Paris,
22 Juin 1866.

Weights measures,
and moneys.

Monsieur le Commissaire,
UN Arrêté de S. Ex. Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat, Vice Président de la Commission Impériale, vient d'instituer un Comité chargé d'organiser dans l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, une Exposition Internationale des mesures, poids et monnaies.

Appelés à l'honneur de faire partie de ce Comité, notre premier devoir est de nous adresser aux Commissions des divers Etats, et de solliciter leur concours pour obtenir des Gouvernements qu'ils représentent l'envoi de collections propres à former cette Exposition spéciale.

Nous verrons également demander aux diverses commissions de vouloir bien désigner les personnes qui devront aux termes de l'Article 5 de l'Arrêté représenter chaque contrée dans le Comité central.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous adresser, Monsieur le Commissaire, le texte de l'Arrêté d'institution

* Ce mot est ambitieux et exprime une petite estacade en bois d'une dépense presque nulle; il vaudrait donc mieux que vous eussiez votre port Anglais qui vous remplirez mieux que nous en remplirions le nôtre.

d'institution du Comité et les procès verbaux de la Conférence préparatoire qui a été le point de départ des mesures adoptées, et qui en explique le but.

Nous espérons que la Commission du Gouvernement Anglais accueillera favorablement la demande que nous lui adressons par votre entremise en faveur d'une œuvre d'un intérêt aussi général, et nous vous prions, Monsieur le Commissaire, de vouloir bien en ce cas adresser le plus tôt possible à notre Président avec l'adhésion de la Commission du Gouvernement Anglais au principe de l'Exposition spéciale des mesures, poids et monnaies, l'indication de la personne dont la Commission proposerait la nomination en qualité de membre du Comité.

Les communications seront adressées à notre Président sous le couvert de Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867 à Paris.

Agréer, &c.

(signé) *L. Mathieu.* *E. Becquerel,*
Eug. Veliger. par délégation pour M. Leone Levi.
E. Becquerel.
H. Baudrillart.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

75.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

23 June 1866.

Will you have the kindness to send me a plan of the Palais de l'Industrie, showing the space which you propose to allow to Great Britain for its offices, salon de reception, water-closets, &c., for the great festivals.

Will you please to let me know if I am at liberty to put blinds and transparencies to keep out the sunlight in the machinery gallery? In a few days Captain Beaumont, R.E., and Captain Festing, R.E., will come to Paris to settle the arrangements for beginning the boiler-houses.

Blinds in machinery gallery.

Boiler-houses.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat F. le Play.

Believe me, &c.
 (signed) *Henry Cole.*

76.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 25 June 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to request that you will favour them with any wishes the Imperial Commission may have on the subject of the catalogue, especially as respects any system of numbering: specimens in type would be useful if they could be forwarded.

Catalogue.

My Lords understand that the side lights along the grand vestibule, from the Pont d'Jena on the British side of the building, are placed at the disposal of the British Commission for the exhibition of stained glass. I should be glad to know the boundaries of the space assigned to the British Commission on the ground floor of this avenue.

Lights in grand vestibule.

Stained glass.

I have to request that you will send me a counterpart of the agreement signed by yourself respecting the motive power for them.

Motive power.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Henry Cole*, Secretary,
 and Executive Commissioner.

77.—Mr. Mathieu to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 25 Juin 1866.

J'AI l'honneur de vous adresser ci-inclus le dossier complet des pièces relatives à l'Exposition des poids, mesures et monnaies.

Weights, measures, and moneys.

J'y joins un exemplaire de la circulaire adressée aux Commissions Etrangères en vous priant de bien vouloir le placer sous les yeux de la Commission Britannique.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

Agréer, &c.
 (signé) *L. Mathieu.*

78.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 26 Juin 1866.

J'AI l'honneur de vous envoyer, signé de Monsieur le Président de la Commission Impériale et de moi, l'exemplaire de notre traité de force motrice qui vous est destiné.

Motive power for machinery in motion.

Je vous prie de prendre des mesures pour la rédaction de vos projets définitifs, et leur mise à exécution prochaine, et crois devoir vous informer que les entrepreneurs français ont déjà pris possession de leur terrain dans le parc, et pressent activement les travaux de construction de la cheminée, et de bâtiment de leur chaudière.

Pendant son séjour, que j'espère prochain, parmi nous, Monsieur le Capitaine Festing, pourra

pourra prendre tous les renseignements nécessaires pour terminer ses plans, et se convaincre de l'opportunité de les mettre à exécution sans délai.

Agréé, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

ENCLOSURE to preceding Letter.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE de 1867, à Paris.

COMMISSION IMPERIALE.

Traité pour la production de la Force Motrice nécessaire aux Appareils exposés dans la
Section Anglaise.

ENTRE LES SOUSSIGNÉS,

M. LE PLAY, Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, agissant au nom de la Commission Impériale, d'une part; et Mr. Henry Cole, Conservateur du Museum de Kensington, Commissaire Exécutif, agissant au nom de la Commission Britannique, d'autre part.

IL a été dit et convenu ce qui suit: Article 1.—Mr. H. Cole s'engage à produire et à transmettre régulièrement la force motrice exigée par la mise en mouvement des machines exposées dans la section Anglaise, et à prendre toutes les dispositions pour faire fonctionner ces machines aussi-tôt que celles de la section Française.

Article 2.—Mr. H. Cole s'engage à se conformer à tous les règlements auxquels sont et seront assujettis les producteurs de force motrice pour la France et les autres nations, notamment en ce qui concerne les ordonnances de police, la fumivorté, la durée du travail journalier, &c. (Except Sundays, when the British machinery will not be in motion.)

Article 3.—Mr. Le Play s'engage à concéder à Mr. H. Cole dans le Parc l'emplacement nécessaire pour l'installation de deux bâtiments destinés à recourir les générateurs de force motrice, et à établir dans le Palais les supports de la transmission générale sur une longueur de 69 m. 405, répartie entre les deux secteurs de la section Anglaise.

L'emplacement de ces bâtiments et des supports de la transmission générale est définie au plan ci-annexé.

Article 4.—M. Le Play s'engage à payer à Mr. H. Cole une subvention calculée sur le taux adopté pour la section Française, c'est à dire, à raison de six cent. francs (600 f.) par force de cheval vapeur de soixante quinze kilogrammètres fournie effectivement aux machines de la Grande Bretagne et mesurée sur l'arbre de couche.

Toute fois cette subvention ne pourra dans aucun cas dépasser la somme de soixante mille francs (60,000 f.), qui répond à une force de cent chevaux.

La Commission Impériale aura le droit de s'assurer par des expériences dynamométriques faites contradictoirement avec la Commission Britannique de la force réellement fournie aux arbres de couche; mais sans intervenir aucunement dans la répartition de cette force entre les exposants Anglais.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général, Paris, le 7 Mai 1866.

Le Commissaire Exécutif, Londres, le 10 Mai 1866.

Vu et approuvé, conformément à la délibération de la Commission Impériale, en date du 21 Juin 1866.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Vice Président de la Commission Impériale.

(signé) *Rouher.*

79.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

27 June 1866.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.

I am to inform you, in reply, that the general principles set forth in your letter entirely meet the wishes of my Lords, who trust to be able to make arrangements for the exhibition of a marine engine from this country.

Their Lordships have directed Captain Festing, R.E., to proceed shortly to Paris, for the purpose of settling the executive details and preparing plans.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*, Secretary,
and Executive Commissioner.

M. Le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

80.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extracts.)

Paris, le 3 Juillet 1866.

* Vous me demandez de vous envoyer un plan du Palais de l'Industrie montrant l'espace attribué au Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande pour des bureaux, ainsi que pour des salons de réception. Je continue en ce moment l'étude longue et difficile des dispositions à arrêter pour la fête de la distribution des récompenses et celles qui suivront, et par conséquent la Commission Impériale n'a pu prendre encore aucune résolution définitive à ce sujet.

Palais d'Industrie.

Offices and reception room.

J'ai néanmoins l'honneur de vous adresser à titre officieux le projet que je pense lui présenter. Vous y verrez l'indication des emplacements que je propose de réserver aux diverses nations et notamment à l'Angleterre au premier étage du Palais.

Vous ne perdrez pas de vue que les études qui se poursuivent et les réclamations des diverses nations intéressées pourront entraîner quelques modifications dans la position et l'étendue de ces emplacements.

Les annotations inscrites sur le plan ci-inclus vous feront comprendre le système proposé qui doit remplir les buts suivants : 1°, procurer à toutes les Puissances l'avantage d'installer leurs salons et leurs bureaux dans quelques mois : 2°, ne gêner en rien l'expositions annuelles des œuvres d'art qui aura lieu au mois d'Avril prochain : 3°, offrir de vastes lieux de réunion et une circulation facile aux invités des deux grandes fêtes qui seront données le 1 et le 3 Juillet 1867.

Les galeries C C C et les salons V V V laissés en blanc sur le plan serviront à la circulation générale. L'Exposition annuelle des Beaux Arts se fera dans ces galeries et ces salons, ainsi que dans l'emplacement de la section Française, teinté en bleu.

Galleries.

Les voies de circulation générale seront ouvertes aux étrangers depuis l'époque de livraison des emplacements attribués aux diverses Puissances jusqu'au 1 Avril 1867 : fermées pendant toute la durée de l'Exposition des Beaux Arts, c'est-à-dire, jusqu'au 15 Mai suivant ; accessibles de nouveau pendant les fêtes officielles, elles seront encore interdites pendant les fêtes particulières données par des entrepreneurs locataires du Palais.

Quant aux passages secondaires S S S ainsi qu'aux escaliers A A¹, et aux vestibules B B¹, ils seront exclusivement réservés en tout temps au service des salons de réception et des bureaux des Commissions étrangères.

Passages.

En ce qui concerne la construction des installations, la Commission Impériale fera élever à ses frais les cloisons qui bordent les voies de circulation générale : toutes les cloisons intérieures seront à la charge des concessionnaires. Deux Puissances voisines auront à s'entendre pour la pose à frais communs des séparations mitoyennes : chaque commission dressera elle-même le plan de la distribution intérieure du local qui lui aura été attribué et le soumettra à la Commission Impériale. Les passages secondaires S S S devront être maintenus tels qu'ils sont indiqués sur le plan ci-joint. Les salons de réception ouvriront directement sur les galeries C C C et les salons V V V : les bureaux seront placés de préférence de l'autre côté des passages secondaires.

Partitions.

Les commissions étrangères auront également à leur charge la décoration et l'ameublement de leurs pièces, la pose et la fourniture des velums ou faux plafonds : elles auront la faculté de choisir leurs entrepreneurs, mais la Commission Impériale se met à leur disposition pour faire exécuter les travaux qui les concerneront aux prix et conditions acceptés pour la section Française ; il y aurait sans doute ainsi une économie à réaliser et une plus grande perfection à attendre d'un travail fait d'ensemble.

Decoration and furnishing.

Vous savez déjà que le Palais de l'Industrie n'appartient pas à la Commission Impériale, mais qu'il lui a été libéralement prêté par le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur et des Beaux Arts. Ce département aura des frais considérables à supporter pour enlever les installations qu'il a faites en vue des expositions annuelles d'œuvres d'art et des expositions permanentes de l'Algérie et des colonies. La Commission Impériale a décidé que pour lui donner une juste compensation elle lui abandonnerait les cloisons et les velums qu'elle va faire exécuter dans la section Française de manière à lui rendre des salles installées en échange de celles qu'il est obligé de détruire en ce moment. Il serait à désirer que les nations étrangères consentissent à faire le même abandon.

La Commission Impériale propose cette mesure avec d'autant plus de confiance qu'elle a vue par expérience que l'écart entre le prix d'achat et le prix de location de ces objets n'excède pas un dixième de la valeur.

J'ai fait suivant votre demande étudier spécialement pour la section Anglaise une distribution qui est figurée sur le plan ci-joint.

Je vous prie de m'adresser le plus tôt possible vos observations afin que je puisse en tenir compte, les concilier avec les vœux qui me seront exprimés par les diverses Puissances, et soumettre ainsi à la Commission Impériale un projet qui aura déjà subi la critique de tous les intéressés.

Agréé, &c.

(signé) *F. Le Play*.Monsieur *Cole*, Commissaire Exécutif.

* This arrangement was never carried into effect.

81.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole. (Extracts.)

Water and gas.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, Paris, 5 Juillet 1866.
PENDANT votre séjour à Paris, vous avez témoigné le désir de faire exécuter par les entrepreneurs de la Commission Impériale, les travaux du Parc de la section Anglaise, ainsi que tous ceux qui concernent la distribution de l'eau et du gaz dans cette même section. Je viens aujourd'hui vous fournir les éléments nécessaires pour établir le devis de ces différents travaux.

Il résulte du plan que j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous envoyer et dont vous trouverez ci-joint un nouvel exemplaire, que l'espace réservé dans le Parc au Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande est d'environ 8,657 mètres carrés, les allées non-comprises ; les pelouses entrant dans ce nombre pour 4,931 mètres carrés et les massifs pour 3,726.

L'espace occupé par les constructions qu'il plaira à la Commission de S. M. Britannique de faire élever, viendra en déduction de celui qui je viens de vous indiquer pour les massifs et les pelouses.

Vous savez déjà qu'il a été établi en principe que chaque nation étrangère concessionnaire d'une partie du parc aura à payer les frais de plantations, de semis, d'entretien et d'arrosage de cette partie ; la Commission Impériale conserve à sa charge l'établissement du relief général du sol, le tracé et l'entretien des allées principales, ainsi que leur éclairage, et la plantation des grands arbres.

Voici les prix demandés par l'entrepreneur qui a offert à la Commission Impériale le plus forte rabais (23 %) sur la série de prix de la Ville de Paris pour l'établissement et l'entretien des massifs et des pelouses.

Estimates for various works.

		f.	c.
Fourniture et repandage de terre végétale s/. 0m. 50 d'épaisseur	- -	1	74
Labeur, règlement, tourniture et emploi de paillys repandus s/. 0m. 03 d'épaisseur.	- -	-	26
Fourniture de baliveaux, taille des branches et des racines, façon des fosses, plantation.	- -	-	04
Fourniture de touffes d'arbustes de 1m. à feuilles caduques à 0f. 40 l'un et à raison de 80 par are.	- -	-	32
Frais de transport de ces touffes ; mise en jauge taille, façon des fosses, plantations.	- -	-	14
Fourniture de cannas élèves en pots pour garnir les massifs à raison de 50 par are.	- -	-	11
Fourniture de Roses tremières a planter dans l'interieur des massifs, à raison de 30 par are.	- -	-	30
Imprévu à valoir, entretien et renouvellement	- - - - -	-	44
TOTAL pour un Mètre Carré		3	50

		f.	c.
Fourniture et repandage de terre végétale s/. 0m. 20 d'épaisseur	- -	-	70
Fagon et semis	- - - - -	-	40
Canalisation spéciale à l'arrosage et bouches d'arrosage	- - - - -	-	12
Imprévu à valoir	- - - - -	-	28
Entretien	- - - - -	-	25
Arrosage	- - - - -	-	10
TOTAL pour un Mètre Carré		1	85

Il est possible que vous aurez à procéder au tracé d'allées sablées secondaires destinées à relier les constructions aux allées principales du parc : leur surface viendra en déduction de celles des pelouses ou des massifs qu'elles traverseront ; leur établissement et leur entretien pourront être faits par le même entrepreneur aux prix suivants :—

		f.	c.
Fourniture du premier sable et repandage	- - - - -	-	58
Mains d'œuvres diverses et fourniture du sable d'entretien	- - - - -	-	27
Frais d'entretien	- - - - -	-	25
Arrosage (comme pour les pelouses)	- - - - -	-	10
TOTAL pour un Mètre Carré		1	20

Watering.

La dépense d'arrosage comprise dans les prix ci-dessus, relatif à l'entretien des pelouses et des allées sablées a été évalué à raison de 0f. 10 par mètre carré. En effet la durée de l'Exposition est de 214 jours, pendant lesquels l'arrosage exigera par mètre carré et par jour 4 litres 50, soit pour les 214 jours 1 mètre cube environ, et la Commission Impériale s'est engagée à fournir l'eau à raison de 0f. 10 le mètre cube.

La

La Commission Impériale se chargera du service d'incendie du Palais, et de l'alimentation de la force motrice. Les concessionnaires auront à payer la fourniture de l'eau pour les établissements de la Galerie VII., et les branchements spéciaux destinés à amener l'eau à ces établissements. Supply of water in case of fire, and for boilers.

L'eau sera, comme pour le service du parc, payée à raison de 0f. 10 le mètre cube. La conduite générale, établie aux frais de la Commission Impériale et sur laquelle viendront se brancher les conduites particulières, sera placée dans le berceau extérieur des caves, au niveau du sol de ces caves et le long du pied droit; les branchements seront payés aux prix d'adjudication en location consenti pour les travaux de canalisation de l'Exposition.

En ce qui concerne l'éclairage, la Commission Impériale prend à sa charge la ligne de jeux extérieurs du promenoir couvert, mais les concessionnaires paieront l'établissement et l'alimentation des becs fixes à la devanture de leurs boutiques dans ce même promenoir et de ceux qui serviront à éclairer l'intérieur de ces mêmes boutiques. Les premiers seront établis à 1m. 80 les uns des autres; ils seront d'un modèle uniforme et coûteront 40f. pièce; les seconds pourront être répartis à raison de 1 bec pour 10 mètres carrés; leur prix variera suivant les modèles adoptés. Tous ces becs consommeront environ 140 litres de gaz par heure, et leur durée moyenne de service sera de 6 heures par jour. Le gaz sera fourni à raison de 0f. 30 par mètre cube. Lighting.

La conduite générale placée aux frais de la Commission Impériale sera établie dans les mêmes conditions que celle de l'eau et immédiatement à côté d'elle.

Les branchements pour la distribution seront encore payés, aux prix de location consentis par l'adjudicataire des travaux de canalisation de l'Exposition.

Aussitôt que vous aurez arrêté la disposition de la section Anglaise de la Galerie VII., nous appliquerons à votre plan les éléments ci-dessus, et j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire connaître, si vous le désirez, à quel prix notre entrepreneur pourrait exécuter vos travaux à forfait.

Vous désirez savoir si vous aurez la faculté de placer des stores dans la galerie des arts usuels pour mettre les produits exposés dans cette galerie à l'abri des rayons directs du soleil; je n'y vois aucun inconvénient mais comme les exposants Français pourraient avoir le même désir, et que des dispositions offrant un certain ensemble seraient préférables; je vous serais obligé de me faire connaître le système que vous comptez employer pour la position et la manœuvre de ces stores; je vous ferai part de mon côté des idées qui seront émises à ce sujet dans le sein de la Commission Impériale. Blinds.

Vous demandez à être renseigné sur le mode qui sera suivi pour la rédaction du Catalogue Général. Un spécimen de ce Catalogue est sous presse, et j'aurai l'honneur de vous en faire parvenir dans quelques jours plusieurs exemplaires. General Catalogue.

Je répondrai prochainement aussi aux questions que vous m'adressez relativement au grand vestibule qui sépare la section Anglaise de la section Française. Grand vestibule.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif
et Secrétaire de la Commission de S. M. Britannique
pour l'Exposition Universelle de 1867.

82.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 6 July 1866.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition to inform you that they have had under their consideration the regulations respecting the juries for the Exhibition of 1867, approved by the Imperial decree of the 9th June 1866, and published in the "Moniteur." Her Majesty's Commissioners observe that the number of jurors assigned to Great Britain and Ireland is 85. They desire to be informed if the jurors to represent the British Colonies are included in this number, or are provided for in the number 30 reserved. Further, they would be glad to know what are the wishes of the Imperial Commission in respect of the nomination of a juror, or jurors, for each individual class, and if the Commission approve of the principle of proportioning the jurors according to the number of Exhibitors in each class: thus it might happen that some classes would have one or more jurors, whilst other classes would have none. Juries.
British colonies.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are about to proceed in the nomination of the jurors, but before doing so they desire to be favoured with any information which the Imperial Commission may think it necessary to afford.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

83.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 10 Juillet 1866.

Vous me demandez si les entrepreneurs concessionnaires des restaurants dans la section du Palais qui est attribuée au Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, seront
0.64. Refreshment-rooms

seront tenues de ne servir aux consommateurs que des aliments et des boissons de provenance Anglaise.

La Commission Impériale n'a jamais eu des prétentions si exclusives qui, comme vous le dites fort bien, rendraient très difficile l'exportation de ces établissements; elle tient seulement à ce que chaque restaurant ait un cachet national; ce résultat sera obtenu, pour ce qui regarde votre section, en exigeant des entrepreneurs qu'ils tiennent à la disposition de leurs clients les mets particuliers les plus goûtés et les boissons usitées en Angleterre, qu'ils observent dans la préparation des aliments les méthodes culinaires pratiquées de l'autre côté de la Manche, qu'enfin le service soit fait conformément à la mode Britannique et par des domestiques Anglais.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

Le principe tracé par le bon sens est que chaque restaurateur transporte au Champ de Mars les habitudes de son pays.

F. Le Play.

84.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 17 Juillet 1866.

Vous avez bien voulu m'informer que les Lords du Comité de l'Education acceptaient en principe la disposition que vous proposait ma lettre du 21 Juin, pour l'aménagement de la berge de la Seine à l'aval du Pont d'Jéna.

Wharf on Seine.

Depuis lors, M. le Capitaine Festing, que j'ai eu le plaisir de voir à Paris, m'a donné de votre part les mêmes assurances générales.

Mais au point où nous sommes arrivés, il est devenu indispensable de préciser les solutions. Les travaux de la berge sont suspendus jusqu'à ce que l'on soit fixé sur celui des deux projets que l'on doit exécuter. Cependant le temps nous presse; ce retard en se prolongeant deviendrait extrêmement préjudiciable, et tout nous fait un devoir de prendre immédiatement un parti.

Je vous demande en conséquence la permission de vous poser quelques questions, et de vous prier d'y répondre, dans le plus court délai possible.

Marine engines.

1. La Commission Britannique est-elle décidée à exposer ses machines marines sur la berge?

Dimensions.

2. La longueur de 75 m., sur 14 m. 50 de largeur vous convient-elle pour cette exposition?

Shed.

3. Accepterez-vous notre type de hangar, et nous chargerez-vous de la faire construire à votre lieu et place par le même entrepreneur, la Commission Impériale devant prendre, en cette circonstance, soin des intérêts de la Commission Britannique comme des siens propres?

Expense.

4. Acceptez-vous la dépense de 38,000 francs, représentant d'après détail remis à M. le Capitaine Festing, la plus value du nouveau projet d'aménagement de la berge par rapport au projet primitif?

Tunnel.

5. Qu'avez-vous décidé relativement au tunnel qui doit mettre en communication votre hangar avec le Parc, et donner à votre exposition de machines marines un courant assuré de visiteurs?

Scientific laboratory.

6. Avez-vous adhéré à l'idée du laboratoire où les savants et les industriels Français veulent faire des expériences de haute température, fondre des substances réfractaires, etc.? Devons-nous vous y réserver une place et laquelle?

Je vous demande pardon de vous adresser ces questions multipliées et pressantes, et de vous demander de réponses à si bref délai. Mais vous comprenez vous-même qu'il n'est plus loisible à la Commission Impériale de différer ses décisions, et qu'elle a besoin d'être informée sans retard de vos intentions pour diriger ses travaux en vue de vous satisfaire.

Recevez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Henry Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

Je ne saurais trop vous prier d'entretenir maintenant à Paris une personne ayant mission de commencer les travaux de la section Anglaise; et de vous transmettre journellement l'expression de nos vœux et de nos besoins en ce qui concerne le prompt achèvement des travaux.

Veuillez-nous prêter appui pour les questions financières. Soyez convaincu que nous aurons exécuté toute votre berge à nos frais, si vous aviez pu en temps utile nous témoigner

témoigner le désir que vous avez maintenant; nous aurions consacré à cette destination une partie des 20 millions qui sont maintenant engagés ailleurs. J'ose vous recommander notamment la berge et le tunnel.

F. L.

85.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, South Kensington,
21 July 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and I am to transmit to you the following answers to the questions contained in your letter.

1. The British Executive has decided to exhibit marine engines and nautical apparatus on the berge. Marine engines and apparatus.
2. A shed of 75 metres long and 14.50 metres wide will suffice for the exhibition of marine engines. Shed.
3. The British Executive wish the Imperial Commission to construct a shed similar in design to the drawings shown to Captain Festing, it being understood that the cost will not exceed 35 francs per square metre, or 38,000 francs for the shed. The Imperial Commission are requested to furnish, as soon as possible, a plan and elevation of the proposed construction. Expense.
4. The alteration of the original design for the wharf, as shown on No. 2 Plan, forwarded by you, is more extensive than the British Executive is disposed to ask for. Only space on the wharf is required for a shed 75 metres long. This wharf space, according to the rates of the estimate given to Captain Festing, would appear to cost about 28,000 francs. This sum the British Executive are ready to pay, and request the Imperial Commission to execute the work to that extent. Wharf on Seine.
5. The British Executive do not propose to make the tunnel, it being not for British only, but for International objects; but if the tunnel were made by the Imperial Commission at such points as to communicate with the British marine engine shed, the British Executive would pay a proportion. Tunnel.
6. The British Executive doubt if the scientific laboratory proposed would be used by British exhibitors, and do not propose to pay towards its construction. Scientific laboratory.
7. In addition to the shed 75 metres long, a covered shed for light rowing boats, &c., will be necessary, but this will not entail an increased space in the wharf construction, and the British Executive will do whatever is wanted, and will submit plans for approval. Shed for rowing boats.

I have, &c.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole, Secretary.

86.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 1er Août 1866.

Je n'ai pas perdu de vue les questions que vous m'avez adressées au sujet de l'arrangement du grand vestibule. Grand vestibule.

Un certain nombre d'études ont été déjà faites à ce sujet, mais rien n'est encore définitivement arrêté du côté de la France pour les détails d'exécution; je suis néanmoins en mesure de vous faire connaître les règles générales qui seront suivies.

La Commission Impériale a décidé que les deux parois verticales qui bordent le vestibule, seront percées, à 7 m. 50 au dessus du sol, de douze baies de 8 m. de hauteur sur 6 m. 40 de largeur, et d'une baie plus petite, de 5 m. 10 de largeur sur la même hauteur. Ces baies sont destinées à recevoir les vitraux peints qui y seront disposées comme dans les églises; l'arrangement et les divisions intérieures de ces baies seront faits par les exposants d'après les dimensions de leurs vitraux. Painted windows.

D'un côté du vestibule seront placés les vitraux fournis par les exposants de l'Angleterre et des autres pays étrangers; en face seront placés les vitraux Français.

Je vous prie de me faire connaître le plus tôt possible le nombre des baies que vous pourrez remplir.

Au dessous des vitraux, la paroi qui limite d'une part la section Anglaise et de l'autre, la section Française, sera formée par une série d'installations richement ornées où prendront place les objets les plus remarquables de chaque groupe. Nos exposants se montrent très-disposés à décorer par eux-mêmes ces installations; je pense que vous trouverez des dispositions semblables chez vos nationaux. Cette décoration sera d'ailleurs un objet d'exposition; ainsi des ornemanistes en marbre, en stuc, en bois sculpté, ont pris à leur charge le revêtement des piliers, ainsi que la construction des portes qui donnent accès sur le vestibule au droit de chaque chemin circulaire. Decorations.

Le système adopté vous dit assez par lui-même que la décoration général de ce vestibule n'appartiendra à aucun style déterminé d'architecture puis qu'elle se composera de motifs essentiellement variés, mais qui seront cependant choisis et repartis de manière à ne choquer en rien la vue par un manque trop sensible d'homogénéité.

Vous serez donc libre d'adopter du côté de l'Angleterre les dispositions qui vous conviendront le mieux sans avoir à respecter d'autres règles que celles du bon goût. J'aurai l'honneur de vous envoyer prochainement un dessin représentant l'ensemble du côté Français.

Le vestibule étant essentiellement une voie d'accès et de circulation, et non pas une nef, ne recevra pas dans son milieu d'expositions spéciales. Il sera seulement occupé par deux files latérales de divans entremêlés de corbeilles de fleurs; la ligne d'axe sera complètement libre. Cette installation sera faite exclusivement par la Commission Impériale, à moins que vous n'ayez quelque motif spécial d'y prendre part.

Catalogue.

Dans quelques jours j'aurai l'honneur de vous envoyer un spécimen définitif du catalogue avec une lettre explicative du but que la Commission Impériale désire atteindre par cette publication.

En ce qui concerne la place de l'Angleterre dans le palais elle n'est pas encore libre complètement. J'espère être en mesure de vous la faire livrer dans le cours du mois de Septembre.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'État, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

(signé) *F. Le Play.*87.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 4 Août 1866.

Catalogues.

Aux termes du Règlement Général et par des circulaires spéciales, les Commissions étrangères ont été invitées à fournir, en même temps que leurs plans d'installation, c'est-à-dire, avant le 30 Juin dernier, les renseignements nécessaires pour la rédaction du catalogue officiel.

La plupart des gouvernements étrangers ont déjà fait parvenir leurs plans. La Prusse a indiqué sur le sien le nom de ses exposants et la place occupée par chacun d'eux; l'Autriche a même envoyé une épreuve imprimée du catalogue de ses exposants et de ses produits. Je viens en conséquence vous rappeler le désir de la Commission Impériale, vous faire connaître les règles qu'elle a adoptées pour la rédaction du catalogue général, et vous prier de lui fournir les indications nécessaires pour qu'elle puisse dès à présent préparer la publication de ce travail.

Special catalogues
in several languages.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser plusieurs exemplaires du spécimens que la Commission Impériale a fait imprimer. Comme vous le verrez par ce document, et notamment en lisant l'avertissement placé en tête de l'introduction, le catalogue sera fait par groupes, les exposants étant distribués dans chaque groupe, par nations et par classes. Le catalogue comprendra 10 livraisons indiquant les produits et les exposants de tous les pays. Il est bien entendu que suivant l'excellente tradition des expositions antérieures, les diverses nations restent libres de faire publier des catalogues spéciaux en une ou plusieurs langues.

• Ci-joint.

Je n'ai pas besoin d'insister pour vous faire comprendre combien il est essentiel d'avoir en temps utile, c'est à dire, avant l'ouverture de l'Exposition un catalogue général, exact et complet, destiné à faciliter les travaux du jury et les études du public. Je viens donc vous prier de vouloir bien m'envoyer, avant le 1er Octobre prochain des documents (s'il est possible, en français), que me permettent de faire imprimer, pour chaque classe une liste de vos exposants analogue à celle qui existe dans les specimens* pour la classe 27 de la section française. La méthode que je propose d'employer consisterait à faire préparer pour chaque exposant des fiches analogues à celles que j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer; le classement des renseignements et les corrections sont ainsi plus faciles qu'avec des listes d'ensemble; ce système est encore avantageux pour la rédaction de l'index alphabétique des exposants qui doit faire partie de l'introduction.

Chaque exposant doit recevoir un numéro d'ordre sous lequel il figurera au catalogue, et qui sera en rapport avec l'emplacement occupé par ses produits. Il appartient à la Commission Britannique de faire ce numérotage d'après l'ordre topographique au moyen d'un plan d'installation indiquant la place de chaque producteur. Dans la section française le numérotage a été fait dans chaque classe en commençant par la gauche à partir de l'entrée de la salle affectée à cette classe et en suivant les contours des vitrines ou des tables.†

Je vous signale d'une façon toute spéciale les observations préliminaires qui pour la partie Française seront placées en tête de chaque classe; il serait à désirer que chaque pays adoptât une semblable mesure. Une innovation analogue a déjà été introduite dans le catalogue de la section Française de l'Exposition de 1862 à Londres, et elle a reçu l'approbation des hommes compétents. La Commission Impériale désirerait que les notices rédigées en Français lui fussent envoyées en même temps que les renseignements nécessaires

† Je vous adresserai au besoin un specimen de l'une de nos classes.

saires à la confection de la liste et de l'index alphabétique des exposants. La Commission Impériale ne tient pas seulement à avoir un catalogue complet et exact, elle veut encore que désirent. Dans ce but, elle a décidé que les 10 livraisons pourriont être vendues sépar qu'ils les visiteurs puissent se procurer à bas prix et commodément les renseignements ément à des prix variant de 1 f. à 0 f. 20c., mais n'excédant pas généralement 0 f. 20c. ; ces prix, inférieurs au prix de revient, sont rendus possibles par l'annexion d'annonces aux sept dernières livraisons du catalogue. Ces annonces pourriont être insérées par les exposants de toutes les nations qui veulent faire connaître leur industrie au public, et je vous indiqueraï ultérieurement à qui elles doivent être adressées.

Price.

Advertisements.

Dès que vous m'aurez fait parvenir les renseignements qui vous concernent, je m'empreserai de vous envoyer des épreuves imprimées des différentes parties de votre catalogue, en vous priant de me les retourner corrigées ; cet échange succés-if, s'il est commencé de bonne heure et entretenu régulièrement doit nous amener à faire tirer un catalogue très complet dès le 1er Mars 1867.

Je vous demanderai en outre de vouloir bien m'adresser une liste exact et rédigée en français des membres de la Commission Britannique, comme l'indique le spécimen ci-joint. Cette liste sera imprimée dans l'introduction.

Agréez,

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Executif.

(signé) F. Le Play.

88.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Commission Impériale, Paris,
Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 13 Août 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

PAR votre lettre en date du 21 Juillet dernier vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'informer que les Lords du Conseil de l'Education acceptaient l'exécution par les soins de la Commission Impériale d'un hangar long de 75 mètres et large de 14m. 50, destiné à l'exposition de machines marines sur la berge, et moyennant un prix qui ne dépasserait pas 35 f. par mètre carré, soit 38,000 f. pour l'ensemble de la construction. Vous me faites également connaître que la Commission Britannique est disposé a contribuer à l'établissement du quai pour une somme de 28,000 f., et à celui du tunnel dans une proportion à déterminer d'après la mesure de l'intérêt que cet ouvrage aurait pour votre Exposition.

Machinery shed.
Expense.

Depuis cette lettre, les projets de hangar et de tunnel ont été arrêté définitivement. Le hangar a conservé sa longueur de 75 mètres, mais il n'a plus que 13m. 50 de largeur au lieu de 14m. 50 ; ce qui réduit sa surface à 1,012m. 50 et sa dépense, d'après la base de 35 f. que vous ne voulez pas dépasser à la somme de - - - - - 35,437 50

Vous avez bien voulu accepter dans la conversation que nous avons eue à ce sujet, la proportion de moitié dans les frais de tunnel évalués à 20,000 f., soit au compte de la Grande Bretagne - - - - - 10,000 -

Enfin la Commission Britannique a fixé sa quote-part dans les frais de relèvement de la berge à - - - - - 28,000 -

Shed and tunnel.

Expense.

Ce qui porterais votre subvention totale au chiffre de - - - - - Frs. 73,437 50

Mais la Commission Impériale a pu réaliser quelques économies sur ses évaluations en prenant notamment les hangars en location au lieu de les acheter, et elle vous propose de se charger de toutes vos constructions à forfait moyennant une subvention, une fois donnée, de 70,000 f.

Il est d'ailleurs bien entendu que la construction du hangar ne comprend en rien celle des fondations des machines qu'il doit abriter. Foundations.

Si cet arrangement vous convient, je vous prie de m'en informer le plus tôt possible, pour que je puisse procéder sans retard à l'exécution.

Agréez, &c.

Monsieur Henry Cole.

(signé) F. Le Play.

89.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

COMMISSION IMPERIALE.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
Le 14 Août 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

J'AI pris connaissance avec un vif plaisir des documents que vous avez bien voulu m'envoyer relativement à la part que la Grande Bretagne se propose de prendre à l'exposition nautique. Nautical Exhibition.

Il m'a semblé qu'il y aurait un grand intérêt à faire connaître ces projets, et je viens, en 0.64. vous

vous adressant les extraits ci-inclus, vous demander si vous auriez quelque objection à ce qu'ils fussent communiqués au public Français par la voie des journaux.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Je vous serais obligé en général de me signaler les actes de la Commission Anglaise dont vous verriez avec plaisir la publication.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

Sous Comité des Yachts, Séance du 18 Juillet.

- Regatta. Le Comité est d'avis que pour décider les propriétaires de grands yachts à les envoyer dans la Seine, il est nécessaire de fonder des prix importants.
- Rowing Clubs. En conséquence pour répondre au vœu de la Commission Impériale on se mettra en rapport avec les secrétaires des différents rowing clubs, y compris les Universities d'Oxford et de Cambridge, et on les informera que la Commission Impériale compte organiser, en 1867, des régates internationales, que l'Angleterre est spécialement invitée à y prendre part, et qu'on engage leurs clubs à y concourir.
- Il paraît nécessaire au Comité d'offrir des prix et de payer les dépenses des marins.
- L'époque la plus favorable paraît être le milieu de Juillet.
- On invitera les principaux constructeurs de bateaux à exposer des bateaux de course et autres.

EXTRAIT d'une Lettre de Mr. Cole, en date du 8 Août 1866.

- Regatta. Les documents ci-inclus qui montrent ce que nous comptons faire pour 1867 auront un intérêt pour vous ainsi que pour les Ministères de la Guerre et de la Marine.
- Tents, ambulance waggons, &c. Vous y verrez aussi que nous avons pris en main la question des régates, et je suis autorisé à vous dire que S. A. R. le Prince de Galles enverra son yacht sur la Seine. S. A. R. le Duc d'Edinbourg compte se joindre à lui pour contribuer aux prix fondés pour les courses de yachts et de bateaux à rames. Si le département de la guerre envoie tout ce qu'il compte exposer en fait de tentes, d'ambulances, etc., je ne sais où nous trouverons de la place.
- P. S.—Veuillez examiner si le fonds pour les régates doit être international. C'est, je crois, le désir de nos deux princes.

RESOLUTION du Sous-Comité de l'Amirauté (17 Juillet).

- Admiralty. 1°. Les machines construites pour l'Hercule seront envoyées à l'Exposition.
- Hercules. 2°. Une collection de modèles des navires construits pour le service de Sa Majesté depuis la guerre de Crimée.
- Naval models. 3°. Des spécimens de bateaux à rames de la Marine Royale.
- Ships' boats. 4° et 5°. Spécimens de costumes, ustensiles de marine, conserves alimentaires.
- Dress, provisions, &c. 6°. Munitions de guerre.
- Munitions of war.

90.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

20 August 1866.

- Buildings in Park. We shall be glad to have the plan of the park showing where our buildings may be placed.
- Additional space. Please to bear in mind that England is a candidate for any additional vacant space which you may be able to give her in the park or even the building.

Mons. Le Play, Conseiller d'Etat.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

91.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

20 August 1866.

- Shed. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, stating the sum for which the Imperial Commission will undertake to prepare the ground, and build, for the British Executive, a shed on the quay of the Seine, in which to exhibit objects connected with navigation; and also to form a tunnel communicating between the proposed building and the English space in the park.
- Tunnel.

The cost of these several works is stated to be as follows:—

Expense.		<i>Frs.</i>
I. For the erection of a shed 75 mètres long and 13½ mètres wide, containing 1,012½ mètres, at 35 francs per mètre		35,437.50
II. Levelling and preparing the ground	- - - -	28,000
III. Moiety of cost of making tunnel	- - - -	10,000
	TOTAL - - -	<i>Frs.</i> 73,437.50

But

But that the Imperial Commission, in consideration of their being able to make some reductions on these charges, will undertake the execution of the above-named works for a total payment of 70,000 francs.

I have to inform you that, as Executive Commissioner, I consent, for the works named, to the payment of the above-named sum of 70,000 francs, say 2,800*l.* sterling.

It is understood that this sum will not include the cost of any foundations that may be necessary for the display of heavy machinery which the British Executive will provide. Foundations for machinery.

I have to request that you will transmit to me, as soon as possible, the plans and sections of the proposed erections, together with duplicate forms of contract for signature, in order that the works may be commenced without delay.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

92.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

23 August 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to request that you will move the Imperial Commission to extend the space allotted to Great Britain in the Fine Art and History of Labour Galleries, in accordance with the plans herewith transmitted. Extension of space in Fine Arts and History of Labour Galleries.

The additional space now asked for is urgently required to enable these divisions of the Exhibition to be adequately represented; for it is obvious that the general arrangements of this gallery, in respect of effect and all other considerations, would be materially improved if the boundaries of the gallery were extended in the manner proposed.

To enable the arrangements to be considered, I have to request you will be kind enough to forward, as early as possible, plans showing—

I. The heights and dimensions of the entrances from the Grand Vestibule into the Fine Art and History of Labour Galleries. Grand Vestibule.

II. The height of the wall of the Grand Vestibule.

III. The dimensions and position of the doorways in the walls of the Fine Art and History of Labour Galleries.

I have to request that, in the Gallery for the History of Labour, about three inches width of boarding may be laid in the floor close to the walls; and that the "béton" floor of the Fine Art Gallery may not be laid until the plan of raised galleries is settled.

I shall also be obliged if, in the Fine Art Gallery, instead of putting match boarding close to the walls as high as the entrances, you will cause the walls to be plastered, and allow the British Executive to use the amount of boarding which would have been placed on the walls, in order that it may be applied to cover the front of the galleries which the British Executive propose to erect in the Fine Art Gallery, according to a plan about to be submitted to the Imperial Commission. Covering for walls.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

93.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

23 August 1866.

THE Duke of Buckingham is quite willing to meet your wishes in respect of making the buildings in the "Parc" ornamental, and he has made a suggestion well worthy of your consideration, I believe. It is, that you should use the back part of the grand avenue, allowing England to have one side for its military works and objects, and France placing the corresponding objects on the other side. The Duke thinks it would be a pity to build the building of two floors near the Avenue de Suffren, which we shall be obliged to do, but which would be obviated if you agree to his suggestion. Park buildings.

Is it true that Austria will not exhibit? If so, we should be glad to have its "Machinery Gallery," as we have refused many valuable exhibitors. Austria.

I send a plan, showing the Duke of Buckingham's suggestion.

Monsieur Le Play.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

94.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

27 August 1866.

I HAVE to transmit for your information the accompanying plan, showing the total length (91.25 mètres) of the gallery, with brackets (consoles) for carrying the shafting, that will be required in the British section of the Machinery gallery. Shafting in Machinery gallery.

By previous arrangement with the Imperial Commission, it was agreed that the two separate lengths of gallery marked blue on the plan, should be erected for the purpose of carrying the main shafting. I have now to inform you that this length has been found insufficient to provide for the machines which it is desired to show in motion, and I have therefore to request that you will cause the additional portion marked red on the plan to be provided in addition.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

95.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Paris, le 28 Août 1866.

J'ai examiné avec le plus grand soin la proposition de M. le Duc de Buckingham, et je l'ai présentée au Comité du Parc. Le Comité a trouvé fort ingénieux au point de vue militaire, l'idée qui consisterait à mettre en présence les produits qui témoignent des progrès accomplis récemment dans l'art de la guerre tout en Angleterre qu'en France, mais il a pensé que deux motifs s'opposaient pour cette fois à la réalisation de cette pensée.

1°. Le plan du parc français est complètement arrêté, des espaces sont concédés au bord de la grande avenue et vous avez pu voir quelques constructions commencées déjà. On ne peut donc faire aucun remaniement de ce côté.

2°. Comme j'ai eu l'honneur de vous l'expliquer nous désirons faire du Champ de Mars quelque chose que ressemble à un jardin autant que le permettent les nombreux établissements à construire.

Or, vous reconnaîtrez qu'un long hangar placé à droite de l'Avenue d'Jéna et allant du quai jusqu'au palais ne se prêterait pas du tout à l'accomplissement de ce dessein. Je vous prie donc instamment d'accepter définitivement le plan que vous avez approuvé pendant votre séjour à Paris; il donne, au point de vue de l'étendue des emplacements, une complète satisfaction à vos services et il ne contrarie pas trop les projets que la Commission Impériale a en vue.

Agréez, &c.

(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Ne croyez pas je vous prie que nous fassions ici une réglementation systématique, nous avons un seul system: c'est celui de satisfaire nos voisins et émules. Nous aurions disposé notre parc et notre propre exposition tout autrement selon vos désirs si vous aviez manifesté plutôt ce désir, aujourd'hui nous devons poursuivre ce qui est commencé, pour être prêts au 1^o Avril 1867.

P.S.—Toutes les nouvelles que je reçois me donnent lieu de penser que l'Autriche exposera.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

96.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

30 August 1866.

With reference to the catalogue of the British exhibitors to be printed in English by the British Executive, I request to be informed if the same may be sold in the Exhibition building, and, if so, under any and what conditions.

In case it should be thought desirable to have the catalogue of British exhibitors translated into French, German, Italian, and other languages, I beg leave to inquire if there are any, and what rules respecting the sale of such translations in the Exhibition building, and to request you to have the kindness to inform me of them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole*,

Secretary, and Executive Commissioner.

P.S.—Your official letter on catalogues, dated "4th August," was received on the 29th August only. I will write in a few days on the subject, and you may rest quite content that you shall have the British catalogue in due time.

31 August.

*H. C.*97.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 31 Août 1866.

PAR son traité avec la Commission Britannique, la Commission Impériale s'est engagée à fournir l'eau nécessaire à votre service mécanique. Afin de nous mettre à même de remplir cette obligation, j'aurais besoin de connaître:

1°. La quantité d'eau exigée par heure pour l'alimentation de vos chaudières, et pour la condensation de la vapeur, s'il y a lieu. Je vous ferai remarquer à cette occasion que nous préférons de beaucoup que vos machines ne fussent qu'à échappement, afin d'éviter la grande consommation d'eau exigée par le condenseur.

2°. L'emplacement de vos moteurs dans la galerie des machines, et le tracé des carneaux reliant la chaudière à ces moteurs.

Ces renseignements sont d'une véritable urgence pour permettre à notre entrepreneur de canalisation de poser ses tuyaux d'après vos besoins, et je vous serais obligé de nous les faire parvenir à très bref délai.

Recevez, &c.

(signé) *F. Le Play*.Monsieur Henry Cole, C.B.,
Commissaire Exécutif, &c. &c.

98.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 31 Août 1866.

Vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me demander d'ajouter dans votre section deux travées avec transmission aux quatre travées mentionnées dans notre traité de force motrice.

Machinery in motion.

Il m'eût été on ne peut plus agréable de déférer à ce désir, même au prix d'assez grands sacrifices. Mais actuellement cette addition est devenue impossible. Nos fondations de plateforme sont terminées, nos colonnes sont coulées, et le montage va en commencer au premier jour. Modifier aujourd'hui le projet dans le sens de vos indications, ce serait nous exposer à des demandes considérables d'indemnités de la part de nos entrepreneurs, et ce qui est plus grave encore, ce serait renoncer presque certainement à l'achèvement du travail en temps opportun.

La Commission Impériale se voit donc forcée à son sincère regret, de s'en tenir au projet primitif. Elle espère d'ailleurs que votre service mécanique n'en sera pas compromis, et que, dans l'intervalle des deux travées ou vous demandiez des supports pour arbres de couche, il vous sera facile d'assurer la communication de mouvement par une transmission souterraine, ou par d'autres expédients mécaniques usités en pareil cas.

Je vous transmets ci-inclus suivant votre demande, les dessins des consoles sur les quelles seront fixées les paliers de vos arbres et le plan des fondations des supports de la plateforme. Ces dessins étant déjà préparés à votre intention ne sont pas à l'échelle de moitié d'exécution, que vous m'aviez désigné; mais l'échelle en est assez grande pour vous guider dans vos projets de transmission, et c'est du reste celle qui a déjà été adoptée pour les documents fournis aux constructeurs français.

Recevez, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Je suis désolé que vous n'ayez pas indiqué en temps opportun votre désir.

Monsieur Henry Cole.

99.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 31 Août 1866.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre une vue générale de la berge de la Seine, telle qu'elle doit être aménagée d'après le dernier projet et les dessins définissant le hangar des machines de la Grande Bretagne.

Machinery shed on the wharf.

Ce hangar est identique comme forme et comme longueur à celui de la France, qui j'ai réduit, à cet effet. Il est dans œuvre, large de 13m., 50 et long de 79 mètres. Il est séparé du tunnel par un espace d'environ 16 mètres, que nous garnirons de verdure pour faire pendant au pont percé de l'autre côté sous le Quai d'Orsay, et pour ne rien intercale entre votre hangar et le tunnel qui reste ainsi à moitié anglais.

Ce hangar est commandé à l'entrepreneur; le tunnel est déjà commencé; quant aux perres de défense du remblai de la berge, la crue de Seine, inattendue dans cette saison, nous gêne beaucoup pour l'exécuter. Nous allons sans doute être forcés de modifier ce projet d'une façon onéreuse pour nous; mais nos conventions avec la Commission Britannique n'en subiront aucune atteinte.

Tunnel.

Je crois d'ailleurs inutile de recourir à un traité spécial en vue de régulariser l'engagement pris par la Commission Britannique d'allouer à la Commission Impériale une subvention de 70,000 frs., pour la construction de son hangar des machines marines et sa quote part dans les frais d'aménagement de la berge et d'établissement de tunnel.

Votre lettre du 20 Août dernier me paraît consacrer suffisamment cette convention, et rendre un nouveau contrat sans objet.

Monsieur Henry Cole.

Recevez, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

100.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 1er Septembre 1866.

Vous m'avez exprimé au nom des Lords du Comité du Conseil d'Education le désir de voir étendre l'espace attribué au Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande dans les galeries des œuvres d'art et de l'histoire du travail. Vous demandez la concession de toute la portion de ces galeries comprise dans un quart de la partie circulaire du palais.

Extension of space in Fine Arts and History of Labour galleries.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous faire observer que cet emplacement appartient au Brésil et aux Etats Unis, et que la Commission Impériale ne peut plus en disposer. Quand j'ai fait préparer la répartition générale du palais et avant de soumettre le travail à la Commission, je vous ai demandé si la place réservée à la Grande Bretagne vous paraissait suffisante. Vous m'avez répondu affirmativement en ajoutant même que vous vous contenteriez toujours de l'espace qui vous serait offert, les engagements contractés aujourd'hui par la Commission Impériale l'empêchant de modifier les limites arrêtées. Mais vous pouvez donner suite au projet que vous avez conçu de faire construire un premier étage dans les deux galeries dont vous parlez, et M. Le Commissaire des Etats-Unis est prêt à s'entendre avec vous au sujet de la prolongation de cet étage dans la section Américaine aussitôt qu'il aura reçu votre plan.

Pour préparer les arrangements que vous avez en vue vous demandez :

Dimensions.

1°. Les dimensions des entrées du grand vestibule dans les galeries des œuvres d'art et de l'histoire du travail. Un croquis, indiquant ces dimensions vous a été envoyé par moi il y a peu de jours.

2°. La hauteur du mur du grand vestibule. Les profils que je vous ai également communiqués à ce sujet indiquent une hauteur totale de 16 m. depuis le sol jusqu'à la naissance de la toiture. Cette hauteur se décompose ainsi.

	m.
Hauteur depuis le sol jusqu'à la sablière - - - - -	7.50
Hauteur de la sablière - - - - -	0.50
Hauteur depuis la sablière jusqu'à la naissance de la toiture - - -	8.00
	16.00

3°. Les dimensions et positions des portes percées dans les murs des galeries des beaux arts et de l'histoire du travail. Le plan autographié ci-joint répond à cette question.

J'ai pris bonne note du désir que vous m'exprimez au sujet du revêtement du sol et des murs dans la galerie des œuvres d'art. Le sol de la galerie de l'histoire du travail devant être entièrement fait en planche, il n'y a pas lieu d'employer les dispositions dont vous parlez. J'ai donné ordre à l'ingénieur des travaux de retarder le bétonnage de la section anglaise, de la galerie des beaux arts et de ne pas faire dans cette même section le revêtement des murs en planches jointives.

Monsieur Cole.

Agréez, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

101.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

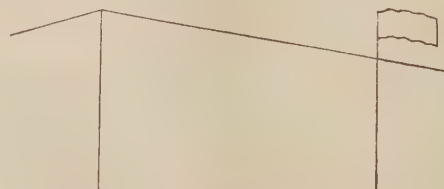
3 September 1866.

Park.

Boiler house.

Grand Avenue.
Covered way.

You may consider that I am bound to adopt the plan of the park as settled when I was in Paris, unless you will give me leave to alter it, as well for the good of the park as for our wants. The boiler house must be where it is, but I am persuaded that the park would look all the more ornamental and dressy without those four shed buildings dotted about. I wish you would send me a plan and details of the covered way you intend to erect up the axe of the grand avenue. Unless you want this covered way open at both the sides, I feel certain that it would be better to put one building along the British side of it, rather than have the four buildings.



Section.

(Enclosed is a tracing of what I recommend; compare it with the other plan, and see its superiority.)

I give up the idea of the French side. It would be better for administration, better for the exhibitors, and better for the visitors, and the park would look open and green and all the larger, and you could begin to lay it out to-morrow as you please, and it will be a contrast to other parts stuffed with buildings. Our position would be a greensward with outside objects on it not covered up.

Monsieur Le Conseiller d'Etat
Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole.

102.—Mr. Mathieu to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur,

Paris, le 4 Sept. 1866.

Measures, weights,
and moneys.

ME référant à notre circulaire, en date du 25 Juin, relative à l'Exposition Internationale des mesures, poids et monnaies, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, au nom du Comité, un projet qui a pour objet de fixer la participation demandée à chaque pays, et je vous prie de vouloir bien le soumettre, avec les explications suivantes, à la Commission Britannique.

Ce projet a été examiné le 25 courant dans une conférence à laquelle ont bien voulu prendre part MM. les Commissaires et délégués présents à Paris; la discussion a fait ressortir la nécessité du concours de vingt états ou groupes d'états, et la très grande probabilité que ce concours serait obtenu en raison du haut intérêt que présentera le rapprochement de toutes les bases des échanges.

Le devis, dans l'estimation la plus large, montant à 30,000 francs, la part des frais d'installation

stallation imputable à chaque état ou groupe d'états, est de quinze cent francs. La Commission Impériale fournit cette cotisation pour la France; les secteurs des différents états devant être tous égaux, le comité propose à la Commission Britannique de garantir la même cotisation de 1500 francs.

L'emplacement de l'Exposition spéciale des mesures, poids et monnaies est tout-à-fait exceptionnel (dans l'axe du grande vestibule), et la Commission Impériale a besoin d'être fixée le plus tôt possible pour l'affecter définitivement, d'un autre côté, la construction de la tourelle en fer et verre doit être exécutée avec tous les soins que réclament et sa destination et un tel emplacement qui en fera l'un des premiers objets frappant la vue des visiteurs.

Il est donc urgent d'arriver à une prompte solution, et nous prions la Commission Britannique de vouloir bien faire connaître sa décision au plus tard le quinze Septembre.

La légende de la photographie ci-jointe indique la consistance de l'Exposition telle qu'elle a été prévue par le comité.

Le programme circonstancié des séries des mesures, poids et monnaies à envoyer sera naturellement plus tard l'objet des délibérations du comité complet.

Pour l'établissement de ce programme comme pour le règlement définitif des détails d'installation, il est vivement à désirer que la désignation de la personne appelée à représenter la Grande Bretagne dans le comité, nous parvienne en même temps que l'adhésion concernant la part des frais de la construction, et nous demandons la permission d'insister de nouveau sur ce point.

A l'égard des séries des mesures et des poids et pour le cas où la Commission Britannique s'occuperait dès à présent de réunir ces séries, nous devons recommander les types les plus usuels, exécutés toutefois avec la plus grande précision possible, de manière que le résultat de la comparaison des séries rapprochée en 1867, sans prétendre au degré d'approximation des comparaisons scientifiques faites sur des étalons légaux, puisse offrir déjà toute l'exactitude que réclame la pratique des échanges commerciaux.

Quant aux monnaies, il ne s'agit que d'exposer une double série des espèces courantes de la dernière émission.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(signé) E. Mathieu.

EXPOSITION internationale des Mesures, Poids et Monnaies.

Légende explicative du Projet.

L'EXPOSITION est installée dans une tourelle en fer et en verre formée de vitrines annulaires, dont les parois intérieures et extérieures sont également accessibles.

La tourelle est divisée verticalement en 20 secteurs égaux attribués aux différents états ou groupes d'états (Fig. 1, Plan).

Les frises et corniches sont décorées dans chaque secteur avec les armoiries, emblèmes et couleurs de chaque pays.

Un escalier double intérieur conduira aux balcons du 1^{er} et du 2^{er} étage (cet escalier n'est pas figuré sur le dessin).

Le rez-de-chaussée est consacré aux mesures proprement dites, aux poids et aux monnaies.

Les *mesures de longueur* sont placées verticalement dans un râtelier circulaire près de la paroi intérieure de la vitrine (L).

Les *poids* sont posés sur des étagères pyramidales (P).

Les *monnaies* en série double (face et revers) sont disposées dans des cadres (M) près de la paroi extérieure et à la hauteur des yeux, l'arrangement du tableau indiqué par la fig. 4 met au même niveau les espèces analogues des différents pays.

Les *mesures de capacité* occupent le soubassement (G).

Les *mesures itinéraires et agraires* pourront être figurées sur le sol de la galerie extérieure à une échelle de réduction uniforme.

Le premier étage est affecté aux papiers monnaies et aux documents. Les *papiers monnaies* proprement dits: les timbres-postes, les timbres de commerce, &c. tapissent la paroi extérieure (PM).

L'intérieur de la vitrine est garni jusqu'à la hauteur des yeux, de tablettes ou de cadres destinées aux tables, tableaux, manuels et documents de toute sorte relatifs aux systèmes de mesures, poids et monnaies et aux méthodes de conversion (D).

Le deuxième étage fait figurer la mesure des angles et du temps.

Les *divisions angulaires* du cercle et de la sphère sont représentées sur le globe et les cercles qui le supportent, et si un exposant veut se charger d'une installation convenable de cette partie, le globe lui-même tournant sur son axe fera fonction d'*horloge*, deux aiguilles entraînées par sa rotation marqueront sur des cadrans placés aux pôles, les heures comptées à partir de midi et à partir du lever du soleil.

La cage vitrée surmontée par le globe porte les calendriers et almanachs (A).

Les *regions* où les différents systèmes de mesures, poids et monnaies sont en usage, sont indiquées sur le globe par des teintes différentes.

103.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

5 September 1866.

Shed for racing
boats.

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you that the British Executive have received several applications to exhibit racing boats at the Paris Exhibition, and that it is desirable that facilities should be afforded for trying such boats as may be sent for exhibition, on the river. When they are not in use, it will be necessary to take them out of the water and place them in a shed under cover, where visitors to the Exhibition will be enabled to examine them.

Dimensions.

The most convenient place for the erection of this shed would be on the wharf in front of the building for the marine engines. The required dimensions of the shed would be 150 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 12 feet high.

I have to request that you will have the kindness to inform me whether there would be any objection to the erection of a shed in the position proposed; and also, if the Imperial Commission will cause a ramp to be constructed at the end of the wharf for the purpose of launching the boats into the water, and carrying them back to the shed. The ramp should be seven feet wide, and have a slope of one foot in six. The cost of construction would be defrayed by the British Executive.

I have also to request you to inform me if the British Executive would be at liberty to moor some barges in the Seine during the Exhibition, for the purpose of providing exhibiting space for apparatus, &c. used in and out of the water.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

104.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

8 September 1866.

Wharf on the Seine.

In the very pretty general view of the *berge* on the Seine, I remark a provision for restaurants on the British hangar.

Refreshments.

I suppose we are to pay for the refreshment buildings, and that they are to be assigned for British refreshments; if not, I foresee difficulties of administration which it would be well to avoid. Please to let me know.

Boiler house.

Park.

I hope to send you the elevation of the boiler house early next week, and that Mr. Alphand will like it; and I hope you have induced him to leave our part of the park uncrowded with scattered buildings, and have one instead.

Monsieur Le Play.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*.

105.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 13 Septembre 1866.

Shed for war
material in grand
avenue.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
Vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire pour m'exprimer le désir d'être autorisé à construire le hangar destiné à l'exposition militaire de la Grande Bretagne le long de la grande avenue allant du Pont de Jéna au Palais du Champs de Mars.

Je me suis empressé de faire connaître votre désir à Mr. Alphand, en lui demandant son avis sur cette grave question. Mr. Alphand vient de me répondre que la construction à cet endroit d'un hangar détruirait tout ce que nous avons fait jusqu'ici au prix de beaucoup d'efforts pour créer autour du palais quelque chose ressemblant à un parc. Adopterions-nous cet arrangement nouveau que nous avons la certitude que nous ne le ferions agréer, ni par l'Empereur ni par la Commission Impériale. Je regrette vivement de ne pouvoir en cette occasion satisfaire le désir que vous m'exprimez, mais le circonstance me place à cet égard dans une absolue impossibilité.

Additional space in
Park.

Cette impossibilité n'existe pas moins pour répondre à la demande que vous me faite d'augmenter l'espace qui vous est attribué dans le parc. Tout ce qui n'était pas déjà alloué à d'autres nations le long de la clôture et de l'Avenue de Suffren a été concédé à l'Angleterre, et il ne me reste malheureusement plus d'espace libre dont je puisse disposer en votre faveur.

Agréez, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Il ne m'est plus possible de changer rien au palais ni au parc, sous peine de désorganiser les travaux.

106.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Paris, le 13 Septembre 1866.

Distribution of
rewards in July.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
LA distribution des récompenses aux exposants aura lieu le 1^{er} Juillet 1867, dans le Palais de l'Industrie, aux Champs Elysées, et deux fêtes internationales seront données quelque jours après dans ce même édifice. J'aurai l'honneur de vous envoyer ultérieurement

ment le plan et le programme des dispositions adoptées à ce sujet par la Commission Impériale; je vous adresse dès aujourd'hui le plan arrêté pour l'installation du 1^{er} étage du Palais de l'Industrie.

Comme ce plan l'indique, contre la balustrade du 1^{er} étage s'élèvent au dessus de la nef un certain nombre de gradins; derrière ces gradins une voie de 8^m. offrira une circulation facile au public; enfin de vastes salons s'ouvrent sur cette voie tant dans la partie réservée aux puissances étrangères que dans celle réservée à la France.

J'appelle spécialement votre attention, Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, sur ces salons, qui permettront aux hauts dignitaires et aux Commissaires des divers pays de recevoir lors des solennités dont je viens de vous parler, un certain nombre de leurs nationaux. Le plan ci-joint indique l'emplacement qui pourra être attribué à l'Angleterre et que votre Commission aura, si elle l'accepte à installer et à faire décorer à sa convenance.

La Commission Impériale a pensé qu'il serait utile aux Commissions étrangères d'avoir des bureaux dans un bâtiment situé à proximité du Champ de Mars, au centre d'un des plus beaux quartiers de Paris, et cela sans autre frais que les dépenses d'installation intérieure; le Palais de l'Industrie se prête à toute ces exigences. Les locaux placés en face des salons dans le couloir A A pourraient être affectés à cette destination. Le plan ci-joint indique ceux qui sont attribués à l'Angleterre.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, de vouloir bien soumettre ces dispositions à la Commission Britannique, et de me faire savoir avant le 1^{er} Octobre prochain, si elle consent à faire installer un salon et des bureaux dans le Palais de l'Industrie. La Commission Impériale recevra d'ailleurs avec empressement les observations que vous auriez à lui faire sur les arrangements indiqués dans le plan ci-annexé.

Agréé, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

107.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole. (Extracts.)

Ligoure par Solignac, near Vienna,
15 Septembre 1866.

Avant que vous ne fussiez déterminé à vous établir sur la berge élargée, j'avais concédé la berge telle qu'elle était à un entrepreneur de restaurant.

Après avoir conclu avec vous, j'ai déterminé le concessionnaire à s'établir sur le bord de la Seine, dans le prolongement des bâtiments concédés devant le hangar français. Ce concessionnaire construira à ses frais les bâtiments légers situés des deux cotés du pont; et vous n'aurez, bien entendu, rien à payer pour cela.

Ce bâtiment servira surtout, café, glaces, et comme amphitheatre pour la vue des régates et autre divertissements qui auront lieu sur la Seine. Si vous désirez que le bâtiment ou plutôt la galerie à jour située devant votre hangar soit réservée en partie à vos nationaux, je faciliterai tout arrangement qu'il vous conviendrait de faire avec le concessionnaire.

Sur ce point, comme sur tous les autres, je dois vous satisfaire autant que le permettent les engagements pris avant vos tardives résolutions. C'est à la fois pour la Commission Impériale un devoir et un plaisir.

Merci pour vos bonnes dispositions, à l'égard de vos travaux: j'espère vous annoncer prochainement que la section anglaise est *roofed in*.

Je me réunis lundi à Paris avec M. Alphand. L'élévation de votre boiler sera bien venue.

Tout à vous, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

108.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire,

Paris, le 15 Septembre 1866.

J'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser en date de 4 Août une lettre et des spécimens relatifs à la publication du catalogue général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867. La Commission Impériale désire qu'un appendice de ce catalogue formant une livraison spéciale renfermât quelques documents statistiques sur le territoire, la population, les forces productives, l'effectif militaire et naval, enfin l'organisation financière, des divers pays exposants. La Commission Impériale fait préparer, avec le concours du Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Travaux Publics, un semblable travail pour la France. Ce travail, dont il me paraît utile de vous communiquer le programme, comprendra en substance les indications suivantes:—

Territoire.—Position géographique, mers, montagnes et rivières principales. Division administrative et villes les plus importantes, superficie, développement des côtes et des frontières terrestres; étendue des bassins principaux, voies des communications, développement des routes, canaux et rivières navigables, surface et périmètre des lacs et mers intérieurs; longueur des chemins de fer et des lignes télégraphiques.

Population.—Population absolue et spécifique; population par races, par cultes, par langues, par professions usuelles ou libérales; population des villes principales. Accroissement moyen de la population depuis 1855. Emigration et immigration.

Forces productives.—Quantité et valeur annuelle des produits de l'agriculture, des forêts, de la chasse, et de la pêche, de l'industrie minérale, des industries textiles, et des industries manufacturières diverses.

Commerce extérieur.—Commerce spécial d'importation, comprenant la valeur actuelle des marchandises destinées à la consommation exclusive du pays; commerce spécial d'exportation comprenant les seuls produits du pays; commerce général d'importation et d'exportation.

Transports à l'intérieur.—Transports sur routes, canaux, rivières, mers intérieures, cabotage, trafic des chemins de fer. Nombre des lettres et dépêches télégraphiques expédiées.

Navigation maritime.—Nombre et tonnage des navires entrés et sortis sous le pavillon national, et sous des pavillons étrangers.

Armée.—Effectif de l'armée permanente; milices.

Marine.—Matériel et personnel de la marine de guerre et de la marine marchande.

Finances.—Recettes et dépenses formant le budget de l'état, budgets locaux, provinces, départements, districts ou communes.

Ce programme renferme les renseignements qui permettent de comparer au point de vue économique, la force et la richesse relative des nations. Cependant pour répondre à la pensée de l'Empereur qui a fait instituer un nouvel ordre de récompense à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, il serait utile de joindre à la notice statistique de chaque pays des considérations succinctes sur les mœurs et les institutions spéciales qui ont développé la bonne harmonie entre les diverses classes de producteurs et assuré aux ouvriers le bien-être, matériel, moral et intellectuel. En agissant ainsi on suivrait l'exemple donné en 1862, par la Commission Autrichienne qui publia en tête de son catalogue des renseignements détaillés sur l'organisation générale et locale de l'Empire d'Autriche. Si l'on se reporte à cet ensemble de documents on voit qu'il y aurait lieu d'ajouter au programme indiqué ci-dessus les principaux traits ethnologiques, de race, de culte, et de langage; l'organisation de l'état, de la province, du district ou de la commune, les rapports de l'église et de l'état; le système d'enseignement; les associations et les grandes institutions de crédit, l'organisation du commerce et de l'industrie, de la grande et de la petite propriété rurale; les coutumes et les institutions assurant le bien-être des ouvriers; en fin, certaine particularité plus intime se rapportant soit à la vie publique, soit à la vie privée.

Après avoir énuméré les forces générales de la production il y a quelques avantages à signaler pour chaque groupe de population, les mœurs et les institutions qui exercent une influence particulière sur le travail.

La Commission Impériale pense, Monsieur, que la Commission de sa Majesté Britannique voudra bien suivre l'exemple de la France et faire préparer avant le 1^{er} Novembre 1866 une notice rédigée sur des bases analogues à celle qui je viens d'avoir l'honneur de vous indiquer. La collection des notices relatives à tous les pays formerait un complément utile des documents que pourraient consulter les visiteurs à l'Exposition de 1867. J'ajoute que selon l'exemple donné par la publication Autrichienne de 1862, il s'agit de faire non un ouvrage, mais une courte notice qui rentrera d'autant mieux dans notre plan quelle sera plus sommaire.

Agréé, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

109.—Mr. Wylde to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
18 September 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Executive Commissioner to transmit to you the accompanying plan showing the site of the boiler-house and chimney which it is proposed to erect for the supply of steam to the British machinery in motion.

I am to request that you will cause the site, as shown, to be marked out on the ground, in order that the contractor for the building may commence the necessary foundations without delay.

Should the exact position of the building, as shown on the plan, not be in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Commission, the Executive Commissioner will be much obliged if you will cause a plan to be forwarded, with as little delay as possible, showing the exact site, as arranged by the Imperial Commission; it will be necessary that the building be of the dimensions shown on the plan.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. G. Wylde.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

New order of
reward.

Sic in orig.

Boiler house.

110.*—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, porte No. 4,
le 18 Septembre 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
J'AI reçu la lettre par laquelle vous me demandez quelles sont les conditions pour la publication du Catalogue de la Section Anglaise de l'Exposition de 1867. Catalogue.

Le catalogue général rédigé par la Commission Impériale a été concédé à un éditeur Français, M. Dentu (galerie d'Orléans, Palais Royal à Paris), et voici, en ce qui vous concerne les clauses du cahier des charges. Mons. Dentu's concession.

1°. La Commission de S. M. Britannique aura le droit de faire imprimer en Anglais, et de faire vendre dans le Palais de l'Exposition, un catalogue de la section Anglaise.

2°. Quant à la traduction en français ou en d'autres langues de ce catalogue, vous aurez à vous entendre avec le concessionnaire du catalogue général, M. Dentu, seul autorisé à publier les catalogues des pays étrangers qui ne sont pas écrits en langues nationales.

Je vous remercie beaucoup de vouloir bien m'annoncer l'envoi prochain du plan d'installation de la section Anglaise, ainsi que de la liste en Français ou en Anglais de vos exposants. Aussitôt que j'aurai reçu cette liste et les observations préliminaires que vous m'annoncez également, je les donnerai à composer, et je vous enverrai des épreuves avec lesquelles vous pourrez faire aisément les corrections et modifications nécessaires.

Monsieur Cole,
Commissaire Exécutif, &c. &c.

Agréé, &c.
La Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

111.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
19 September 1866.

Sir,

I HAVE to request that you will inform me if the Imperial Commission will undertake to construct for the British Executive the front and wall enclosures of the space assigned to Great Britain in Gallery VII. (Refreshment Department, &c.) It is desired that this work should be executed in the same style as the corresponding space of the same gallery in the French Department. Should the Imperial Commission be willing to undertake the construction of the work, I am to request that you will inform me what the cost will be, and if it will be possible to complete the execution of the enclosure by the 31st of October, as the British Executive are desirous of establishing an office there as soon as possible.

Front and wall of
Refreshment
Gallery.

I have also to request that you will have the kindness to forward to me at your earliest convenience a plan of the British portion of the Park, on the same scale on which it is desired that the plans of the buildings proposed to be erected should be laid down and transmitted to you.

Park.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*.

112.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
19 September 1866.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge to receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting an amended plan for the offices, &c. which the Imperial Commission have been so good as to offer to place at the disposal of the British Executive Commission in the Palais de l'Industrie, and to inform you that the offer is cheerfully accepted. The Executive Commission will undertake to fit up, in a suitable manner, the salon and the bureaux as soon as they may receive your permission to do so.

Palais de l'Industrie
offices, &c.

When I was last in Paris, I was informed by the architect of the Palais that the partitions of the rooms would be provided by the Imperial Commission, and I shall be glad to be informed of the earliest period when they can be completed. Without altering the total space allotted to the United Kingdom, I beg leave to suggest a different arrangement of it, which will enable the work of the British Executive to be conducted best, and to request that you will have the kindness to give your sanction to this arrangement, of which a plan is enclosed, and have the partitions erected accordingly.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Secretary, and Executive Commissioner.

113.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
20 Septembre 1866.

Boiler and shed for
agricultural
machines.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
J'AI reçu les plans que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser et qui sont relatifs à l'établissement d'une chaudière et d'une annexe agricole. Ces plans ont reçu l'approbation de la Commission Impériale qui en a apprécié à la fois le caractère architectural et la convenance spéciale.

J'ai donné des ordres pour que Mr. Cappe fût mis immédiatement en possession du terrain réservé à ces diverses constructions et puisse faire commencer les travaux.

Agréer, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

114.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
22 Septembre 1866.

Agricultural shed.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
J'AI eu l'honneur de vous faire connaître par ma lettre d'hier l'approbation donnée par la Commission Impériale au plan du hangar agricole. Je viens aujourd'hui vous présenter une observation relativement à l'emplacement sur lequel doit être construit ce hangar. Cet emplacement a une largeur de 12 m.; un chemin longitudinal de 0 m. 60, devant être laissé le long de la clôture, il ne reste plus que 11 m. 40 disponibles pour le hangar, y compris la saillie du toit. Le plan du hangar indique une largeur de 11 m. 28, la saillie du toit ne doit donc pas excéder 0 m. 12. Une semblable précaution est indispensable pour que le toit ne tombe pas dans les branches des arbres de l'allée dont le tronc est placé à 13 m. 10 de la clôture.

Il m'a paru d'autant plus utile de vous signaler cette disposition des lieux que le plan et l'élévation de votre hangar semblent indiquer qu'il portera un auvent de 1 m. 83 qui ne peut trouver place à cause des arbres comme je viens de vous l'indiquer.

Agréer, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

115.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*. (Extracts.)

Paris, le 29 Septembre, 1866.

Catalogue. Statis-
tical appendices.

J'AI reçu la lettre dans laquelle vous m'informez que vous mettez à ma disposition les statistiques publiées sur le Royaume Uni, pour la rédaction de l'appendice au catalogue dont je vous ai parlé. Vous m'offrez cependant de faire vous même le résumé qui concerne l'Angleterre. La Commission Impériale préfère de beaucoup ce dernier parti; elle pense que ce résumé devant être fort succinct, exigera peu de travail des personnes habitués chez vous à compiler ce genre de documents, tandis qu'il demanderait ici beaucoup de temps, et donnerait lieu peut-être à des méprises.

Agréer, &c.
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

116.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.
27 September 1866.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant.

There are several publications in English which afford the information the Imperial Commission requires with reference to the proposed statistical appendix to the Catalogue, and, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, it would suffice to submit them to the Imperial Commission, and, if necessary, have them on sale in the Exhibition.

Statistical appendix
to catalogue.

But if it be intended, as appears from your letter, that one volume relative to all nations is to be specially compiled and printed by the Imperial Commission, then it seems to me that the best course would be to forward the necessary publications already existing, and when the compilation is made by the Imperial Commission in the form preferred, I should be happy to assist in revising that portion relating to the United Kingdom.

Perhaps the Imperial Commission may be able to send at once some specimen of what France proposes to do, with further explanations.

Very much of the information suggested, if not all, will be included in the British catalogue, and could, if thought desirable, be extracted for the proposed statistical appendix.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Secretary, and Executive Commissioner.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat *Le Play*,

117.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

27 September 1866.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th of April, in which you state that the contractor of the Imperial Commission would be prepared to lay out the portions of the Park allotted to foreign countries on the same terms as for the Imperial Commission and French exhibitors, I have to request that you will have the kindness to direct the contractor of the Imperial Commission to commence forthwith the work of laying out the section of the Park allotted to Great Britain in the same manner as the corresponding section of the Park is being laid out for the Imperial Commission.

Laying out park.

It will not of course be necessary to lay out as lawns or flower beds those portions of the Park which have been reserved as sites for buildings.

The British Executive will be prepared to pay the contractor according to the prices named in your letter of the 13th of April.

I have, &c.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole.

118.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

South Kensington Museum, London, W.

1 October 1866.

Sir,

REFERRING to the several applications I have made to you for an additional allotment of space to Great Britain in the Park of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, I gladly accept, as Executive Commissioner, the additional space of 60 mètres which you have found it possible to allot for an extension of the building which is destined to receive the agricultural implements of this country.

Additional space in Park for agricultural shed.

In accordance with the wishes you have expressed, it is proposed to divide the total length of 185 mètres into two parts, and to construct upon it two buildings 92m. 50 in length, separated by an open space of from eight to ten mètres.

I should be glad if you would kindly transmit to me a plan showing the whole space now available for these buildings.

I have, &c.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) Henry Cole.

119.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole. (Extracts.)

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 1 Octobre 1866.

J'AI eu l'honneur de vous faire parvenir la note publiée par la Commission Impériale sur l'exposition des instruments et des procédés de culture au champ d'expériences de l'île de Billancourt.

Billancourt agricultural trials.

Des membres étrangers pourront être adjoints à la commission consultative nommée pour s'occuper spécialement de cette exposition. Si la Commission Anglaise pense qu'il y ait lieu d'expérimenter des machines agricoles exposées par ses nationaux et s'il lui plaît de me désigner une personne pour remplir ces fonctions, je m'empresserai de présenter son choix à la ratification de la Commission Impériale.

Ainsi que vous avez pu le voir en lisant la note dont je viens d'avoir l'honneur de vous parler, les exposants qui ne posséderont pas de machines en double pourront faire transporter dans l'île de Billancourt à des époques déterminées les spécimens exposés au Champ de Mars; ce transport aura lieu à leurs frais mais la Commission Impériale donnera toutes les facilités possibles pour qu'il s'exécute dans les meilleures conditions.

Les abris destinés à couvrir les machines qui ne pourraient ni fonctionner ni séjourner à l'air libre, pourront être construits par les entrepreneurs de la Commission Impériale à raison de 10 frs. le mètre carré utile; toutefois les exposants seront libres de la faire élever par qui bon leur semblera sur le terrain mis à leur disposition et conformément aux plans adoptés par la Commission Impériale.

La Commission Impériale se chargera encore de fournir au prix coûtant soit la force motrice, soit les attelages nécessaires pour les expériences agricoles aux exposants qui en feront la demande.

Agréez, &c.

(signé) F. Le Play.

Des bateaux à vapeur conduiront en $\frac{1}{4}$ d'heure les visiteurs du Champ de Mars à Billancourt. Les exposants pourront vendre leurs machines à Billancourt.

Ils pourront créer eux-mêmes leurs moteurs ou les demander au prix coûtant à l'agent de la Commission Impériale.

120.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Fish culture and fishing.

Sir,

South Kensington, 9 October 1866.

REFERRING to the recent exhibitions at Arcachon and Boulogne, I should be glad if you would inform me if it is the intention of the Imperial Commission to organise at the Paris Exhibition an international representation of fish culture, and of apparatus connected with fishing.

The British Executive have received several inquiries on this subject, and have been informed that the Imperial Commission propose to transfer next year to the Champ de Mars the contributions made by France to the Arcachon and Boulogne Exhibitions.

If it is contemplated to assign a part of the Park to this object, and to allot to other countries special space in which to exhibit, I believe that an interesting display might be made, especially with reference to the breeding of salmon and the preparation of oyster beds.

Salmon—oyster beds.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

121.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

War material

Sir,

South Kensington, 16 October 1866.

WITH respect to the buildings for the munitions of war, and for articles used by the British army, I have to inform you that the British Executive for the Paris Exhibition propose to have such buildings erected of the cheapest possible character, without any architectural pretensions, but sufficiently ornamental to meet the views of the Imperial Commission.

Plans have been sent to contractors, who will be referred to the Imperial Commission for an expression of their wishes.

It is hoped that any instructions that may be necessary will be given without delay, in order that the various buildings may be completed as soon as possible.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

122.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

New order of reward.

Sir,

South Kensington, 16 October 1866.

REFERRING to the regulations issued by the Imperial Commission respecting the nature of the rewards to be granted at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and to the composition of the juries to be appointed to award them, I have to inquire if any further information has yet been published with reference to the "New Order of Reward" section 4, article 30.

The British Executive have received several applications for further information on this subject, and it does not seem to be clearly understood in what form the several claims should be submitted or the description of "persons, establishments, &c." who are qualified to submit them.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole,*
Secretary, and Executive Commissioner.

123.—ESTIMATION DE DEPENSES, &c.

Water and gas arrangements for Refreshment Gallery.

Canalisation et d'Appareils pour l'Eau et le Gaz dans les Etablissements Anglais de la VII. Galerie.

Remarques.

LES prix établis comme il suit, peuvent être modifiés par les considérations suivantes :

1°. Les compteurs de gaz peuvent être supprimés si l'accord s'établit entre la Commission anglaise et la Commission Impériale sur le rendement horaire des becs de gaz.

2°. Les appareils sont comptés *vendus* sauf les becs du promenoir couvert, et ainsi la Commission anglaise demeure propriétaire des tuyaux et appareils qui conservent après l'exposition une notable partie de leur valeur.

3°. Ce qui concerne l'éclairage intérieur on a dû se baser sur des données hypothétiques, et la dépense variera nécessairement avec les dispositions et modèles adoptés par la Commission.

Resumé.

	Fr.
Branchements et installation des eaux (calculés sur prix présentés par les entrepreneurs) sont susceptibles d'une réduction de 5 à 8 % (voir le détail)	2,920'00
Branchement pour le gaz (voir le détail) - - - - -	2,196'89
Deux compteurs de 100 becs - - - - -	910'06
Appareils d'éclairage intérieur (plan et estimation présentés et susceptibles de débats) (voir le détail) - - - - -	15,423'50
Appareils d'éclairage du promenoir couvert aux devantures des boutiques 120 becs à 50 fr. (en location) - - - - -	6,000'00
Fourniture d'eau à raison de 30me. par mètre courant, pour toute la durée de l'exposition à 0.10 le m. c. soit pour 260 m. linéaires - - -	600'00
Fourniture de gaz 177 becs à l'intérieur et 120 à l'extérieur soit 297 becs à 33'60 fr. - - - - -	9,979'20
	Fr. 38,029'59

I.—Détail des Dépenses de Branchement et d'Installation des Eaux.

[illegible]

Service Intérieur Présumé :

1°. Restaurants. Branchement de service sur la conduite de 45m/m pour distribuer les eaux par des tuyaux de 35m/. estimés à 100m environ à 10 fr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 ⁰⁰
6 robinets de service à système à 30 ⁰⁰ fr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180 ⁰⁰
6 robinets d'arrêt à 20 ⁰⁰ fr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 ⁰⁰
2°. Cabinets d'Aisance. Branchement de 35m/. sur les conduites de 45m/m estimés à 80m environ à 10 ⁰⁰ fr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 ⁰⁰
3 robinets de service lavabos à système à 30 fr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 ⁰⁰
6 robinets d'arrêt à 20 ⁰⁰ fr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 ⁰⁰
							Fr.	2,920 ⁰⁰

II.—Détail des Dépenses des Branchements pour le Gaz.

					<i>Fr.</i>
Deux branchements de 81m/m	de 10m environ sur 20m à 11·92	fr.	-	-	238·40
Deux colonnes montantes de 81m/m	de 11m environ sur 22m à 11·27	fr.	-	-	247·94
Quatre conduites longitudinales de 41m/m	140m à 5·09	-	-	-	712·60
" " "	de 27m/m 65m à 2·83	-	-	-	183·95
Branchement de distribution 21m/m	350m à 2·16	-	-	-	756·00
" " "	15m/m 40m à 1·75	-	-	-	58·00
					<i>Fr.</i>
					2,196·89

III.—Détail des Appareils d'Eclairage Intérieur.

	<i>Fr.</i>
58 Platines à manchons à vis avec patères en bois, grand modèle, à 6 ⁰⁰ <i>fr.</i>	348 ⁰⁰
15 Raccords patères à vis et patères en bois à 1 ⁷⁰ <i>fr.</i> - - -	25 ⁵⁰
41 Suspensions à 2 lumières de 1 ⁵⁰ d'écartement avec abat-jour opale, tiges à la demande et tous les accessoires à 200 <i>fr.</i> - - -	8,200 ⁰⁰
15 Lyres à 1 lumière avec abat-jour, tiges à la demande et accessoires à 30 <i>fr.</i> - - -	450 ⁰⁰
3 Lustres à 5 lumières avec abat-jour et accessoires à 450 <i>fr.</i> - - -	1,350 ⁰⁰
2 Lanternes circulaires de 0 ⁵⁰ diamètre avec bouquets intérieurs à 5 lumières et tous accessoires à 250 <i>fr.</i> - - -	500 ⁰⁰
1 Lustre à 12 lumières avec globes et accessoires - - -	1,000 ⁰⁰
4 Girandoles à 4 lumières avec globes et tous accessoires à 250 ⁰⁰ <i>fr.</i> -	1,000 ⁰⁰
2 Lustres à 6 lumières avec globes et tous accessoires à 525 <i>fr.</i> - -	1,050 ⁰⁰
5 Lustres à 3 lumières avec globes et tous accessoires à 300 ⁰⁰ <i>fr.</i> - -	1,500 ⁰⁰
<i>Fr.</i>	15,423 ⁵⁰

Enumération des Objets et de leurs Prix.

Prise d'Eau :

45m/m sur tuyau en fonte de 100m/m compris colliers en mamelon et robinet d'arrêt	Fr.
Percement de la voûte des galeries et raccords en ciment	100 ⁰⁰
	10 ⁰⁰

Tuyaux pour l'Eau :

Tuyau en plomb de 45m/m par mètre	13 ⁰⁰
„ „ 35m/m „	10 ⁰⁰

Tuyaux pour le Gaz :

Branchement de 81m/m de 10m	238 ⁴⁰
Colonne montante 81m/m de 11m	11 ²⁷
Conduit longitudinal de 41m/m	5 ⁰⁹
„ „ 27m/m	2 ⁸³
Branchement de distribution de 21m/m	2 ¹⁶
„ „ 15m/m	1 ⁴⁵

Appareils d'Eclairage :

Platine à manchons à vis avec patères en bois, grande modèle	6 ⁰⁰
Raccords patères à vis et patères en bois	1 ⁷⁰
Suspensions à 2 lumières de 1 ⁵⁰ d'écartement avec abat-jour opale tiges à la demande et tous accessoires	200 ⁰⁰
Lyres à une lumière avec abat-jour tiges à la demande, accessoires, &c.	50 ⁰⁰
Lustre à 5 lumières avec, &c.	450 ⁰⁰
Lanterne circulaire de 0 ⁵⁰ diamètre avec bouquets intérieurs à 5 lumières avec, &c.	250 ⁰⁰
Lustre à 12 lumières avec globes, &c. &c.	1,000 ⁰⁰
Girandole à 4 lumières, globes, &c.	250 ⁰⁰
Lustre à 6 lumières, globes, &c.	525 ⁰⁰
Lustre à 3 lumières, globes, &c.	300 ⁰⁰

123 A.—Mr. Cheysson to Captain Festing.

Monsieur le Délégué,

Paris, le 17 Octobre 1866.

Flooring.

Les délégués des classes du VI^{ème} Groupe (section Française), réunis en conférence, ont examiné attentivement les divers systèmes en présence pour le revêtement du sol de l'emplacement qui leur est attribué dans le Palais. Sur le rapport d'une sous-commission, et après une discussion approfondie, ils ont opté pour le parquet qui semble en effet à tous égards le mode le plus rationnel.

Reconnaissant les avantages considérables de l'unité dans le choix de l'entrepreneur et dans les conditions à lui imposer, tant au point de vue de l'ordre qu'à celui de la bonne exécution et de l'économie du travail, les délégués ont adopté pour concessionnaire M. Gautier, marchand de bois, 35 Quai de Grenelle, à Paris, qui, parmi les divers concurrents appelés à l'adjudication, offrait les meilleures conditions et les garanties les plus sérieuses, et ils ont chargé leur sous-commission de préparer un cahier des charges destiné à servir de type pour chacun des traités que les syndicats auront à conclure avec M. Gautier.

Cette sous-commission a nommé pour rapporteur M. Renard, secrétaire du comité d'admission de la classe 58, auquel revient une part très importante dans l'élaboration de ce projet. Elle vient de terminer la rédaction de ce cahier des charges, dont j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-inclus un exemplaire, et où l'on a laissé en blanc les indications que chaque intéressé aura à remplir.

Si vous êtes dans l'intention de recourir au même mode de revêtement et au même entrepreneur, je dois appeler votre attention sur la nécessité de régulariser le plus tôt possible la commande relative au parquetage de votre emplacement, afin que M. Gautier puisse procéder immédiatement à ses approvisionnements, qui sont considérables, et terminer en temps utile le travail dont il sera chargé.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Délégué, &c.

L'Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées,
Chef de Service,
(signé) S. Cheysson.

Monsieur Festing.

124.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 19 October 1866.

Fine Arts.

History of Labour.

I SHALL be much obliged if you will inform me if the British Executive will be free to fit up the entrances to the Galleries for British Fine Arts and History of Labour according to

to their own views, making use of the walls for the exhibition of objects of Fine Art applied to architecture. If so, a very important exhibition in mosaics, terra-cottas, bronze works, &c., would be displayed there. Mosaics, terra-cotta, bronze, &c.

It would be requisite to have a space about 50 feet in height for the purpose, and the entrance to the Fine Art Gallery appears to afford such a height.

I further have to inquire if in the centre of the Grand Avenue I should be free to cause a most important decorative work to be constructed, which would be about 20 feet long by 15 feet wide. Erection in centre of Grand Avenue.

As I am considering the decorative arrangements of this Grand Avenue from end to end, I should be glad to receive, as early as possible, all necessary sections showing the exact altitudes of different portions, together with such elevations as may now be decided on of portions of the gallery.

I have understood that the necessary blinds in different portions of the building are to be provided by the several countries, except in the Fine Arts and History of Labour Galleries; is this so? Blinds.

I wish also to be informed if there are any conditions to be observed, as I am considering the arrangements necessary at the present time for having an uniform system of handsome decorative blinds for the British machinery portion of the building.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Secretary, and Executive Commissioner.

125.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

South Kensington, 19 October 1866.

I HAVE to request that you will have the kindness to inform me on what day the Imperial Commission will be prepared to give possession to the British Executive of the space that has been allotted to Great Britain in the building and park of the Exhibition of 1867, in order that all access to it may be stopped and the necessary works commenced.

Inquiries as to giving up complete possession of British portion of park and building.

I have also to state that no answers have, up to the present date, been received to the following questions that were addressed to you at the several dates specified.

30th August.—Asking for a specimen list of the Imperial Commission, &c., as proposed for insertion in the catalogue. This list was stated to have been forwarded in your letter of the 4th of August, but was not enclosed. Specimen of catalogue.

5th September.—Requesting a specimen of the proposed Fine Art Catalogue.

Fine Art Catalogue.

19th September.—Asking for a plan and elevation of the building now being erected on the Berge for the British Executive by the Imperial Commission.

Building on wharf.

19th September.—Transmitting a plan for approval of a proposed re-arrangement of the offices assigned to the British Executive in the Palais de l'Industrie, and inquiring the earliest period when they can be completed.

Office in Palais de l'Industrie.

19th September.—Inquiring if the Imperial Commission will construct for the British Executive the front and wall enclosures to Gallery VII in the same style as the corresponding space in the French section is being executed, and if this work can be completed by the 31st of October.

Front and walls of Refreshment Gallery.

20th September.—Will the contractors for the Imperial Commission lay out the English park in the same style as the French, at the prices stated in your letter of the 16th of April, and commence the works forthwith?

Laying out park.

20th September.—Inquiring when goods may be landed at the wharf for the British Executive.

Landing of goods.

24th September.—Inquiring pressure at which water will be supplied by the Imperial Commission.

Pressure on water mains.

I shall be much obliged if you will furnish me with answers to the above queries, as many of our arrangements are now standing over for want of the necessary information.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*.

126.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 20 Octobre 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

J'AI reçu vos deux lettres je vais immédiatement faire part à la Commission des Etats Unis des propositions contenues dans la première. J'aurai l'honneur de vous transmettre sa réponse dès qu'elle me sera parvenue. United States.

Je répondrai maintenant aux questions posées dans votre seconde lettre.

- Taking possession of space. 1°. La Commission Impériale sera en mesure dans trois semaines au plus tard de vous livrer tout l'espace de votre section comprise entre la Galerie VII. et le jardin central; dans toute cette partie les travaux de toiture et de vitrerie sont terminés; le revêtement du sol des chemins circulaires et rayonnants est continué avec activité.
- Catalogue. 2°. Je m'occupe en ce moment de préparer les documents destinés à former la 1^{ère} livraison du Catalogue Général; dès que quelque chose de définitif aura été arrêté à cet égard, je vous en donnerai communication.
- Fine Art Catalogue. 3°. Je ne peux encore vous envoyer aucun spécimen du Catalogue des Beaux Arts; cette partie est également à l'étude.
- Buildings on wharf. 4°. J'ai donné l'ordre de faire autographier le plan et les élévations des constructions de la Berge, dans 2 ou 3 jours je serai en mesure de vous en expédier quelques exemplaires.
- Offices at Palais de l'Industrie. 5°. J'ai pris bonne note de votre demande relative à l'arrangement des salons et bureaux Anglais dans le Palais de l'Industrie; tout dépend de l'organisation des fêtes et je ne pourrai vous donner une solution qu'après le retour de S. M. l'Empereur à Paris.
- Works in Refreshment Gallery. 6°. La Commission Impériale fait faire en ce moment dans le Palais du Champ de Mars des essais pour la façade de la VII. Galerie; dès qu'un type aura été adopté je vous en enverrai le dessin et un devis fait pour la section Anglaise d'après les prix que la Commission Impériale aura arrêtés avec les entrepreneurs de la section Française.
- Laying out park. 7°. Il est convenu que tous les travaux de jardinage du parc dans votre section seront exécutés par les entrepreneurs de la Commission Impériale aux conditions indiquées dans ma lettre de 10 Avril; les ouvriers sont déjà sur le terrain.
- Landing of goods. 8°. Les colis de provenance anglaise pourront être débarqués sur la Berge de la Seine des le 1 janvier 1867; les grues et autres appareils de déchargement seront installés prêts à fonctionner pour cette époque.
- Water pressure. 9°. L'eau peut vous être fournie soit à la pression de 25m., soit à celle de 5m. Je vous rappelle que vous aurez à faire à vos frais les branchements sur les conduites principales posées pour la Commission Impériale.

Agréé, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

127.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

- Wharf on the Seine. Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, Paris, le 22 Octobre 1866.
- En réponse à votre question concernant le moment où vous pourrez vous servir de la berge que nous aménageons, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, sauf éventualité de crue et de mauvais temps persistant, les travaux de défense des talus seront terminés vers le 1 décembre, ceux de construction des hangars vers le 15 du même mois, et ceux d'établissement de la grue vers le 1 janvier. Ces derniers travaux sont exécutés par les soins et aux frais du Ministre de la Marine dont je ne puis que vous transmettre les prévisions.*
- Mais vous n'avez pas besoin d'attendre que ces travaux soient achevés pour transporter vos colis par eau. Il existe à l'aval du Champ de Mars, et dans son voisinage immédiat des grues puissantes qui sont à la disposition du public avec tarif et qui pourraient servir au débarquement des caisses que vous croiriez avoir besoin d'envoyer par cette voie à destination de l'Exposition Universelle.

Agréé, &c.
(signé) F. Le Play.

Je ne saurais trop vous engager à presser l'expédition par eau que se fera maintenant les eaux étant baissées, dans des conditions favorables.

F. L. P.

128.—Mr. *Monnier* to Mr. *Cole*.

- Sheds for marine engines. Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 23 Octobre 1866.
- M. le Conseiller d'Etat Commissaire Général me charge d'avoir l'honneur de vous adresser ci-inclus deux plans des hangars des machines marines de la France et de la Grande Bretagne.
- Monsieur Cole. Pour l'Auditeur, &c.
(signé) H. Monnier.

* Ici, je ne suis pas maître de presser l'achèvement des travaux.

129.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 24 Octobre 1866.

I HAVE to transmit for your information the accompanying plan of a building which the British Executive for the Paris Exhibition propose to erect for the representation of the barrack fittings, &c., now adopted in the British service.

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed herewith; and I should be glad to be informed as soon as possible, if the Imperial Commission approves of the plan now submitted.

Building to show
barrack fittings.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

MEMORANDUM.

It is intended to show the interior arrangements of soldier's room now adopted in the British service.

At one end is a room which represents a section of a soldier's barrack room, with the usual accessories of lavatories, &c. Here will be shown the beds, shelves, and all fittings authorised for English barracks.

The next room represents a serjeant's or a married soldier's room.

Next is a section of a stable, showing the method of paving and lighting, the fittings, &c.

The visitor will next come into a room in which will be displayed appliances used for drill, gymnastic exercises, instruction and recreation, from which he will pass into another, representing a section of a hospital ward with all its accessories of water-closets, baths, lavatories, &c.

On the wall round this room will be displayed drawings of some of the best military hospitals; and on the walls of the barrack room will be shown those of barracks.

It is hoped that this will be a particularly interesting exhibition, as it will not be beyond the power of any of the visitors to appreciate in some degree the great endeavours which have lately been made in this country to improve the physical as well as the moral condition of the soldier.

(signed) E. R. Festing, Captain, R.E.

130.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 25 Octobre 1866.

VOUS m'avez fait l'honneur de me demander quelles dispositions la Commission Impériale compte prendre pour défendre contre le soleil les visiteurs de la Galerie des Machines. En égard au grand développement des baies, elle a jugé que des stores ou persiennes l'entraîneraient à des dépenses trop considérables, et elle se bornera sans doute à dépolir les carreaux de ses verrières.

Windows in
Machinery Gallery.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Henry Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

(signé) F. Le Play.

131.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, 25 Octobre 1866.

LE Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies va faire installer à l'amont du Pont d'Jéna une grue susceptible d'élever des poids de 40 tonnes, et destinée à la manutention des machines marines devant trouver place dans le hangar de la berge.

Crane on the Pont
d'Jéna.

Bien que cet engin appartienne en propre au Ministère de la Marine, et que la dépense assez considérable de ses fondations soit supportée par les constructeurs français appelés à s'en servir, j'aime à croire qu'on ne fera aucune difficulté de vous autoriser à l'employer pour vos machines installées sur la berge, quoique peut-être sous certaines conditions d'ordre et de tarif, qu'il ne m'appartient pas de préjuger, et que je m'efforcerai en tous cas de rendre les moins lourdes possible pour la Grande Bretagne.

Quoiqu'il en soit de l'arrangement à intervenir, pour l'usage de la grue, je vous envoie aujourd'hui une coupe vous faisant connaître la hauteur disponible au-dessus de la plateforme de la berge, jusqu'à la voûte du Pont d'Jéna, sous laquelle devraient passer vos appareils pour aller de la grue au hangar. Je vous engage à vous assurer si ces dimensions sont suffisantes pour vos pièces les plus hautes. Dans le cas où il en serait autrement, vous ne pourriez plus compter sur la grue pour ces pièces particulières, et vous devriez aviser sans tarder, en vue de leur manutention, à des moyens spéciaux, tel que échafaudages, plans inclinés, dont l'établissement me paraît de nature à ne présenter aucune difficulté.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Henry Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

(signé) F. Le Play.

132.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 26 October 1866.

Billancourt¹.

Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs.

REFERRING to your letter of the 1st instant on the subject of the exhibition of agricultural implements and processes of culture in the trial field of the Island of Billancourt, in which you propose that the British Commission should nominate some person to act on the Committee of Advice, specially constituted by the Imperial Commission for the purposes of this Exhibition, I have to inform you that Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has been appointed to represent Great Britain on the special committee referred to.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

133.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

2 November 1866.

Catalogue.

M. Dentu.

REFERRING to our former correspondence on the subject of the catalogue, I have to inform you that, in accordance with your suggestions, letters have been written to M. Dentu, and that no satisfactory replies have been received. It therefore appears to me most desirable that no further correspondence should take place between the British Executive and the contractor, with whom, strictly speaking, there can be no official relation.

I shall be glad to be informed, as early as convenient, if the British Catalogue will be translated into German and Italian, besides French, in order that I may take measures accordingly for the production of the catalogue for the United Kingdom and its Colonies, which will, in its general features, be similar to the British Catalogue of the Exhibition of 1855, which was sold in the building.

Whilst on the subject of the catalogue, I request you to send me, as soon as you are able, specimens of the French portions relating to the History of Labour and the Fine Arts.

Mons. Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

134.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 7 Novembre 1866.

EN réponse à vos dernières lettres j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître les décisions suivantes prises par la Commission Impériale:—

Fine Arts and

1°. Des ordres ont été donnés pour que le béton de la galerie des œuvres d'art soit interrompu à 3 pouces des murs de cette galerie de façon à vous permettre de clouer des tapis sur des planches encastrées entre ces murs et le béton.

History of
Labour Galleries

2°. Deux petites portes des galeries des œuvres d'art et de l'histoire du travail, qui ne sont pas situées sur le prolongement des chemins rayonnants seront fermées par les soins de la Commission Impériale.

Openings in
Machinery
Gallery.

3°. Le plan des ouvertures de la galerie des machines vous a été communiqué et a reçu votre approbation, néanmoins vous demandez que les baies comprises entre cette galerie et celle des matières premières soient fermées par des cloisons des bois légères et vous offrez de prendre au compte de la Commission Britannique la dépense qu'entraînera ce changement. Des ordres ont été donnés pour que votre désir soit réalisé dans ces conditions. Les ouvertures placées entre la galerie des machines et celle des aliments ne subiront aucune modification.

Platforms in the
Machinery Gallery.

4°. Dans cette même galerie des machines vous avez demandé le droit de construire des plateformes plus ou moins analogues à la plateforme centrale. La Commission Impériale vous l'accorde à la condition qu'elles ne seront pas plus élevées que cette dernière et que le projet en sera soumis à son approbation.

Fine Arts and
History of Labour
Catalogue.

5°. Il vous sera prochainement envoyé un spécimen du catalogue des œuvres d'art et de l'histoire du travail pour la section Française; il est très-probable que ce spécimen sera conforme au type adopté en 1862 à Londres, dans le catalogue Anglais et dans le catalogue Français. Si vous avez quelque projet à communiquer à ce sujet à la Commission Impériale il sera reçu avec empressement.

Barrack Fittings.

6°. Le plan envoyé par vous du type de caserne (barrack fittings) à élever dans la section Anglaise du parc a été approuvé et vous pouvez faire procéder immédiatement à la construction de cet établissement.

Billancourt.
Mr. Brandreth
Gibbs.

7°. J'ai reçu et transmis au Comité de l'Île de Billancourt la nomination de Monsieur Brandreth Gibbs comme membre adjoint à ce Comité. La Commission Impériale désire que M. Gibbs puisse prendre une part active aux travaux du Comité, et, en cas d'empêchement, être représenté en permanence à Paris par un adjoint qu'il désignera.

Trinity Board
"Kiosk" for electric
light.

8°. L'érection par l'administration de "Trinity Board" d'un kiosque à lumière électrique est approuvée en principe. Votre projet de construire un petit pont sur la Seine, en face de la berge Anglaise, et de placer ce kiosque à l'extrémité de la jetée doit être soumis au service de la navigation, dont l'autorité est indépendante de celle de la Commission

mission Impériale. Je vous communiquerai sa décision aussitôt qu'elle parviendra à la Commission Impériale.

9°. Il vous sera prochainement répondu en ce qui concerne la traduction en langues Catalogue ; blinds ; étrangères du catalogue Anglais, les stores à annonces de la galerie des machines, et grand vestibule. le placement des constructions d'art en briques et en terre cuite dans la partie du grand vestibule réservée à la Grande Bretagne.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

135.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 9 Novembre 1866.

En réponse à votre lettre du 2 Novembre, relative au désir manifesté par le Trinity Board d'établir un kiosque d'environ 30 mètres carrés pour la production de la lumière électrique, j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer, comme emplacement de tous points conforme aux données de votre programme, celui qui s'étend en avant de votre hangar de machines marines, sur la berge de la Seine. Trinity Board "Kiosk," for electric light.

Le plan ci-joint représente cet emplacement, qui ferait sur le perré, une saillie symétrique à celle de la grue placée à l'amont du Pont d'Jéna. Cette surface a d'ailleurs 6 m. sur 10 m. et se trouve par conséquent supérieure aux dimensions fixées par le Trinity Board.

Je vous prie de me dire si cette combinaison vous convient, et dans ce cas, de m'envoyer le dessin de votre installation, et surtout du soutènement de l'avant corps, que vous auriez à exécuter vous même, sans retard, ou dont nous nous chargerions sur vos plans, et à vos frais, si vous le préférez.

Je profite de cette occasion pour vous demander vos observations sur le plan d'abri de vous canots qui a été dressé par M. le Directeur du service du Parc, et que j'ai remis entre les mains de M. le Capitaine Festing. Shed for boats.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

136.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

South Kensington, 9 November 1866.

I HAVE to request that you will be good enough to return as early an answer as possible to the questions on the enclosed paper.

Enclosing questions bearing on Estimates.

It is necessary that his Grace the Lord President should have this information before him in considering what demands will be made upon the British Executive, in order that his Grace may be in a position to explain the Estimates which it may be necessary to present to Parliament.

I have, &c.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat *Le Play*.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

In order that his Grace the Lord President may consider the Estimates to be presented to Parliament in connection with the Exhibition, M. *Le Play* is requested to furnish the British Executive with information on the following points:—

I. *Palais*.—Will police be provided for the protection of property, and the maintenance of order in the same proportion as in 1855 and 1862?

Police—General Custodyship.

Will special police be provided for the History of Labour and the Fine Arts Galleries?

Park, Buildings, and Berge.—Will police be provided for the general park day and night; for the buildings to be erected in the park, during the time they are open to the public and afterwards; for the berge; for the protection of exhibits on the Seine?

II. *Palais*.—Will the Imperial Commission state the number of attendance "Gardiens," which will be provided for cleaning and general assistance in the British section?

Attendance and Cleaning.

It is understood that the cleaning of general passages is undertaken by the Imperial Commission at its cost. Is it so?

Buildings.—Will the cleaning of the building erected by the British Executive be carried out by the Imperial Commission?

Berge.—Will the berge be kept in order by the Imperial Commission?

(signed) *H. C.*

137.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

English and French
Government
Departments.

Dear M. Le Play,
You know that our War Department, Admiralty, and other Departments of Government are going to make extensive displays of all each one is doing: could you send me any lists of what the several Departments of the French Government intend to do?
An early answer will oblige.

10 November 1866.

A Mons. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play,
&c. &c. &c.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

138.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Messrs. Simpson
& Sons.
Blinds in
Machinery Gallery.

Sir,
I HAVE to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 5th instant, by Messrs. Simpson & Sons, on the subject of the blinds in the British Machinery Gallery of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.
Messrs. Simpson state that, up to the present date, they have received no reply to their offer. As the arrangements for carrying out the various details will necessarily occupy some time, I shall be much obliged if you will, at your earliest convenience, state whether their offer is accepted.

South Kensington, 12 November 1866.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

M. Duvernay.
Mr. Fred. Simpson.
M. Ber.

Sir,
REFERRING to the conversation which took place on Saturday last between M. Duvernay, on the part of the Imperial Commission, and Mr. Frederick Simpson, acting on our behalf, in the presence of M. Ber, upon the subject of the transparent blinds for the British portion of the Exhibition building, and in pursuance of the instructions then received, we have consulted Mr. Cole, the Secretary to the British Royal Commission, and beg hereby to offer to pay the Imperial Commission for the exclusive privilege of putting up blinds throughout the British Machinery Department, the sum of eight pounds sterling (200 francs) per window, for every window space we may fill with blinds containing advertisements derived from the general public. This sum is to cover any claim which M. Ber, as concessionnaire d'affiches, may have, in right of his concession or otherwise. Soliciting the favour of your early consideration of the matter, and of a reply,

456, West Strand, W.C., 5 November 1866.

Monsieur Le Play.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Simpson & Sons.*

139.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Police.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
J'AI l'honneur de vous adresser les réponses aux questions que vous me posez de la part de M. le Duc de Buckingham par votre lettre du 9 Novembre.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 13 Novembre 1866.

1°. *Police.*—La Commission Impériale organisera une police chargée de maintenir jour et nuit l'ordre et la sécurité dans toutes les galeries du palais; cette police sera aussi efficace qu'a été celle de 1855. En outre, les Commissions étrangères pourront, comme se proposent de la faire les exposants français, avoir des surveillants spéciaux pour la garde de leurs objets et faire coucher dans certains cas, ces surveillants dans leur exposition.
Un service de sûreté générale fonctionnera également jour et nuit dans le parc et sur la berge.

Cleaning.

2°. *Propreté.*—Les soins de propreté seront confiés dans la section française à des gardiens choisis par les exposants et dans les sections étrangères à des gardiens nommés par les divers pays. La Commission Impériale fera nettoyer à ses frais les grandes voies circulaires, les seize voies rayonnantes, et les grandes allées du parc et de la berge. Le nettoyage des bâtiments construits dans le parc et sur la berge, l'entretien des petites allées tracées dans chaque lot du parc et des passages secondaires du palais est à la charge des Commissions et des exposants intéressés.

Agréé, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) *F. Le Play.*
Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

140.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 15 November 1866.

THE absence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Russia will prevent the holding of any meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners until His Royal Highness's return early in December, and consequently the nomination of the jurors for the new order of reward.

Prince of Wales.
New order of reward.

As soon as His Royal Highness the President returns, a meeting will be held and the nomination made.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Cole.

141.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur,

Paris, le 16 Novembre 1866.

CONFORMÉMENT à votre désir, j'ai demandé officieusement à M. Dentu de me faire connaître à quelles conditions il consentirait à la publication en d'autres langues que la langue anglaise, et à la vente dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition, du Catalogue de la Section Britannique. J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre la note remise par lui à ce sujet.

Translation of Catalogue.
M. Dentu.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole.

M. DENTU autorisera la publication en d'autres langues que la langue anglaise, et la vente dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition, du Catalogue de la Section Britannique aux conditions suivantes :

1°. Le nom de M. Dentu figurera comme seul éditeur français sur ces traductions.

2°. Il percevra 25 % comme remise sur le prix de vente.

3°. La Commission Britannique lui concédera gratuitement le droit d'insérer en toutes langues 40 pages d'annonces dans le Catalogue de la Section Anglaise, la Commission Britannique s'engageant à ne pas vendre d'autres pages d'annonces à des négociants domiciliés en France.

(signé) E. Dentu.

16 Novembre 1866.

142.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 16 Novembre 1866.

Vous me faites l'honneur de me demander s'il sera permis à la Commission Britannique de faire paraître un catalogue en plusieurs langues de la section anglaise.

Translation of Catalogue.

La Commission Impériale a décidé de publier un catalogue général de tous les produits exposés par les diverses nations, comprenant en outre de la partie officielle, des renseignements industriels utiles aux exposants et aux visiteurs. Elle a concédé à un entrepreneur le droit exclusif d'imprimer ce catalogue. Toutefois, afin de respecter dans une juste limite la liberté des commissions étrangères, elle a réservé pour chacune d'elles le droit de publier dans sa langue nationale, et de vendre dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition, le catalogue des objets exposés par elle dans le palais et dans le parc. Toute traduction de ce catalogue en une autre langue ne pourra être vendue qu'en dehors du Champ de Mars, à moins d'une convention spéciale faite avec l'entrepreneur.

Contractor for right of publishing Catalogue.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) F. Le Play.

La Commission Impériale, en agissant ainsi, a laissé aux pays étrangers le droit qu'elle a réclamé pour la France en 1862.

F. P.

M. Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

143.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 17 Novembre 1866.

Vous avez demandé à la Commission Impériale de laisser placer dans le palais des spécimens de constructions en brique et terra-cotta exécutées au Musée de Kensington. Vous avez proposé en outre de les poser dans le Grand Vestibule compris entre les sections de la Grande Bretagne et de la France. J'ai soumis ce désir au comité chargé de la surveillance de l'installation en lui expliquant à la fois les motifs de votre demande et l'intérêt que vous attachez à une semblable exposition.

Brick and Terra-cotta work.

0.64.

P

Le

Grand vestibule. Le Comité a admis le principe que chaque nation doit être libre de s'installer à sa guise dans l'intérieur de son secteur pourvu que certaines règles générales soient observées. Mais considérant que le Grand Vestibule est une voie internationale, et qu'on doit chercher à mettre dans la décoration de cette voie une certaine harmonie pour en obtenir un effet d'ensemble, il a pensé que ces spécimens, dont l'un possède des dimensions très élevées et ne pourrait avoir de pendant du côté français n'auraient au but que l'on veut atteindre. Par contre, se référant au principe que je vous indiquais plus haut, il vous autorise à placer le grand spécimen contre le trumeau compris entre les deux portes X et Y, et du côté intérieur a b, c'est-à-dire dans l'intérieur de votre galerie des œuvres d'art. Les dimensions devront en être modifiées de telle sorte qu'il n'excède en rien la largeur du trumeau a b, et n'obstrue pas les portes d'entrée. Quant au second spécimen, il peut-être placé en c d ou e f, soit en dedans, soit en dehors, de la galerie des Beaux Arts.

Mosaics, &c. Le Comité accorde que les mosaïques dont vous m'avez également parlé soient placées intérieurement dans cette même galerie des Beaux Arts, au-dessus des portes X Y. Il consent, pour ce cas particulier, à faire une exception à la classification adoptée par la Commission Impériale.

Blinds. La question des stores que vous proposiez de placer dans la galerie des machines n'avait pu être résolue pendant votre séjour à Paris. J'ai usé de mon influence auprès du concessionnaire de l'affichage pour amener un arrangement entre votre entrepreneur et lui. Mais ses prétensions sont tellement éloignées des propositions qui lui sont faites et tellement considérables que je crois nécessaire de considérer toute négociation comme rompue. La Commission Impériale a contracté en effet envers lui des obligations qui ne me permettent pas de peser davantage sur ses déterminations. Elle se propose, pour répondre à la crainte que vous avez exprimée, de rendre opaques à l'aide d'une couche de peinture les vitres de la galerie des machines.

Concession of wall advertisements.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

144.—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

EXTRACTS from Memoranda to be read by Mr. Owen to Mr. Le Play, and left with him.

Catalogue. *Catalogue.*—I MUST decline to discuss M. Dentu's proposal sent by the Imperial Commission, or to enter into any direct negotiations with him as the contractor with the Imperial Commission. I have no official relations with him. If the Imperial Commission desire to levy a toll on the British catalogue, the subject can be discussed on its merits when the proper time arises. Meanwhile, all French translations of the catalogue will be stopped, and the remainder sent in English.

Blinds. *Blinds.*—I object to the proposal to paint (depolir) the machinery windows in the British space, and request the Imperial Commission either to provide proper blinds here, and in the industrial portion as well, or to leave me free to provide such blinds as I think fit.

Platform in Machinery Gallery. *Platform in Machinery Gallery.*—All that is wanted is increased space according to the ground plan already sent. The British executive have no special wishes as to how this may be done, and the Imperial Commission are therefore requested to provide this space in any way they please by widening the platform, and the British executive will pay any reasonable cost mutually agreed upon.

Inclosure of British Space. *Inclosure of British Space during the Arrangements.*—Until this is done no work can be commenced. It would be impossible to commence arranging the exhibition of "Objets d'Art," or Fine Arts, with railway trucks running through the space as proposed.

I wholly object to any passages whatever during the arrangements. Whilst I am not unwilling to receive any suggestions for the arrangements in the British space, I consider it beyond the traditional laws of Exhibitions that they should be even offered.

Floors. The British space cannot be officially accepted until all painting and closing up of openings, levelling of ground, &c., are completed. The obligation of finding floors of some kind is quite an innovation on all former exhibitions, to which I have unwillingly acceded.

Gas. *Gas.*—I decline to be responsible for paying for any gas not absolutely lighted inside the building.

Grand Vestibule. *Grand Vestibule.*—The British executive will endeavour to meet the wishes of the Imperial Commission as far as possible in the way of symmetry. It was suggested to me to place the terra-cotta and brickwork at the outside entrance of the Fine Arts. I had previously suggested three other different sites. As a final proposition, I propose to erect the terra-cotta in any one of the several spaces in the Grand Vestibule of the Industrial Division which the Imperial Commission may select, so as to balance with any of the high built-up objects on the French side. I find that, on the French side of the Grand Vestibule, there are three spaces where objects would be built up, respectively about 16 and 14½ mètres in height, and would cover the windows.

If this proposal be not acceded to, I shall refrain from seeking any large objects at all for the Grand Vestibule, and shall put up the terra-cotta in its own class and space in the Machinery Court, wherever it may be possible.

As I cannot agree in the taste of the Committee of Installation that brick and terra-cotta

cotta would be appropriate by the side of Meissonnier's paintings, so I cannot adopt the Committee's suggestion, to place them in the gallery of the Fine Arts by the side of Mulready's paintings, especially as the Fine Arts space is rendered by its awkward shape and position very considerably less than that afforded in 1855.

Rent for Waterclosets.—It will be impossible to pay any such rent.

Water-closets.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

Note for Mr. *Owen.*

THE Fine Art and industrial space will be accepted officially as soon as the French workmen are out of them, but not before. If we are free to put the hoarding entirely round our space, leaving no thoroughfares except for our own arrangements, then it may be proceeded with; but I must have the decision officially, and a plan shall be sent, but I had rather do nothing until the painters and other French workmen are cleared out.

21 November 1866.

(signed) *H. C.*

145.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole.*

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 21 Novembre 1866.

J'AI appris avec grand plaisir que la Commission de S. M. Britannique avait désigné Mr. Gibbs pour faire partie de la Commission consultative de l'île de Billancourt.

Mr. Brandreth
Gibbs.

Cette Commission a dès à présent commencé ses travaux et je serais heureux qu'il fut possible à Mr. Gibbs de se rendre au moins à l'une des séances qui se tiennent chaque mercredi au Palais de l'Industrie.

Billancourt.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signed) *F. Le Play.*

Lorsque les divers Etats agriculteurs auront accrédité leurs représentants, et lorsque l'organisation du service aura été arrêtée avec leur approbation; je solliciterai du Ministre d'Etat Vice President, une nomination officielle pour le délégué de la Grande Bretagne.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

F. L. P.

146.—MEMORANDUM.

EXPOSITIONS DES MINISTÈRES.

Classe.	Ministères.	Objets Exposés.	Observations.	Objects exhibited by French Govern- ment Departments.
93	Maison de l'Empereur	Type d'Habitations d'Ouvriers. Ferme modèle.		
41	Finances - - -	Exposition Forestière - - -	Ecole de Nancy.	
51	- „ - - -	Machines pour la fabrication des Tabacs.	Administration des Tabacs.	
64	Intérieur - - -	Appareils et Services Télégraphiques.		
13	Guerre - - -	Cartes du Dépôt de la Guerre.		
68	- „ - - -	Boulangerie Militaire; Types de Campement; Equipements.		
13	Marine - - -	Cartes du Dépôt de la Marine.		
66	- „ - - -	Machines Marines; Matériel Naval; Produits des Etablissements d'Indret, de Guérigny, d'Impley; Modèles divers.	Ancre, câbles, chaînes, &c. &c.	
90	- „ - - -	Programmes et Méthodes d'Enseignement des Ecoles Maritimes.	Ecole des Moussettes, de Maistrance, d'Hydrographie, &c.	
40 et 47.	Travaux Publics -	Minerais, Houilles, Echantillons de Sols; Procédés de l'Exploitation des Mines.	Ecole des Mines.	
67	- - „ - -	Dessins et Modèles de Travaux Publics.	Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées.	
74	- - „ - -	Machines-Outils, Machines-à-Vapeur, et Travaux d'Elèves.	Ecole des Arts et Métiers.	
67	- - „ - -	Matériel Naval.		
49	- - „ - -	Procédés de Pisciculture - - -	Etablissements de Coulommiers, de la Sarthe, et de la Charente.	
89 et 90.	Instruction Publique	Travaux d'Elèves et Collections de Rapports. Travaux des Missions Scientifiques, Archéologiques et Littéraires.		

147.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play. (Extracts.)

27 November 1866.

I COME to Paris on Thursday next, and shall be at your service on Friday, either at the Louvre Hotel, or at the Palais de l'Industrie, any hour you may appoint.

I am sorry to hear that you do not like the memoranda I sent you. I do not wish to increase your difficulties, but, on the contrary, am always ready to give any assistance I can to smooth them over.

Mons. Le Play, Conseiller d'Etat.

(signed) Henry Cole.

148.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
29 Novembre 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Plan of park,
showing position of
gas pipes.

EN réponse à votre lettre du 17 novembre 1866, j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-joint une partie du plan du parc avec les indications des chemins dans lesquels se trouvent placées les conduites de gaz. La légende annexée à ce plan indique les diamètres de ces conduites; j'aurai l'honneur de vous communiquer les indications concernant la pression du gaz aussitôt que je les aurai obtenues des Ingénieurs de la Compagnie Parisienne.

Agrérez, &c.,

Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

149.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

Paris, 1 December 1866.

Shafting in
Machinery
Gallery.

WITH reference to the paragraph in your letter of the 18th of October, requesting that the British Executive should communicate to the Imperial Commission the mode which they propose adopting for connecting the lines of shafting in the British section of the machinery gallery, I have now the honour to transmit for your information the accompanying tracing of the universal coupling which will be employed for the purpose named.

I regret that it has not been found possible to afford this information at an earlier date, the subject having required much consideration.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

150.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

Paris, 1 December 1866.

Painting Industrial
Portion.

As the painting of the Industrial portion, containing Groups 2 to 5, has not yet been commenced, I have to propose that the British Executive should be permitted to complete that portion of the building under their own directions, receiving from the Imperial Commission any allowance calculated upon the lowest contract taken for painting the Industrial portions. The form of the building, and the high screens already erected, render any uniformity of colouring of no importance.

General Passages.

As respects the crossings in the general passages in such Industrial portion, I request to know if the British Executive are free to erect trophies in them, and if the Imperial Commission have made any rule.

Seats.

So with respect to seats or "carrefours," I should be glad to learn the intention of the Imperial Commission, and in this case I would propose to undertake the completion of such arrangement, receiving from the Imperial Commission whatever allowance they may think proper to make for work they would otherwise do.

The British Executive would thus be enabled to take possession of the Industrial portion in its present state, and proceed at once towards the arrangement of its portion of the Exhibition, which would thus be simplified.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

151.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

COMMISSION IMPÉRIALE.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 4 Décembre 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Railway in
Champ de Mars.

AFIN de faciliter la manutention des gros colis, des pièces lourdes et encombrantes, la Commission Impériale a décidé depuis longtemps qu'un chemin de fer serait établi dans le Champ de Mars, en communication avec l'embranchement qui dessert l'Exposition, et dont la gare est située à l'angle du quai d'Orsay et de l'Avenue de Suffren. Ces colis spéciaux appartenant pour la plupart au VI^{ème} groupe, la Commission Impériale avait songé

songé dès l'abord à disposer dans la grande galerie du travail un réseau circulaire continu, se reliant par une double voie d'aller et retour avec la gare du Champ de Mars.

Quelques Commissions étrangères ont trouvé des inconvénients à cette disposition, qui ne respectait pas suffisamment, d'après elles, l'autonomie respective de leur territoire, exposé à être sillonné par des transports ne concernant pas leurs nationaux.

La Commission Impériale s'est rendue à ces observations, et pour donner complète satisfaction aux désirs qui lui étaient exprimés, elle a décidé que les voies ferrées suivraient les allées du Parc, et, dans le Palais, n'entameraient aucune autre section que la section française, mais que chaque Commission pourrait, si elle le jugeait convenable, venir y embrancher un réseau distinct, affecté exclusivement à son usage personnel.

Le projet définitif, actuellement en cours d'exécution, comprend donc une voie de ceinture, faisant extérieurement le tour complet du Palais, et située dans l'allée qui longe le promenoir couvert. Cette voie est reliée par deux autres voies à la gare de l'Avenue de Suffren, et projetée, dans les chemins rayonnants du Palais, cinq embranchements, qui desservent deux voies circulaires établies dans les chemins latéraux de la galerie du travail, sur la développement de la section française.

C'est sur cette voie de ceinture que chacune des commissions étrangères pourra venir établir une plaque tournante au droit du chemin rayonnant de sa section, et embrancher ses rails disposés à sa convenance.

Si vous pensez qu'à l'exemple de ce que la Commission Impériale fait dans la section française, il vous convient d'aménager un réseau pour votre section, la Commission Impériale mettrait à votre disposition, sur votre demande, le matériel des voies, aux mêmes conditions qu'elle l'a obtenu de la Compagnie de l'Orient et son entrepreneur, aux prix et clauses de son marché. D'après ces bases la dépense peut s'évaluer environ à 6 f. par mètre courant de voie, et à 500 f. par plaque tournante. Je m'empresserai d'ailleurs de vous fournir à ce sujet tous les renseignements dont vous pourriez avoir besoin.

Si, au contraire, vous jugiez sans intérêt pour vous l'établissement d'un réseau ou d'un simple garage spécial, vous renoncerez par cela même à recourir aux transports par voie ferrée, la voie de ceinture du Palais étant essentiellement affectée à la circulation et nullement au stationnement des wagons, qui ne pourront en conséquence être déchargés que sur des voies d'évitement spéciales à chaque pays.

Cette question du chemin de fer a une connexité très-étroite avec celle du revêtement du sol des chemins de la grande galerie, sur laquelle je dois également appeler votre attention, en vous faisant connaître à titre d'indication, ce qui a été résolu pour la section française.

Après des longues délibérations les délégués français des classes du VI^{ème} groupe ont reconnu que le meilleur mode de revêtement du sol de la galerie dans la zone centrale qui leur est attribuée était le plancher, qui se prêtait mieux que tout autre aux exigences multiples et spéciales de leur installation, et qu'ils ont obtenu par adjudication dans des conditions très-économiques, à raison de 4 f. 60 c. du mètre superficiel (un spécimen de ce plancher a été disposé contre le mur extérieur de la grande entrée correspondant à l'Avenue Rapp). Ce plancher doit être établi immédiatement après les fondations en maçonnerie dont les trappes y sont ménagées, et avant le montage définitif des appareils exposés.

Cette décision fortement motivée des syndicats engageait la question pour le revêtement des chemins latéraux et rayonnants auxquels le plancher convenait d'autant mieux qu'il doit y être établi des voies ferrées, rendant tout autre système, si non impraticable, au moins difficilement admissible. Seulement pour ménager ce plancher dans la partie où doit s'opérer la traction des wagons par chevaux, la Commission Impériale a décidé que, contrairement au principe qui veut que la parqueterie précède la manutention, et grâce à l'emploi de mesures exceptionnelles, pour faciliter et abrégier le travail, elle ajournerait la pose du plancher dans l'entrevoie jusqu'au 20 mars 1867.

En somme, dans la section française, le massif central des machines, large de 23 mètres, est parqué sur toute son étendue, sauf au droit des trappes réservées pour les fondations en maçonnerie des machines qui en exigent, et il est bordé de deux longrines supportant les pilastres de la barrière, d'un modèle uniforme, qui encadre les classes. Les deux chemins qui entourent ce massif sont eux-mêmes parqués, jusqu'au bord des rails, dont l'intervalle est provisoirement garni de ballast.

Malgré le sacrifice assez lourd qui doit en résulter pour son budget, la Commission Impériale a consenti à supporter également dans les sections étrangères les frais de parqueterie des chemins circulaires et rayonnants de la Galerie du Travail. Elle est prête à mettre de suite son entrepreneur à l'oeuvre; mais elle ne peut le faire avant la décision de votre Commission sur la question du chemin de fer.

Si vous adoptez le système d'un réseau spécial à votre section vous jugerez sans doute convenable de recourir pour le plancher à une disposition analogue à celle qui vient d'être définie pour la section française.

Si vous décidez, au contraire, que votre section peut se passer de voie ferrée, le plancher pourra être, il est vrai, établi sans sujétion particulière; mais alors se présente une difficulté que je dois vous signaler. La Commission Impériale ne pouvant renvoyer au dernier moment la pose d'une surface importante de plancher, sous peine d'être débordée, et de n'être pas prête au jour voulu, sera forcée de poser ce parquet des chemins avant le transport des gros colis dont il y a peut-être lieu de redouter l'effet au point de vue de sa conservation. Vous auriez donc, dans ce cas, à prendre, sous votre responsabilité, des précautions spéciales pour ménager le plancher, et en tous cas, pour le réparer et le remplacer, s'il venait à être détérioré.

En résumé, je vous prie de demander à votre Commission de vouloir bien prendre un parti sur les questions ci-après:—

1°. Entend-elle établir dans sa section un réseau distinct affecté à la manutention de ses colis? Dans le cas de l'affirmative, quel sera le tracé de ces voies? Acceptera-t-elle nos entrepreneurs et nos dispositions techniques, sauf à concerter avec nous les détails de cette installation?

2°. Si elle décide qu'elle renonce aux transports par voie ferrée, veut-elle que la Commission Impériale fasse parqueter prochainement ses grands chemins latéraux et rayonnants de la Galerie du Travail, et consent-elle à encourir, dans ce cas, la responsabilité des dégâts que ces parquets pourront subir, avant l'Exposition. Ou bien préfère-t-elle être chargée elle-même de ce travail, à ses frais, pour le faire à son heure et le disposer à son absolu convenance.

Votre réponse étant tout-à-fait urgente, je vous serais obligé de me la faire parvenir dans le plus bref délai possible.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Henry Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

152.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

5 December 1866.

Road from the
Pont d'Jena to the
Grand Vestibule.

As many British goods, and especially some heavy ones, are likely to be brought to the Exhibition building by horse waggons, I request you to have the kindness to cause the carriage road from the Pont d'Jena to the Grand Vestibule to be put into substantial working order, and to inform me how soon this is likely to be done. The delivery of British goods will commence as soon as this road is sufficiently passable.

I have, &c.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

153.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

7 December 1866.

Grand Vestibule.

In the interview I had with you on the 30th November you informed me that the British Executive were not to be entrusted with full powers, subject only to general rules, of arranging the British side in the "Grand Vestibule" according to their own judgment, but were to be controlled by a "Committee of Installation," in order that there might be nothing shocking to good taste.

I understand from this expression that you are not content to entrust the arrangement of the space allotted to a country which has been invited to exhibit to the taste and judgment of those whom that country has selected, in accordance with the general programme of the Exhibition, for the purpose. I am therefore to state that, unless the Imperial Commission are prepared to leave the front of the "Grand Vestibule" allotted to the United Kingdom entirely at the disposal of the British Executive, I must decline to take the responsibility of any further arrangements of the space *below* the clerestory windows in the Grand Vestibule, and I resign it into your hands altogether.

You will please to understand that the space in the windows of the clerestory, having been allotted to British exhibitors, cannot be given up, but will be filled by them with stained glass. Below the clerestory, excepting of course in the general passages, I propose to close up entirely the openings between the columns, and thus you will be relieved of any necessity of considering the character and style of the British objects in your arrangement of the Grand Vestibule.

I trust that this decision will meet your views, and remove all future difficulties.

Lord Cowley.
M. Rouher.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Lord Cowley for his information, and I have to request that you will have the kindness to show it to M. Rouher.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

Monsieur le Commissaire Général F. Le Play.

154.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

7 December 1866.

Police.

With reference to your letter of the 13th November, in which you state that the Imperial Commission will organize a police charged with the maintenance of order and security, day and night, in all the galleries of the palace,—

I am directed by the Lord President to thank you for the assurance thus given, and to assure you that his Grace feels confident that the Imperial Commission will do all in their power for the security of the building and of the objects contained in it for exhibition.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

155.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

COMMISSION IMPÉRIALE.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 8 Décembre 1866.

Vous demandez par votre lettre du 30 Décembre* la permission de compléter les galeries assignées au Royaume-Uni pour l'Histoire du Travail et les Beaux Arts en plaçant tels stores et telles couleurs sur les murs qui vous paraissent convenables.

* *Sic*.
Fine Arts and
History of Labour
Galleries.

J'ai l'honneur de vous rappeler que c'est sur votre demande que la Commission Impériale a consenti à faire elle-même le velum et le revêtement des murs de ces galeries. Tous les marchés sont passés aujourd'hui pour l'exécution de ces travaux; les approvisionnements sont fait par les entrepreneurs; la Commission Impériale ne peut donc plus intervenir; mais elle vous autorise à adopter dans les galeries dont il s'agit tels stores et telles couleurs que vous voudrez. Pour arrêter les travaux actuels et les remplacer par d'autres vous aurez à vous entendre directement avec les concessionnaires.

Vous demandez encore que la Commission Britannique soit libre d'adopter dans les galeries intérieures, comprises entre celles des œuvres d'art et celles des machines, telles dispositions qui lui conviendront en ce qui concerne l'arrangement des carrefours, les stores et la peinture des colonnes. La Commission Impériale accorde cette faculté; elle désire que les objets placés dans les carrefours ne soient pas d'un volume assez grand pour gêner la circulation ou masquer la vue dans les galeries rayonnantes; elle voudrait que des sièges ou sofas pussent être placés autour de ces installations, et qu'il restât encore tout autour une circulation de trois mètres au moins, pour les visiteurs. La Commission Impériale n'a pas décidé de faire elle-même les stores; elle ne peut donc s'engager à vous rembourser les sommes qu'elle dépenserait pour cet objet dans la section anglaise. Enfin les colonnes ont été déjà peintes à deux couches; si la Commission Britannique veut les couvrir d'une autre couleur ce travail devra être exécuté par ses soins et à ses frais.

Enfin vous demandez à pouvoir fermer les chemins rayonnants par des portes dans les galeries des œuvres d'art et de l'histoire du travail; la Commission Impériale a adopté un principe opposé. Ces chemins, en effet, doivent être laissés complètement libres pour permettre aux rondes des police et de sapeurs-pompiers de veiller facilement à la sécurité du palais. La disposition consiste, dans la section française, à fermer les salles d'archéologie et des œuvres d'art par des cloisons et des portes solides parallèlement aux voies rayonnantes. Nous avons l'intention de laisser coucher dans ces salles les gardiens de nos exposants.

Doors in Fine Arts
and History of
Labour Galleries.

Watching.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, (signé) *F. Le Play*.

Monsieur Cole.

156.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

12 December 1866.

Sir,
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th of December, relative to the railway which the Imperial Commission propose to construct for the conveyance of goods into the building for the Exhibition of 1867.

Champ de Mars
Railway.

In reply to the queries contained in your letter, I am to inform you that the British Executive will be obliged if you will give directions that the flooring in the Machinery Gallery may be at once proceeded with, and that you will place the English Executive Commission in direct communication with the contractor of the Imperial Commission, for the execution of such lines of rails as may be considered necessary by the British Executive; any damage that may accrue to the flooring by this arrangement will be made good by them.

Flooring in
Machinery Gallery.
Railway Contractor.

I have, &c.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat *Le Play*.(signed) *Henry Cole*.157.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

15 December 1866.

Sir,
My attention has been called to the accompanying advertisement,* which is very largely circulated in the English press.

Advertisement
Placards within the
The Building.

* PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867.—Notice to Advertisers.—Wall Space.—Messrs. A. MADDICK & Co. have the honour to announce that they have obtained the sole concession from the Imperial Commissioners of the French Exhibition for 1867, for the right to display ADVERTISEMENTS on the WALL SPACE within the building, for England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and America.

In consequence of the space which has been allotted for this purpose, though limited, including the grand entrances and the railway entrance, through which all visitors to the Exhibition must pass, and the time which will be required to paint, frame, and hang the various advertisements, it is absolutely necessary that immediate application should be made.

The Exhibition will open on the 1st of April, and the advertisements will remain in the respective positions until the close, a period of about eight months. The immense value which attaches to this means of publicity may be estimated from the fact that millions of persons from all parts of the world will visit the Exhibition.

Full particulars, with terms and plans of the wall space inside the building, are to be obtained of Messrs. A. Maddick & Co., British and Foreign advertising contractors, 3, Sherborne-lane, King William-street, City, London, and 16, Place Vendôme, Paris.

The statement that advertisements will be displayed within the building must obviously be incorrect, and appears to me calculated to mislead exhibitors as well as the public at large.

Will you have the kindness to send me, as early as possible, any observations you may have to make on the subject, in order that the statement may be corrected without delay.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

158.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 17 Décembre 1866.

Monsieur,

Maddick & Co.

Advertisement
Placards.

Vous avez appelé mon attention sur les allégations de MM. Maddick et C^{ie}, qui, se prétendant investis du droit d'apposer des affiches dans l'intérieur du Palais, offrent aux producteurs anglais par voie d'annonces insérées dans les feuilles publiques de traiter avec eux pour l'attribution d'affiches disposées dans un emplacement de cette nature.

Aucune concession semblable n'a été faite par la Commission Impériale. Elle n'a autorisé que l'affichage sur les murs de clôture et sur les parois de certains établissements situés dans le parc. En ce qui concerne la publicité dans l'intérieur du Palais, la Commission n'a reçu d'autre proposition que celle que vous lui avez transmise relativement aux stores de la grande galerie; c'est la seule à laquelle elle ait un instant arrêté sa pensée.

Blinds.

Agréer, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

159.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

19 December 1866.

I HAVE to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a circular letter and enclosures, which have been forwarded to English horticulturists.

Horticultural
Exhibition.

I have to inform you, that in reply to this circular the British Executive have received numerous communications from horticulturists, stating that the information forwarded is insufficient, and that the schedule of plants to be exhibited in the different "Concours" is not given in sufficient detail.

International
Horticultural
Exhibition of 1866.

I enclose a copy of the schedule which was issued on the occasion of the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866, and request that you will be good enough to forward me information on the following points:

- I. The number of plants to be exhibited in a class.
- II. The prizes to be offered for each class.
- III. The conditions or restrictions under which the plants are to be shown.
- IV. The regulations applying to amateurs or to the trade respectively.

As it is desirable that this information should be made known as soon as possible, I shall be glad if you will furnish me with answers to the above questions at your earliest convenience.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

160.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,

Paris, le 19 Décembre 1866.

Translation of
Catalogue.

Vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me dire qu'il ne vous suffisait pas d'user de la liberté laissée par la Commission Impériale aux Commissions Etrangères, et de publier le catalogue de la section Anglaise en langue nationale, mais que vous aviez l'intention de le faire paraître également en d'autres langues.

A ce sujet je vous ai fait part des conditions proposées par M. Dentu, concessionnaire du catalogue général, et après en avoir conféré de nouveau avec vous, je viens vous rappeler celles qui ont paru vous convenir, avec prière de me faire connaître le plus tôt possible votre résolution.

Mons. Dentu.

"La Commission de S. M. Britannique publiera un catalogue en plusieurs langues des produits exposés dans la section Anglaise, et le fera vendre librement et sans aucune rétribution dans cette même section.

"Pour jouir de cette faculté, elle accordera à M. Dentu le droit de faire insérer 48 pages d'annonces dans son catalogue avec droit exclusif de les placer en France.

"Pour vendre ce même catalogue dans le reste du Palais et dans le Parc du Champ-de-Mars, la Commission de S. M. Britannique consentira à ce que M. Dentu ait son nom comme éditeur sur les couvertures de toute l'édition et prélève une remise de 25 % sur le prix de vente."

Je

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, de me fixer définitivement sur ces conditions, et de m'envoyer un spécimen de votre catalogue, indiquant le format, la justification, et le caractère des pages d'annonces, afin que M. Dentu s'occupe de la composition et du tirage de ces annonces. Je vous prie de m'indiquer aussi le nombre d'exemplaires auquel vous comptez tirer.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Henry Cole.

161.—Mr. Cole to Mr. *Le Play*. (Extracts.)

19 December 1866.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EWART, R. E., has been requested by the Lord President to proceed to Paris, to report on the securities taken against fire and some other points. Will you have the kindness to afford all the introductions and facilities he may require? Securities against fire.

Believe, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

M. le Conseiller d'Etat *Le Play*.

162.—Mr. Cole to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

21 December 1866.

IN conformity with your request that the British catalogue should be forwarded to you before the 31st December 1866, I have the honour to transmit to you the portions relative to Groups II., III., and IV.; the remaining groups will very shortly follow, excepting Group I., for which the British Executive have not yet received any specimen, as requested in my letter of the 2nd of November last. Catalogue.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

M. le Conseiller d'Etat *Le Play*.

163.—Mr. Cole to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

21st December 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and its accompanying documents relative to the appointment of foreign juries. Juries.

It is right that I should point out to you that, with every desire to comply with the arrangements of the Imperial Commission for carrying on the work of the juries during the period between the 1st April and 14th May, there will be great if not insuperable difficulties as respects the jurors of the United Kingdom.

I apprehend that, as in the former Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, it will be desirable to confide the duty of jurorship to distinguished public men, many of whom are in Parliament. Members of Parliament.

But the period named being the most active portion of the British Parliamentary Session in 1867, would seem to render it impossible to select members of the Houses of Lords and Commons to act as jurors with the hope of their being able to give six weeks' consecutive services at this period of the year.

If it be desired to have members of the Legislature as jurors, the only way I see of meeting the difficulty will be to allow each British juror, when not present himself, to be represented in his class by an associate or delegate, the power of voting not being increased by this arrangement. The appointment of such associates and delegates appears to be contemplated by the regulations (Art. 15 and 17) of the Imperial Commission.

Besides the peculiar circumstances attending the British jurors which I have pointed out, it may be remarked that the attendance of foreign jurors must always be less efficacious and methodic than those of the country inviting, and that it would appear to be a useful arrangement to devise means by which each country should always have the power of having some representative present. Perhaps indeed this may be already the idea of the Imperial Commission in the regulations alluded to. Delegates.

I have to request you to favour me with the views of the Imperial Commission on this subject as early as convenient, because they must have a material influence on the selection of the British jurors for 1867, about to be considered at a special meeting of the Royal Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat *Le Play*,
&c. &c. &c.

164.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

COMMISSION IMPÉRIALE.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 21 Décembre 1866.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
En réponse à ma lettre du 4 Décembre dernier, vous m'avez demandé de faire construire de suite le plancher de la galerie des machines, et de vous mettre en relation avec notre entrepreneur de railway.

Flooring in
machinery gallery.

Pour ce qui concerne le plancher, je suis disposé à l'établir immédiatement, non dans toute la galerie des machines, mais dans ses chemins circulaires et rayonnants. Je dois toutefois vous faire remarquer de nouveau que le parquetage va créer bien des obstacles à l'établissement de vos voies ferrées et devrait être combiné en vue de leur installation, comme nous le faisons dans les sections Française, Belge, Prussienne, etc.

Railway contractor.

Je vous serais donc obligé de me confirmer vos intentions à ce sujet, pour que je puisse agir en conséquence et sous votre responsabilité.

Notre entrepreneur s'appelle M. Castor, et demeure rue de Valois du Roule, No. 49, à Paris.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Monsieur Henry Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

165.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

COMMISSION IMPÉRIALE.

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
le 21 Décembre 1866.

Unloading goods.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif,
CONFORMÉMENT au désir formel que vous avez manifesté à plusieurs reprises, la Commission Impériale a décidé qu'elle s'abstiendrait d'intervenir dans l'agencement des dispositions relatives à la manutention des objets destinés à votre section, et les laisserait à la convenance de la Commission Britannique. C'est ainsi que le tracé des voies ferrées a été remanié, et que je vous ai écrit le 4 Décembre dernier, pour vous demander d'aviser sans délai à l'établissement de votre propre réseau si vous le jugiez utile à vos intérêts.

Cranes, &c.

Vous m'avez également déclaré que la Grande Bretagne se chargerait elle-même de pourvoir aux levage et déchargement de ses produits, à l'aide de ses propres grues, treuils, et autres engins. Je me suis donc abstenu de disposer aucun de ces appareils, en vue de la section anglaise.

La Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest demande d'urgence à être renseignée sur le nombre, l'emplacement, et la force des grues qui seront mises à sa disposition pour le déchargement qu'elle est tenue d'effectuer aux termes de l'arrêté du 16 Juin 1866, dont je vous envoie ci-inclus un nouvel exemplaire. Je vous serais obligé de me fournir le plus tôt possible ces renseignements pour que je puisse les transmettre à la compagnie qui en a besoin pour organiser définitivement son service avant le 15 Janvier 1867, date fixée par le règlement général pour le commencement de l'apport des colis à l'Exposition.

Recevez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Monsieur Henry Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

166.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

21 December 1866.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant.

Referring to the following agreement, which I quote from your letter:

Catalogue.

"La Commission de S. M. Britannique publiera un catalogue en plusieurs langues des produits exposés dans la section Anglaise, et le fera vendre librement et sans aucune rétribution dans cette même section.

M. Dentu.

"Pour jouir de cette faculté, elle accordera à M. Dentu le droit de faire insérer 48 pages d'annonces dans son catalogue avec droit exclusif de les placer en France.

"Pour vendre ce même catalogue dans le reste du Palais et dans le Parc du Champ-de-Mars, la Commission de S. M. Britannique consentira à ce que M. Dentu ait son nom comme éditeur sur les couvertures de toute l'édition, et prélève une remise de 25 % sur le prix de vente."

Neither myself nor the other gentlemen present at the interview have any recollection of the proposal to place M. Dentu's name as publisher on the cover of the British catalogue, but there is no objection to it, printed as we may arrange.

It was and must be clearly understood that the 25 % discount had only reference to the copies actually sold by M. Dentu, and not to those sold in the British section of the Exhibition; with these remarks I consent to the arrangement proposed.

Ten

Ten thousand copies will be printed of the first edition, and a specimen will be sent.

M. Dentu's own advertisements of 48 pages are subject to approval as agreed upon, and must be delivered in London for binding at a time to be fixed on hereafter.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

167.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur,

Paris, le 22 Décembre 1866.

LE jury spécial institué pour le nouvel ordre de récompenses (titre IV. du règlement général) a tenu sa première session du 1^{er} au 11 Décembre dernier. Il a remis à la Commission Impériale le programme des faits d'harmonie et de bien-être qui méritent d'être signalés dans l'organisation agricole et industrielle des nations. Il a arrêté en outre la marche à suivre pour l'instruction des demandes.

New order of reward.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-joints plusieurs exemplaires du document qui résume ses travaux. La Commission Impériale vous prie de le faire traduire dans votre langue nationale et de lui faire donner la plus grande publicité possible. Elle désire qu'il soit promptement connu dans toute l'étendue des Etats Britanniques de telle sorte que des exemples dignes de concourir puissent être mis en lumière avant le 31 Janvier prochain.

Elle compte à cet égard sur l'initiative que voudront bien prendre la Commission de S. M. Britannique et les autorités locales qui la secondent.

Agrérez, &c.
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

EXTRAIT du "Moniteur Universel" du 13 Décembre 1866.

Exposition Universelle de 1867, à Paris.

Commission Impériale.—Jury spécial du nouvel ordre de récompenses.

LE règlement du 7 Juin 1866, approuvé par décret impérial du 9 Juin suivant, a institué un ordre distinct de récompenses "en faveur des personnes, des établissements ou des localités qui, par une organisation ou des institutions spéciales, ont développé la bonne harmonie entre tous ceux qui coopèrent aux mêmes travaux et ont assuré aux ouvriers le bien-être matériel, moral et intellectuel."

Conformément aux termes de l'art. 35, le Jury international spécialement institué pour apprécier cet ordre de mérite a ouvert sa première session, au Palais de l'Industrie, le 1^{er} Décembre 1866, sous la présidence de S. Exc. M. le Ministre d'Etat, vice-président de la Commission impériale.* Plus de deux cents demandes parvenues au commissaire général ou aux commissaires étrangers ont été placées sous les yeux du Jury.

De nouvelles et importantes candidatures ayant été annoncées par plusieurs membres, le Jury a décidé que le terme du 1^{er} Décembre 1866, fixé pour la remise des demandes et des pièces d'instruction au commissariat général, serait prorogé au 31 Janvier 1867.

Les demandes étrangères devront être envoyées au commissariat général par l'entremise des commissions instituées par chaque gouvernement, et de leur délégué dans le Jury spécial.

A cette occasion, le Jury a cru devoir donner quelque développement au programme du

* Composition du Jury Spécial au 1^{er} Décembre 1866, indiqué suivant l'ordre des Emplacements occupés par les différents Etats dans le Palais du Champ-de-Mars.

France.—S. Exc. M. Rouher, ministre d'Etat, vice-président de la Commission Impériale; S. Exc. M. Béhic, ministre de l'Agriculture, du commerce et des travaux publics, vice-président de la Commission Impériale; S. Exc. M. le maréchal Vaillant, ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur et des Beaux-Arts, vice-président de la Commission Impériale; S. Exc. M. Magne, membre du conseil privé, sénateur; S. Exc. M^{re} Darbois, archevêque de Paris, grand aumônier de l'Empereur, sénateur; M. Schneider, vice-président du Corps législatif; M. Alfred Le Roux, vice-président du Corps législatif; M. Paulin Talabot, député au Corps législatif; M. F. Le Play, conseiller d'Etat. *Pays-Bas et Belgique*.—M. Ch. Faider, président de l'Académie des sciences, lettres et beaux-arts de Belgique, ancien ministre de la justice, premier avocat général à la cour de cassation. *Prusse et Etats du nord de l'Allemagne*.—M. Herzog, conseiller intime au ministère du commerce, de l'industrie et des travaux publics. *Hesse, Bade, Wurtemberg et Bavière*.—M. de Steinbeis, président du conseil royal de Wurtemberg pour le commerce et l'industrie. *Autriche*.—M. le chevalier de Schaeffer, conseiller de cour et de ministère. *Suisse*.—M. Dubochet, vice-président de la société helvétique de bienfaisance, président du comité exécutif de l'asile suisse des vieillards à Paris. *Espagne, Portugal et Grèce*.—M. le comte d'Avila, pair du royaume de Portugal, ministre de S. M. le roi de Portugal à Madrid. *Danemark, Suède et Norvège*.—En l'absence de M. le Docteur Charles Dickson, M. de Fahnehjelm, chambellan au service de S. M. le roi de Suède et de Norvège, commissaire du royaume de Suède pour l'Exposition universelle. *Russie*.—M. V. de Porochine, professeur d'économie politique. *Italie*.—M. le chevalier Marc Minghetti, député au parlement italien, ancien président du conseil des ministres, membre correspondant de l'Institut de France. *Etats-Unis d'Amérique*.—M. Charles Perkins. *Royaume uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande*.—En l'absence de représentants désignés, S. Exc. lord Cowley, ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris; M. Henry Cole, commissaire exécutif, secrétaire de la commission de Sa Majesté Britannique pour l'Exposition universelle; M. Ph. Owen, commissaire adjoint du royaume uni.

Secrétaires.—MM. B. de Chancourtois, secrétaire, et Cumenge, secrétaire adjoint de la Commission Impériale. *Secrétaires des enquêtes*.—MM. Donnat et F. Monnier, chefs de service au commissariat général.

du concours dont la Commission impériale n'avait fait qu'indiquer le but d'une façon sommaire.

Quatre principes ont été posés dès l'abord :

New order of
reward.

1°. Le Jury peut sans doute apprécier, dans l'ensemble des faits qui lui sont présentés, l'esprit de charité et de bienfaisance ; mais il n'a pas spécialement pour mission de récompenser les actes de cette nature.

2°. Pour être invoqués comme titres à une récompense, les faits constatés doivent être la conséquence d'une initiative libre et spontanée, et non le résultat de prescriptions législatives.

3°. Il ne suffit pas qu'une œuvre soit louable par elle-même ; il faut qu'elle se concilie avec une prospérité soutenue et progressive.

4°. Les conditions du milieu dans lequel se trouvent les concurrents doivent être prises en considération. C'est un titre que de maintenir intactes des conditions traditionnelles d'harmonie et de bien-être, tout en développant l'agriculture ou l'industrie ; mais ce n'est pas un moindre mérite que d'introduire des améliorations là où existait un état d'antagonisme et de souffrance.

Le Jury croit utile, pour la régularité de l'instruction et comme élément d'appréciation, que les demandes soit accompagnées de précis historiques et statistiques, et de tout ce qui peut caractériser l'origine, le développement, et la prospérité des exploitations.

En ce qui concerne le double but du concours, l'état d'harmonie et l'état de bien-être, les candidats demeurent entièrement maîtres de choisir les meilleurs moyens de prouver qu'ils ont atteint le but, ou qu'ils s'en sont rapprochés.

Parmi les symptômes de l'état d'harmonie, on peut signaler : la longue durée de la coopération ; la permanence des bons rapports ; l'absence de débats irritants relatifs aux salaires.

Parmi les symptômes de l'existence du bien-être, on peut invoquer : la formation d'une épargne relativement considérable ; la propriété ou la jouissance permanente de l'habitation, avec ou sans dépendances rurales ; l'alliance des travaux agricoles avec les travaux manufacturiers ; les subventions, et en général les pratiques ou les institutions ayant pour but de donner plus de stabilité à l'existence de l'ouvrier et de pourvoir aux circonstances accidentelles.

Il y aura lieu d'envisager également :

Les habitudes et les mesures ayant pour effet de laisser la mère de famille au foyer domestique, et de protéger les jeunes filles appelées au dehors par le régime du travail, les systèmes de primes, de rétribution à la tâche, et toutes autres combinaisons de salaires propres à améliorer le travail, et à stimuler chez l'ouvrier l'énergie et l'esprit d'initiative ; les caisses de secours, de retraites, de participation aux assurances sur la vie, et les pratiques et institutions de tous genres tendant à améliorer la condition matérielle des ouvriers et à assurer leur avenir ; les écoles et les autres institutions tendant à améliorer la condition intellectuelle et morale.

Enfin, il est à propos de faire connaître les efforts qui ont été faits pour réprimer les habitudes vicieuses ou en prévenir la propagation.

Le Jury n'a pas cru devoir exclure du concours les personnes ou les sociétés qui, sans être engagées dans les travaux agricoles ou manufacturiers, ont fondé des institutions durables, prospères, contribuant à établir l'harmonie et le bien-être dont il s'agit de rechercher les meilleurs exemples.

Après avoir tracé le programme du concours, le Jury a arrêté les règles suivantes concernant le mode d'instruction des demandes, le classement des candidatures, et l'attribution des récompenses :—

1°. Un juré de nationalité intéressée ou représentant cette nationalité fait la première instruction de la demande. Il complète les informations par tous les moyens en son pouvoir, et adresse le dossier au commissariat général, avec son avis, avant la date du 31 Janvier 1867.

2°. Une commission, formée de tous les membres du Jury présents à Paris, siège en permanence et procède aux enquêtes. Elle délègue, s'il y a lieu, pour chaque enquête un second juré, désigné en dehors de la nationalité intéressée. D'après les comptes rendus des enquêtes, elle prépare le classement des candidatures admissibles.

3°. Un comité de sept membres, nommé par le président, siège du 15 au 31 Mars 1867, pour résumer les travaux d'instruction et d'enquête. Il établit une liste de classement de soixante candidatures rangées par ordre de mérite sans *ex æquo*, et désigne les rapporteurs chargés de soutenir ses propositions devant le Jury.

4°. Le Jury, dans sa seconde session, du 14 Avril au 15 Mai, met en délibération la liste de classement présentée par le comité, se réservant d'ailleurs jusqu'au dernier moment la faculté de remettre en ligne les demandes éliminées. Les débats, ouverts successivement sur chaque candidature, sont résumés par une liste de classement définitivement arrêtée.

5°. Le Jury fixe enfin, d'après cette dernière liste, la répartition et la destination des prix, ainsi que l'attribution des mentions honorables.

Un dernier avis doit être ajouté aux renseignements précédents, qui répondent aux nombreuses questions posées par les intéressés sur les conditions du concours.

Il est nécessaire de prévenir l'effet des sentiments de réserve extrême qui ont arrêté jusqu'à ce jour la présentation de plusieurs candidatures. Le Jury rappelle donc que l'initiative des

des demandes n'appartient pas aux seuls concurrents. Il invite les personnes compétentes à mettre en lumière les mérites qu'elles trouveraient particulièrement dignes d'examen.

Le Jury a déjà pu, par l'étude des documents qui lui ont été adressés, apprécier l'utilité du nouveau concours. Il pense qu'en signalant les exemples de bien-être et d'harmonie sociale, les personnes auxquelles il fait appel accompliront une œuvre de bien public.

168.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

27 December 1866.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.

I am to inform you in reply, that the British executive will be obliged if the Imperial Commission will cause the railway within the building to be laid down in accordance with the accompanying plan, as shown by the red lines, provided that the execution of the work can be guaranteed, and the work be ready for use on or before the 14th January. The British executive do not consider it necessary that the lines of rails should be extended as suggested by the pencil lines; the work to be executed in the same manner and at the same cost as that being executed for the Imperial Commission, Railway.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

P. S.—I shall be greatly obliged by an answer, saying if the work can be done by the day fixed, so as to enable me to arrange accordingly.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

H. C.

169.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Paris Exhibition of 1867, South Kensington, London, W.

28 December 1866.

Sir,

It may be useful for you to be informed that I do not propose to retain the divisions and doors which have been put up in the space assigned to the United Kingdom for the history of labour, in order that you may be enabled to employ them elsewhere, if you think fit. History of Labour Gallery.

They render the space, already small and inconvenient from its circular form, still more so; and as the objects for the most part will be placed in strong glass cases, I have no fear on the ground of security, entertaining complete confidence that a proper system of guarding will be established.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

170.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

29 December 1866.

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you that the British executive are making arrangements for the transmission of 1,000 tons of coal to the Champ de Mars, to be used in the boiler-house of the English section, in order to provide steam for the machinery in motion. Coal for machinery in motion.

I have to request that you will inform me whether the usual octroi duties will be remitted on the coal imported for the purpose, as it is intended to be used solely for the purposes of the Exhibition.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

171.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

29 December 1866.

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 21st instant, that the British executive have made arrangements for providing a sufficient number of cranes and other appliances for unloading the wagons, and installing in their proper places the machinery and other objects sent from this country for exhibition. Cranes for unloading goods.

I am unable at present to furnish you with a correct list of the several cranes and other appliances which will be provided for this purpose; but I need only say that the British executive will not require the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest to make any provision of such machines for the British section.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

172.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

31 December 1866.

New order of
reward.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd December, received only this morning, on the subject of the new order of reward. You will see that already, on the 21st December, the announcement of the proceedings of the jury was published in the "London Gazette."

It has been determined that all British applicants for the new order of reward should be required to state the grounds of their claims on a certain form, which will facilitate an examination of the claims, and afford valuable information in other respects. When these forms are filled up, it is proposed to digest the answers and to print them, in order that the labour of the international jury may be facilitated. You will thus see that steps have been taken to give this subject full publicity.

I have the honour to inclose some copies of the questions, and I request you to forward one to each member of the international jury representing France in respect of the new order of reward.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Cole,

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play,

173.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

31 December 1866.

Messrs. Maddick.

I SEND for your information copies of a correspondence relative to the erroneous notice published by Messrs. Maddick, that they had the right to advertise in the Exhibition building. I need hardly point out to you the grave inconveniences which would result from subjecting the foreign Commissions to legal proceedings connected with arrangements to which they have been no parties.

Advertisement
placards.

It has also been reported to me that British exhibitors have been informed, I must presume without due authority, that they will not have in the forthcoming Exhibition the right, which they have enjoyed in all previous international exhibitions, of exhibiting in their own space announcements of their own productions. I must request you to have the kindness to do everything in your power to protect British exhibitors from any such molestation, which, if attempted, would I fear have the result of inducing them to withdraw from the Exhibition altogether rather than be subjected to legal proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Cole,

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

Mr. Maddick to Mr. Cole.

3, Sherborne-lane, King William-street,

24 December 1866.

Sir,

HAVING just returned from Paris, for which place I started immediately on the appearance of a most damaging paragraph* in the "Times," and other papers, on Friday last, relative to the advertising on the wall-space of the Paris Exhibition, I shall feel obliged by your making an early appointment, that I may see you upon the subject of the said paragraph, its effects having been most serious to

H. Cole, Esq.

Yours, &c.

(signed) A. Maddick.

Mr. Wylde to Mr. Maddick.

Sir,

26 December 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to request that any communications you may desire to make to Mr. Cole may be stated in writing.

A. Maddick, Esq.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. G. Wylde,

Assistant Secretary.

* PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.—We are requested to state that the Commissary General of the Imperial Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, by letter of the 17th inst., has informed the British Executive that no concession has been granted by the Imperial Commission for the insertion of advertising placards inside the Exhibition building. Exhibitors and others are informed that any announcements to the contrary are therefore unauthorised.

Messrs. *Maddick & Co.* to Mr. *Cole*.

Sir,

London, 27 December 1866.

YOUR letter of the 26th instant is to hand, and, in reply, we request to be favoured with the source and authority for the publication of the paragraph which appeared in the "Times," and other papers, relative to the non-existence of any concession for advertising on the wall-space of the Paris Universal Exhibition.

Awaiting your immediate reply,

— Cole, Esq.

We are, &c.

(signed) *A. Maddick & Co.*Mr. *A. S. Cole* to Messrs. *Maddick & Co.*

Gentlemen,

28 December 1866.

I AM desired by Mr. Cole to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and in reply to inform you that any information respecting any concession made by the Imperial Commission should be sought from Monsieur F. Le Play, the Commissaire General at Paris.

Messrs. *Maddick & Co.*

I am, &c.

(signed) *Alan S. Cole.*Messrs. *Maddick & Co.* to Mr. *Cole*.

Sir,

London, 29 December 1866.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28th instant, and, in reply, beg to say that the matter has now been placed in the hands of our solicitors, who will communicate with you.

— Cole, Esq.

We are, &c.

(signed) *A. Maddick & Co.*174.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

2 January 1867.

HEREWITH I transmit to you for the catalogue of the Paris Universal Exhibition the list Catalogue. of exhibitors, &c., in alphabetical order, of the British section, comprised in Groups 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, which have been corrected up to this day, and translated into French.

As respects Group 1, I beg to remind you that I have received no example yet of the form proposed for the catalogue requested in my letter of the 21st December and previous letters.

The catalogue for Group 9, and the separate catalogues for each British colony, will be forwarded as soon as they are ready.

The introductory statistical notes for each class, translated into French, will be forwarded daily as ready.

It is necessary to point out to you that there will be some additions to make to several of the classes comprised in the groups now transmitted, and probably some of the exhibitors may resign the space allotted to them. These additions and corrections will be communicated to you as early as possible.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

Monsieur Le Play, Conseiller d'Etat.

175.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur,

2 Janvier 1867.

J'AI reçu les trois extraits de la Gazette de Londres contenant les listes des exposants de la Grande Bretagne pour les groupes II., III., et IV. Je suis chargé par la Commission Catalogue. Impériale de vous remercier de cet envoi.

Le catalogue du groupe I. a soulevé des questions spéciales qui viennent à peine d'être résolues.

On rédige pour vous le spécimen que vous demandez.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Je vous prie de m'envoyer, dans le plus bref délai possible, la fin du catalogue.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

176.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

South Kensington, 3 January 1867.

Munitions of War.

I OBSERVE that in the original classification of objects to be exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, no mention was made of "Material of War," with the exception of portable weapons, in Class 37.

It was not originally intended that objects of this kind should be received; but as it has now been determined by the Imperial Commission that war material may be exhibited, and as the Government of this country as well as foreign Governments and private individuals will be represented, it has been suggested that one or more additional classes be added to the classification approved by the Imperial Commission, to include the following objects:

Ordnance.—Bronze, cast iron, wrought iron, steel, and built up, for field, siege, land defence, coast defence, and naval service; gun carriages, wood and iron, for field, siege, garrison, and naval service; military machines, and carriages for transport.

Projectiles.—Shot, shell, battering, shrapnel, &c.; cartridges (made up with coal-dust); fuzes, time and percussion; tubes; rockets, war and signal, incendiary missiles; smoke balls; powder barrels and cases, &c.

It may be a question whether some of the articles now included in Class 37 might not perhaps be better placed with the above, in a new class; likewise iron armour-plates for casing ships, now in Class 40, together with armour-plates for land works, shields for embrasures, &c., not yet classified.

I would suggest that additional jurors be appointed for those countries which exhibit war material. I append a list of the objects which will be exhibited from this country by the Secretary of State for War, and also the names of the private exhibitors whose exhibits would be included under the above head. Three special buildings in the Park, in the British section, are devoted to objects included under War Material.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Monsieur Le Play, Conseiller d'Etat.

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

177.—Mr. Wylde to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

71, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris,
6 January 1867.

Railway.

WITH reference to my interview yesterday with Monsieur Cheysson, I have the honour to enclose a revised plan of the special lines of railway to be constructed for the purposes of the British executive in the Park.

I have taken the responsibility of altering the original project (returned herewith) without reference to London, being impressed with the importance and necessity of their immediate completion to enable me to meet the views of Monsieur Cheysson on his undertaking the construction of the special lines. These lines are marked blue on the revised plan.

Turn-tables will be required at points marked A, B, C, and D, and two supports of the roof of the Boulevard de l'Ouest will have to be temporarily removed.

I beg to add that these alterations of the project for the Park in no way alter the original plan of the lines in the interior of the British section of the building, of which you have already undertaken the construction.

In conclusion, I cannot express too strongly the necessity of having all the lines of railway commenced at once.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. G. Wylde.*

Monsieur Le Play.

178.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur,

9 Janvier 1867.

Catalogue.

J'AI reçu les listes des exposants, traduites en Français, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser pour les Groupes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, et 10.

Je les ai placées sous les yeux de la Commission Impériale, qui m'a chargé de vous remercier de cet envoi. Vous indiquez que plusieurs corrections seront nécessaires; les épreuves vous seront soumises, et le bon à tirer du catalogue ne sera donné que d'après notre visa.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir sous ce pli le spécimen adopté pour le Catalogue des Œuvres d'Art de la Section Française.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

Monsieur Cole.

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

179.—M. Cheysson to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur, Paris, le 9 Janvier (au soir) 1867.
 APRÈS avoir pris les ordres de M. le Commissaire Général, je réponds d'urgence à la question que vous m'avez adressée cet après-midi.

La Commission Impériale laisse toute liberté possible aux exposants étrangers, comme aux exposants nationaux, dans l'œuvre de leur installation.

Cependant cette liberté est subordonnée aux intérêts généraux de l'Exposition, interprétés par la coutume et par un mutuel désir de conciliation.

Ainsi, par exemple, la Commission Impériale intervient, au besoin, pour maintenir :

- La classification des produits en sept galeries principales ;
- La circulation libre dans les voies publiques ;
- La vue libre dans les parties du Palais contigues à la grande entrée ;
- La vue libre dans certaines directions du Parc.

Recevez, &c.
 L'Ingénieur au Corps Impérial des Ponts et Chaussées,
 Chef de Service,

Monsieur le Capitaine Festing.

(signé) Cheysson.

180.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur, Paris, Champ de Mars, le 11 Janvier 1867.
 Vous m'avez fait savoir que les portes placées parallèlement aux voies rayonnantes dans la section Anglaise de la galerie de l'histoire du travail vous étaient inutiles ; la Commission Impériale va sans délai les faire enlever.

Agréez, &c.
 Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
 (signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

181.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur, Paris, Champ de Mars, le 15 Janvier 1867.
 VOUS m'avez fait savoir que la Commission Britannique prenait ses dispositions pour faire transporter au Champ de Mars 1,000 tonnes de charbon nécessaires à l'alimentation de la chaudière Anglaise, et vous me demandez si les droits ordinaires seront prélevés sur ce charbon spécialement destiné à l'Exposition.

Les questions de douane et d'octroi sont tout-à-fait indépendantes de la Commission Impériale. Les administrations qu'elles concernent ont décidé en principe que les droits seraient perçus comme en 1862 à Londres, sur tous les produits qui ne seraient pas présentés à la réexportation, mais elles paraissent disposées à n'appliquer cette règle que dans des mesures très larges.

Je vous engage à faire à tout événement l'envoi de vos charbons. Si les droits sont réclamés je soutiendrai votre demande en me fondant sur les motifs suivants :

1°. Ces houilles seront de véritables objets d'exposition, car on pourra comparer leurs qualités utiles à celles des charbons d'autres provenances consommés par des chaudières voisines.

2°. On ne peut, au point de vue des droits à payer, les ranger dans la catégorie des vins, bières, liqueurs, etc., qui ne pourraient être dégrevés au profit des établissements situés dans l'Exposition sans porter préjudice aux débitants de l'extérieur qui ne jouiraient pas de la même franchise.

Agréez, &c.
 Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
 (signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

182.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur le Commissaire, Paris, Champs de Mars, le 15 Janvier 1867.
 Aux termes de l'article 49 du Règlement général, les installations doivent être prêtes, dès le 15 Janvier, à recevoir les produits qui ne seront plus admis après le 10 Mars dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition. La Commission Impériale vous recommande en conséquence d'activer vos travaux dans le Palais et d'y faire placer, dans le délai le plus court possible, comme on l'a déjà fait pour la section Française, les tables et les vitrines.

Les travaux du Parc doivent également être terminés assez tôt (au plus tard le 1^{er} Mars), pour que la Commission Impériale puisse faire procéder au régalage et à l'ensablement des avenues et des allées.

Quelques personnes ont pu croire que l'ouverture de l'Exposition serait différée. Je profite de cette occasion pour vous confirmer qu'elle aura lieu irrévocablement le 1^{er} Avril; la Commission Impériale désire en outre que les travaux soient terminés complètement le 28 Mars dans le Palais et dans le Parc, S. M. l'Empereur devant en faire la visite pendant les trois jours suivants.

Agréer, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur H. Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

183.—*M. Leon Donnat* to *Mr. Wylde.*

Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Porte No. 4,
16 Janvier 1867.

Cher Monsieur,

Regattas.

J'AI fait part de votre réclamation au Président du Comité d'admission de la classe 66 bis (navigation de plaisance) qui m'a promis qu'elle serait prise en considération. J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer copie de la note qu'il vient de me remettre à ce sujet.

Monsieur Wylde.

Recevez, &c.
(signé) *Leon Donnat.*

Copie partielle du document de la Navigation de Plaisance. Comité d'admission de la classe 66 bis :

Le programme des régates internationales a proposé le mois d'Avril.

Ce mois ne sera pas maintenu : d'une entente commune il est résulté ceci :

En Avril, courses préparatoires et peu importantes de la Société des Régates Parisiennes sur le lac du Bois de Boulogne.

En Mai, commencement des grandes courses internationales données par la Commission Impériale, c'est à dire : en Mai à Paris (Bassin d'Argenteuil) courses à la voile pour bateaux à derive (centre board).

En Juin, suite des mêmes courses à la voile et commencement des courses à l'aviron qui auront lieu du 15 Juin au 15 Juillet.

Au 15 Juillet début de courses de mer très importantes.

La Havre 21, 22 Juillet, Quillebœuf, Trouville, Dieppe, Cherbourg, Rouen. Le 19 Août régates de la fête de l'Empereur à l'aviron à Paris.

En Octobre, courses à la voile et à l'aviron à Paris pour clôture.

184.—*M. Cheysson* to *Mr. Thompson.*

Monsieur,

Paris, le 18 Janvier 1867.

Wharf on the Seine.

En réponse à votre lettre du 16 Janvier, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer, que depuis assez long-temps déjà, votre hangar de la berge est prêt à recevoir vos installations, et que le sol n'envariera pas sensiblement. Je l'ai tenu volontairement un peu au dessous de son niveau définitif, pour vous laisser la faculté d'y rapporter une couche de sable épaisse, comme l'a fait la Marine Impériale pour le hangar voisin, sans avoir besoin d'y effectuer de déblais. Si vous préférez que le remblai en terre ordinaire atteigne la côte définitive, je donnerai des ordres immédiats pour ce remplissage qui sera l'affaire de très-peu de jours.

Veuillez, &c.

L'Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées, Chef de Service,
(signé) *Cheysson.*

Monsieur Thompson.

185.—*Mr. Cole* to *Mr. Le Play.*

Sir,

19 January 1867.

Billancourt.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Imperial Commission, the accompanying list of exhibitors from this country who propose to occupy space in the island of Billancourt.

This list, which should only be considered as preliminary and subject to further additions, is arranged under the following heads:—

- I. Exhibitors who provide their own sheds.
- II. Exhibitors who require contractors' sheds and also open space adjoining.
- III. Exhibitors requiring contractors' shed only.
- IV. Exhibitors requiring open space only.

I should be glad to be informed if the plan of sheds recently given to Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, and which describes them as "12 mètres" in width, is correct.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

186.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

21 January 1867.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith for your information, specimens of the labels which have recently been issued to exhibitors in this country for the packages they are about to forward to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Labels for Goods sent.

I have to request that you will be good enough to cause the necessary instructions to be given to the authorities of the French railways, in order that goods thus labelled may benefit by the reduction of the rates of transport which have been announced.

I also enclose copies of the forms of declaration of goods, which have also been issued to British exhibitors.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

187.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

21 January 1867.

REFERRING to my letter of the 21st ultimo, agreeing to the terms submitted by the Imperial Commission, by which I consented to the arrangements proposed by you respecting the British Catalogue, I request you to be so good as to bear in mind that before any pages can be admitted in the catalogue of the British section, they must be approved by me. Catalogue.

I especially point to advertisements of medical pretensions, which will be altogether excluded from the British advertisements. Advertisements.

Monsieur Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

188.—Mr. Wylde to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

71, Champs Elysées, Paris, 23 January 1867.

I AM directed by the Executive Commission to inform you that goods intended for exhibition in the British section are now arriving daily. I have also received notice that many other consignments of goods are now on their way to the Exhibition, and I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to inform me, with as little delay as possible, by which road in the park these goods may be brought up to the building; also, whether it will be permitted to bring in goods at any door in the building which gives access to the British space. Reception of Goods.

I am told that there are special entrances reserved for goods coming by railway and by river; in this case will you have the goodness to furnish me with a plan indicating these entrances.

Will you further have the kindness to forward me the form, upon the presentation of which in London the railway charges will be reduced 50 % upon goods destined for the Paris Universal Exhibition. Railway charges

Monsieur Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. G. Wylde.*

189.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

25 January 1867.

WITH reference to the invitation contained in your letter of the 21st June 1866, to the rowing clubs in this country to take part in an international regatta at Paris, and to the letter of M. Benoit Champy, a copy of which is enclosed, I have to state that the British Executive Commission have never been put into official communication with M. Benoit Champy on the subject, and I beg leave to inquire what the relations are which it is proposed to establish. Regattas.

I am to add that M. Benoit Champy is under a misapprehension in supposing that any correspondence has as yet passed between himself and the British Executive on the regatta question; the only communication with him had reference to his proposal that the British Commission should pay for space on the French side, which was declined, as England was paying for the wharf on the other side. Wharf on the Seine.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

190.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.Paris, Champ de Mars, Avenue de la Bourdonnaye,
le 25 Janvier 1867.

Billancourt.

Monsieur,

J'AI reçu avec une vive satisfaction la première liste des exposants Anglais qui désirent prendre part à l'exposition internationale d'agriculture de Billancourt.

J'ai renvoyé ce document à la Commission consultative pour les expositions d'agriculture en appelant particulièrement son attention sur l'importance des demandes qu'il contient.

Si Monsieur Brandreth Gibbs peut venir apporter de nouveau son utile collaboration à cette Commission, il veillera lui-même aux intérêts des exposants dont il a sans doute contribué à nous assurer le concours. Nous ferions bon accueil à l'agent que M. Gibbs pourrait nommer pour le remplacer auprès du comité consultatif.

Vous désirez savoir si le plan communiqué à M. Brandreth Gibbs est d'une entière exactitude ; je dois vous prévenir que ce plan retrace un projet d'installation que la Commission consultative s'efforcera de réaliser, mais dont elle ne peut, quant à présent, regarder les installations comme définitives parce qu'elle fait droit aux demandes qui se produisent chaque jour.

Agréer, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

191.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

26 January 1867.

History of Labour
and Fine Arts Gal-
lery.

THE Lord President of the Council having caused a careful examination to be made of the portion of the Exhibition building intended to receive specimens of the fine arts, and the valuable collection illustrative of the history of labour, which would consist of articles lent by the public museums and institutions, as well as by private persons, I regret to inform you that the position and circumstances of that portion of the building have been reported by professional advisers such as to cause serious anxiety in respect of risks from fire.

Risk of fire.

The questions raised therein have been carefully considered, and the Lord President is of opinion that he would not be justified in sanctioning the placing in the building, as at present arranged, objects the property of public departments of extreme interest from their antiquity or beauty, which could not be replaced if destroyed or injured, and there are many at least of great intrinsic value.

The same consideration would also prevent him from placing there the valuable objects of a similar nature proposed to be lent by many private individuals for the purpose of illustrating the history of labour without bringing before them the substance of this letter. I have therefore to request that you will have the goodness to cause the following alterations to be at once made:—

1. That the doors leading from the portion of the fine arts gallery allotted to Great Britain and the United States to the corresponding portion of the history of labour gallery be walled up with stone.

2. That the doorways between the picture galleries and the industrial portion be walled up.

3. That the openings at the two ends of the fine arts and history of labour galleries be reduced to a height not more than seven feet, and be also sufficiently provided with double iron doors.

4. That the doorways leading from the history of labour gallery to the central yard be walled up.

5. That the wall dividing the fine arts gallery from the industrial portion be raised to a height of not less than three feet above the roof—the side next the picture gallery.

6. That the walls between the fine arts gallery and the history of labour gallery be also raised to a similar height.

7. That the end walls of both these galleries be also carried to a similar height ; no openings or timber communicating through be left in such walls.

8. That as the pressure of water is not sufficient to raise water to the roof of the buildings, two water tanks, or one large tank, be placed in such part of the wall, between the fine arts gallery and the history of labour gallery, as may be considered most convenient, holding not less than 150 tons.

The cost of pumping the water up being undertaken by the British Commission.

9. That the British Executive be permitted to remove the wooden floor of the history of labour gallery for the space of three feet in front of each door, and to put down tiles, and also to remove any inflammable material from the walls within the same distance of the doorways.

The

The Lord President trusts that I may receive an immediate communication from you that these alterations, essential for the security of the objects to be exhibited in these sections, and the execution of which will in no way impede the progress of the arrangements for the Exhibition, shall be carried out.

I should observe that, until the general building had advanced to its present stage, and the nature of the partitions and fittings, as well as the passages, the supply of water, and arrangements for the extinction of fire were developed, it was not possible to obtain definite opinions upon these essential points.

I have been directed by the Lord President to send Mr. Owen direct to Paris with this letter, that there may be no loss of time in the explanation and settlement of any details.

A Mons. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

192.—*M. Leon Donnat to Mr. Wylde.*

Paris, Champ de Mars, Avenue de la Bourdonnaye,
le 28 Janvier 1867.

J'AI l'honneur d'informer Monsieur Wylde que je suis chargé par M. le Commissaire Régattas, Général de traiter la question des régats avec M. Benoit-Champy, et de chercher le moyen de donner satisfaction à la réclamation de la Commission Britannique.

Monsieur Wylde.

(signé) *Leon Donnat.*

193.—*Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.*

Sir

30 January 1867.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying claims of competitors for the new order of rewards. New order of reward.

In order to facilitate comparison and reference, the claims have been classified, digested, and printed; about twenty claims are still in the printer's hands, and will be forwarded shortly.

Owing to the short time which has elapsed since the first meeting of the International Jury, an effort has been necessary to accomplish the portion of work which is now transmitted. The whole of the papers are undergoing revision and correction, but rough proofs are sent to you until more perfect ones can be substituted for them.

These claims will be submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners at their next meeting, which will probably take place some time during the next fortnight, as soon as may be convenient to his Royal Highness the President. After this meeting has been held, it will be my duty to inform you of the decision of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the subject.

Monsieur le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

194.—*Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.*

Sir,

1 February 1867.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Imperial Commission, that a supply of gas and water will be required in the testing-house, and also that water will be required in the shed for agricultural implements; and I am therefore to ask permission that the gas and water mains may be tapped at the points nearest to these buildings in order that the necessary supplies may be laid on. Testing house.

I am also to inquire whether the Imperial Commission prefer that the British Executive should provide meters, or whether the Commission will lend meters on hire; or whether the use of meters may be dispensed with by any arrangement to be mutually agreed upon. Gas and water supply.

I am to add that Captain Festing, R.E., who will be in Paris next week, will put himself in communication with Mons. Cheyson about the supply of water and gas required in the machinery gallery.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole,*
Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

195.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

5 February 1867.

Catalogue.
M. Dentu.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Imperial Commission, the enclosed copy of a letter, dated the 3rd instant, received from M. Dentu, and desire to be informed if he wishes to withdraw from the agreement arranged upon.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Cole,

M. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

(Enclosure.)

COPY of LETTER to Mr. Cole from M. Dentu, forwarded by Messrs. Johnson & Son in their Letter of 4 February.

Catalogue Officiel, Paris, Palais Royal,
le 3 Février 1867.

Monsieur,

Vous m'avez fait demander par l'entremise de la Commission Impériale de vous accorder le droit de traduire en plusieurs langues le Catalogue de la Section Anglaise. Ce droit je l'ai accordé, et je n'entends pas y revenir.

En compensation je vous ai demandé le droit, si cela me plaisait, d'insérer quarante-huit pages d'annonces dans votre catalogue, et la faculté de voir figurer mon nom sur le dit catalogue. Je ne veux pas que cela puisse devenir la source de malentendus.

Jé vous prie donc de vouloir bien veiller à ce que des annonces ne paraissent pas, comme cela a déjà eu lieu, disant que c'est moi qui publie votre catalogue, et que votre catalogue est le *catalogue Anglais*. Votre catalogue est le catalogue de la *section Anglaise*. Je pourrai en être le vendeur à des conditions déterminées: voilà la vérité. Mais il n'y a qu'un catalogue général Anglais, c'est celui de MM. J. M. Johnson & Son, et je n'ai pas en Angleterre d'autres représentants que ces messieurs.

Je suis convaincu que l'auguste Commission dont vous avez l'honneur d'être le secrétaire, sera la première à approuver que le jour se fasse enfin sur cette situation.

Agréez, &c.

(signé) E. Dentu.

Témoin de la signature ci-dessus,

(signé) L. Greden.

196.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Paris, le 5 Février 1867.

Grand vestibule.

Monsieur,

En réponse à votre memorandum en date du 7 Décembre 1866, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la Commission Impériale a décidé de faire elle-même et à ses frais la décoration du vestibule du Palais du Champ de Mars, tant du côté de la Grande Bretagne que du côté de la France.

J'ai fait envoyer à Mr. Owen, il y a environ un mois, le dessin de cette décoration

Mr. Owen a fait observer que le couronnement de la porte de la galerie du Mobilier masquerait une des baies destinées aux vitraux Anglais, et la Commission a modifié le dessin de cette porte dans le sens demandé.

La France exposera sur l'un des côtés du vestibule et sur une profondeur de deux mètres les plus beaux spécimens de l'industrie nationale. La Commission Impériale espère que vous voudrez bien ouvrir les baies du côté opposé, et faire appel aux principaux exposants du Royaume-Uni, de façon à présenter sur la même profondeur de deux mètres les produits de choix de l'industrie Anglaise.

Agréez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) F. Le Play.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

197.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

7 February 1867.

Billancourt.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the "Commission Consultative de Billancourt," a schedule of the various materials which are likely to be required for the trials, and also for the public working, of the agricultural machinery.

I beg to draw your attention to such as may require to be bespoke, as it appears desirable that the contractor appointed by the Imperial Commission to supply these should take steps, without loss of time, to inform himself on the subject, especially as regards "Wheat in the straw," "Barley in the straw," &c.

The schedule contains the names of the British exhibitors who have applied to be supplied by the contractor, but the quantities must be dependent on the arrangements which the Commission may determine upon as to the extent to which exhibitors shall be asked to work their machines.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Cole,

M. le Conseiller d'Etat F. Le Play.

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

198.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir

7 February 1867.

Grand vestibule.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.
I have great pleasure in meeting the wishes of the Imperial Commission, and have directed that the openings shall be made at once, in the British side of the grand vestibule.

I have to add that the arrangements of the objects shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the views of the Imperial Commission.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat, &c. &c.,
F. Le Play.

199.—Mr. Cole to Mr. Le Play.

Sir,

8 February 1867.

Ships' boats.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of the Imperial Commission, the accompanying sketch, showing the arrangements which are proposed by the British Executive for the Exhibition of the very interesting set of ships' boats which will be sent by the Admiralty.

It consists in the erection of a light roof on a large river barge, which will be moored at a convenient spot in the river, and reached by a moveable bridge. Admiralty.

I have to request that you will have the kindness to obtain from the proper authorities permission to have it moored opposite to the shed for marine engines, or at any other spot which may be more convenient.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Cole,*

Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat, F. Le Play.

200.—M. Cheysson to Captain Festing.

Monsieur le Capitaine,

Commission Impériale, 10 Février 1867.

Balustrade.

J'AI l'honneur d'appeler votre attention sur une disposition qui est adoptée par toutes les classes de la section française et par plusieurs sections étrangères. C'est celle qui consiste à entourner le périmètre de l'emplacement attribué à votre Commission, dans la grande galerie, au moyen d'une balustrade, composée de pilastres, qui sont moyennement espacés de trois mètres, et que réunis une corde recouverte de velours rouge.

Aux angles, un pilastre spécial, du même dessin, mais plus élevé, porte l'inscription de la section et des classes.

Je pense que votre installation ne pourrait que gagner à l'adoption d'une disposition analogue à celle que je viens de définir.

Veuillez, &c.

L'Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées,

Chef de Service,

(signé) *Cheysson.*

Monsieur Le Capitaine Festing.

201.—Mr. Le Play to Mr. Cole.

Monsieur,

Paris, Champ de Mars, 14 Février 1867.

Associate Jurors.

J'AI soumis à la Commission Impériale la question contenue dans votre lettre en date du 21 Décembre 1866, relative à la nomination de jurés associés, et sur laquelle vous m'avez fait donner quelques explications verbales.

L'article 15 du règlement du jury visé dans votre lettre, ne confère nullement à ces jurés les droits que vous demandez pour eux : mais si j'ai bien compris les explications de Mr. Owen, il s'agit seulement de pourvoir d'une façon temporaire au remplacement de quelques jurés qu'il vous paraît désirable de choisir parmi les Membres du Parlement.

Pas plus qu'aux expositions précédentes le règlement du jury n'a rien spécifié sur l'institution des jurés suppléants. Dès lors il paraît rationnel de se conformer à la tradition des expositions antérieures. En 1862 la Commission Française a désigné un certain nombre de personnes pour suppléer les jurés titulaires absents, et plusieurs d'entr'elles ont été appelées à ce titre à prendre part aux travaux de leurs classes respectives, sans que cette adjonction ait soulevé des objections sérieuses de la part du jury international. La Commission Impériale en ce qui la concerne, ne voit aucun inconvénient à ce que le Royaume-Uni nomme des jurés suppléants qui siégeront avec voix délibérative en l'absence des jurés titulaires empêchés ; elle espère que le jury international ne mettra aucun obstacle à l'adoption d'une mesure conforme aux précédentes, et dont on a obtenu jusqu'ici de bons résultats.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,

(signé) *F. Le Play.*

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

No. 202.—The Duke of *Buckingham* to Mr. *Rouher*.

Sir,

Paris, 15 February 1867.

Security from fire
in History of Labour
and Fine Arts Gal-
leries.

REFERRING to the communication on the subject of the security from fire of the galleries of the fine arts and the history of labour, and to the discussions which have taken place, I have this day visited the Exhibition building, and after conferring on the spot with the various executive officers of the British Commission, I am happy to inform you that I consider that the fitting of sufficient double iron doors to the doorways of the two avenues which traverse that portion of the galleries for fine arts and the history of labour allotted to Great Britain, will meet the requirements of the case, and avoid the interference with the general arrangements which the closing of the passages as originally suggested might possibly cause.

I°. It is understood that there will be no objection to the upper circular portion of the doorways being closed.

II°. Sufficient double iron doors should be fixed to the openings at the ends of both galleries, all the doorways remaining their existing width.

III°. That an iron screen of about three feet in height above the roof of the picture gallery be affixed to the outer wall of this gallery, so as effectually to screen the framings and openings of the roof.

IV°. That small tanks for water be placed in convenient spots on the roof of the picture galleries toward the industrial portion.

V°. That the small space in the apex of the roof of the fine arts gallery abutting upon the grand vestibule be closed up, and that the opposite ends be similarly secured.

VI°. I may observe that no portion of the outer works will be visible, and that in deference to the general wish with regard to the appearance of the building, the inner wall of the picture gallery will not be touched. The whole of these works essentially requisite for security against fire will be undertaken by the British executive, and will be completed so as not to interfere with the opening of the Exhibition.

I have, &c.

A son Excellence Monsieur Rouher.

(signed) *Buckingham and Chandos*.203.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

71, Champs Elysées, 15 February 1867.

THE Duke of Buckingham wishes you should read his letter to Mr. Rouher, which he believes includes a satisfactory arrangement of all the points.

Please to send it.

Yours, &c.

Mons. le Conseiller d'Etat Le Play.

(signed) *Henry Cole*.

The Duke awaits your telegram to London, that he may give instructions for preparing the works.

H. C.

204.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.Paris, Champ de Mars, Avenue de la Bourdonnaye,
le 15 Février 1867.

Wharf on Seine.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, JE viens de constater dans une récente tournée que vos travaux d'installation sur la berge n'étaient pas encore commencés. Malgré une succession de crues, qu'on ne se souvient pas de temps immémorial d'avoir vue aussi persistante, nous avons pu, non sans effort, constituer la berge, et établir les hangars des machines marines de la France et de la Grande Bretagne. Dans notre hangar la fondation de nos grandes machines sont terminées, et les moyens de levage préparés. Dans celui de la Commission Britannique, ces dispositions ne sont pas encore prises. Je me permets donc d'insister auprès de vous pour vous demander d'aviser sans délai, sans quoi il serait à craindre qu'il vous fût impossible d'être prêt en temps utile.

En ce qui concerne le ponton dont vous demandez l'établissement sur la Seine pour y recevoir vos canots, je le verrais pour ma part avec satisfaction; mais il s'agit au préalable d'obtenir l'autorisation du service de la navigation, auprès duquel j'ai commencé des démarches dans ce sens.

Agréé, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Monsieur Henry Cole.

205.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Commission Impériale, 16 Février 1867.

Security against fire.

JE viens d'envoyer, de la part de S. Exc. M. Rouher, à S. Exc. M. le Duc de Buckingham, un télégramme annonçant que les propositions contenues dans sa lettre du 15 Février sont acceptées.

J'ai le plaisir de vous en donner avis.

Agréé, &c.

(signé) *F. Le Play*.

206.—Mr. *Le Play* to Mr. *Cole*.

Monsieur le Commissaire Exécutif, Paris, Champ de Mars, 16 Février 1867.

J'AI l'honneur de vous adresser une ampliation de l'arrêté du Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale qui nomme de nouveaux membres du Comité des Mesures, Poids, et Monnaies.

Weights, measures, and money.

J'appelle votre attention sur la nécessité de hâter la designation de la personne qui représentera la Commission Britannique dans la Comité.

En attendant cette designation vous êtes appelé, conformément à l'article 2 de l'arrêté à prendre part aux travaux du comité.

Une convocation vous est donc adressée pour la séance où doivent être prises d'urgence les dernières dispositions exécutives.

Agrérez, &c.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général,
(signé) *F. Le Play*.

Monsieur Cole, Commissaire Exécutif.

207.—M. *Cheysson* to Captain *Beaumont*.

Paris, Champ de Mars, Pavillon du Commissariat Général,
le 18 Février 1867.

Monsieur le Capitaine,
JE vous ai adressé une lettre pour vous prier de faire à la Préfecture de Police, la déclaration exigée par les règlements Français pour les chaudières à vapeur (fixes ou locomobiles) que vous comptez installer dans le Parc.

Boilers for machinery in motion.

J'ai reçu cette pièce de tous les autres constructeurs, et j'attends le vôtre pour faire mon envoi à la Préfecture.

Vous avez bien voulu me promettre de m'écrire au sujet de l'interdiction de l'entrée des tombereaux dans votre section (grande galerie). Cette mesure, qui est déjà appliquée depuis long-temps dans la section Française, est indispensable pour l'établissement du plancher, et ne saurait être différée davantage, sans compromettre l'achèvement de ce travail en temps opportun.

Enfin, permettez-moi de vous rappeler vos installations de la berge que me semblent languir. Vous avez à y effectuer des aménagements qu'il est urgent de commencer. Si vous êtes arrêté dans ce travail par quelque obstacle qu'il soit en mon pouvoir de lever, je vous prie de me l'indiquer, et d'être sûr par avance que je ferai mon possible pour vous faciliter votre installation.

Veuillez, &c.

(signé) *Cheysson*.

M. le Capitaine Beaumont.

208.—Mr. *Wylde* to Mr. *Le Play*.

Sir,

71, Champs-Elysées, Paris, 18 February 1867.

WITH reference to a letter which has been addressed by Monsieur Cheysson to Captain Beaumont, the officer charged by the British Executive with the superintendence of machinery, dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed report, containing the particulars which are required for the information of Monsieur le Préfet on the subject of the steam boilers which have been accepted by the British Executive for use in the Paris Universal Exhibition.

Boilers for machinery in motion.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. G. Wylde*.

A Monsieur Le Play.

COPY REPORT.

THE British Executive have established five steam boilers in the boiler-house adjoining the British section of the Universal Exhibition.

Three of them have been supplied by Messrs. Galloway, of Manchester, and are cylindrical, with flat ends and double internal Cornish flues, and are furnished with Galloway's patent water tubes.

Steam space	-	-	-	-	-	172 cubic feet.
Water space	-	-	-	-	-	307 „

TOTAL internal capacity	-	-	-	479 „
-------------------------	---	---	---	-------

Area of heating surface, 668 square feet; working pressure of steam, 60 lbs. per square inch.

0.64.

S

One boiler supplied by Messrs. Hayward & Tyler, London; a vertical tubular boiler the tubes constituting the water and steam space.

Steam space	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 cubic feet.
Water space	-	-	-	-	-	-	77 „
TOTAL - - -							106 „

Heating surface, 354.5 square feet; pressure of steam, 60 lbs.

A vertical tubular boiler supplied by Messrs. Howard & Sons, Bedford; the tubes constitute the water and steam space.

Steam space	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 cubic feet.
Water space	-	-	-	-	-	-	53 „
TOTAL - - -							81 „

Area of heating surface, 554 square feet; working pressure, 60 lbs. per square inch.

The whole of these boilers are for the general supply of steam to the British section of the Exhibition.

(signed) *Fred. Beaumont*, Captain,
Royal Engineers.

209.—Mr. *Cole* to Mr. *Le Play*.

Wharf on Seine.

Sir,

19 February 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you state that fears are entertained by the Imperial Commission that the works undertaken by the British Executive on the berge will not be ready in time.

It is obvious that the state of the Seine has alone caused the delay referred to in the progress of the works.

The British Executive are only desirous to meet the wishes of the Imperial Commission; but you will doubtless agree that they are unable to control the waters of the Seine, however much they may desire to do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole*,
Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

M. le Conseiller d'Etat *Le Play*.

210.—M. *Cheysson* to Captain Beaumont.

Paris, Champ de Mars,
Pavillon du Commissariat Général,
le 19 Février 1867.

Monsieur le Capitaine,

Catalogue Class 52.

LE Catalogue de la Classe 52, devant contenir l'inscription relative à tous les exposants, tant Français qu'étrangers, chargés de produire la force motrice nécessaire aux diverses sections, je viens vous prier de me fournir les renseignements relatifs à la Grande Bretagne.

J'ai besoin de connaître,—

- 1°. Le nom ou raison sociale de votre entrepreneur de force motrice;
- 2°. Son adresse;
- 3°. Le nom des machines et appareils dont se compose son exposition dans la classe 52.

J'ai entre les mains la 1^{re} épreuve du catalogue, et vous serais obligé de me fournir de suite votre réponse pour compléter cette liste par vos indications.

Veuillez, &c.
(signé) *Cheysson*.

Monsieur le Capitaine Beaumont,
Attaché à la Commission Britannique pour
l'Exposition Universelle.

211.—Mr. *Rouher* to the Duke of *Buckingham*.

Monsieur le Duc,

Paris, 20 Février 1867.

Security against fire.

JE viens vous confirmer la télégramme que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser en réponse à votre dépêche du 15 Février. Toutes les propositions contenues dans cette dépêche sont acceptées

acceptées par la Commission Impériale. Je prie votre Excellence de faire hâter les travaux de telle sorte qu'aucun retard ne soit apporté à l'ouverture de la section Anglaise.

Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Duc, d'avoir bien voulu vous déplacer pour faciliter la solution d'une question difficile, et je me félicite personnellement d'avoir pu entrer en relation avec vous.

Agréé, &c.

Le Ministre d'Etat et des Finances,
Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale,

Monsieur le Duc de Buckingham et Chandos,
Président du Conseil Privé.

(signé) Rouher.

212.—Mr. Wylde to M. Cheysson.

Sir,

71, Champs Elysées, Paris,

21 February 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, addressed to Captain Beaumont, I have the honour to inform you that the information asked for in connection with the boilers, which will be used in the British section of the Exhibition, was sent to Monsieur Le Play on the 18th instant. Boilers for machinery in motion.

I have further to acquaint you that the entrance of wheeled vehicles other than on the railway has been stopped, and that the height of the Seine has prevented anything being done for some time on the berge, and that the works will now be vigorously pushed forward.

I would also call your attention to the state of the tunnel leading into the Park, which having been used as a common privy requires cleaning, and steps should be taken to prevent its becoming as filthy again.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. G. Wylde,

Secretary to Executive Commission.

A Monsieur
Monsieur Cheysson, &c.

213.—M. Leon Donnat to Mr. Thompson.

Paris, Champ de Mars,

Pavillon du Commissariat Général,

le 24 Février 1867.

Monsieur le Commissaire, La Commission Impériale a pensé qu'il serait bon de placer dans chaque allée du Parc, un mât portant le pavillon de la Puissance dans la section de laquelle cette allée est comprise, ainsi qu'un écriteau faisant connaître aux visiteurs le nom de cette même allée, et leur permettant ainsi de trouver à l'aide du catalogue, les objets qu'ils désirent voir. Flag-staffs.

La Commission Impériale a passé des marchés d'après lesquels ces mâts seraient fournis sur un modèle uniforme au prix de 150 f. l'un.

Je viens vous demander de la part de Monsieur le Commissaire Général, dans le cas où cette mesure vous semblerait bonne, si vous voulez faire placer vous-même les 10 mâts à ériger dans les allées de la section Britannique du Parc, ou si vous préférez charger la Commission Impériale de faire exécuter ce travail au compte de la Commission que vous représentez.

Veuillez, &c.

(signé) Leon^e Donnat.

Monsieur Richard Thompson.

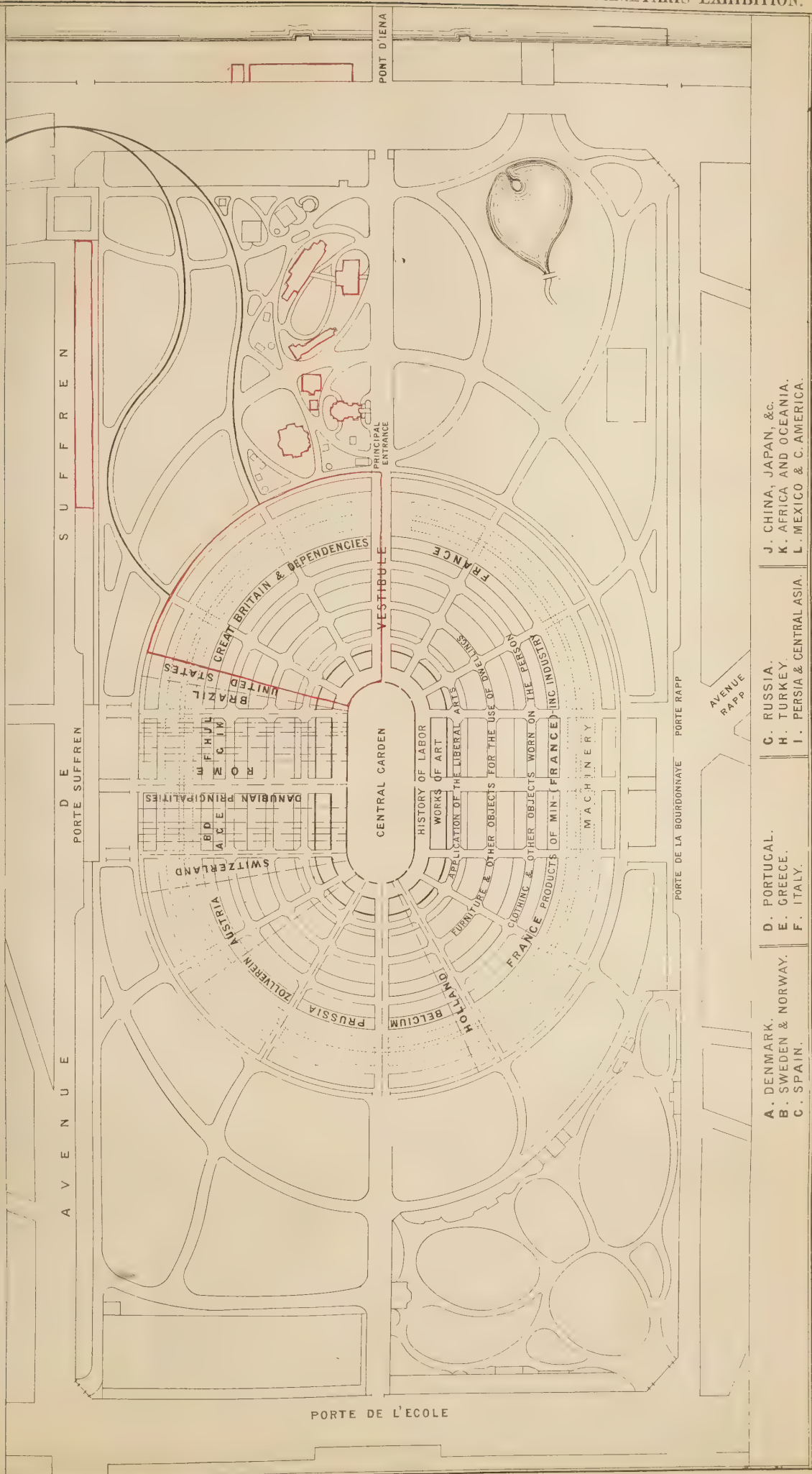
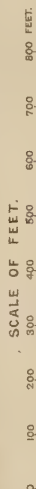
CORRESPONDENCE between the BRITISH COMMISSION and the IMPERIAL COMMISSION for
the PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of 1867.

I N D E X.

Mem.—The Letters between the Commissions are numbered *seriatim*, and the Index refers to the number of the Letters, *not to the Pages*.

	<i>No. of Letters.</i>		<i>No. of Letters.</i>
Admiralty - - - - -	32, 89, 199	Dimensions of British Space - - -	61
Advertisement Placards - - -	143, 157, 158, 173	Diorama of Vegetable Productions -	72
Advertisements - - - - -	87, 187	Distilleries - - - - -	16, 22
Agricultural Machines - - -	53, 113	Distribution of Rewards - - - -	106
" " Shed for - - - - -	113, 114, 118	Diving Bells - - - - -	70
Allotment of Space - - - -	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 66.	Domestic Animals - - - - -	53, 63, 65
America - - - - -	47, 48	Dupuy de Lôme, M. - - - -	37
Aquariums - - - - -	22	Edinburgh, Duke of - - - -	89
Assay Mark - - - - -	20, 21, 25	Electric Light - - - - -	16, 134, 135
Associate Jurors - - - - -	201	Façades - - - - -	61
Austria - - - - -	93, 95	Farms - - - - -	16, 22
Avenue, Grand - - - - -	101, 105, 124	Finance, French Minister of - -	25
Balustrade - - - - -	200	Fine Arts - - - - -	9, 46, 50, 54, 61, 62, 92, 100, 124, 134, 155, 191, 202.
Barrack Fittings - - - - -	129, 134	Fire - - - - -	62, 81, 161, 191, 202, 205, 211.
Belgium - - - - -	39, 48	Fish Culture - - - - -	120
Bell-tower - - - - -	16, 22	Flagstuffs - - - - -	213
Ber, Mr. - - - - -	138	Flooring - - - - -	67, 123A, 164
Billancourt - - - - -	119, 132, 134, 145, 185, 190, 197	Foundations (Machinery) - - -	88, 91
Blakely Ordnance Company - -	12	Fountains - - - - -	22
Blinds - - - - -	75, 81, 124, 130, 134, 138, 143, 144, 158.	Furnaces - - - - -	16, 22, 53
Boats - - - - -	89, 199	Galleries - - - - -	61, 80
" " Shed for - - - - -	85, 103, 135, 204	Gardens - - - - -	16
Boiler-house - - - - -	75, 101, 104, 109	Gas - - - - -	61, 81, 112, 144, 148, 194.
Boilers - - - - -	36, 53, 97, 113, 207, 208, 212.	General Regulations - - - - -	4
Catalogue - - - - -	54, 76, 81, 86, 87, 108, 109, 115, 116, 125, 126, 133, 134, 144, 162, 174, 175, 178, 187, 210.	Geological Exhibition - - - -	46
" " Translations of - - -	87, 96, 133, 142, 160, 166, 195.	Glass Manufacture - - - - -	16, 22
Cattle - - - - -	45, 53, 59, 65	Glazing - - - - -	61
" " Plague - - - - -	49, 63	Gold and Silver Assay Mark - -	20, 21, 25
Ceilings - - - - -	61, 67	Government Departments - - -	137, 146
Cellars - - - - -	61	Grand Avenue - - - - -	101, 105, 124
Chocolate Manufactory - - -	16, 22	Grand Vestibule - - - - -	46, 47, 61, 69, 76, 81, 86, 92, 134, 143, 144, 153, 196, 198.
Cleaning - - - - -	136, 139	Greenhouses - - - - -	22
Clock-tower - - - - -	16, 22	History of Labour Collection - -	28, 33, 43, 61, 62, 67, 69, 92, 100, 124, 134, 155, 169, 180, 191, 202.
Club, International - - - -	22	Horses - - - - -	45, 49, 53, 63
Coals - - - - -	37, 170, 181	Horticultural Exhibition - - -	53, 159
Colonies - - - - -	82	Inclosure of British Space - -	144
Columns of Building - - - -	48, 50, 54, 61	India - - - - -	14, 18, 21, 35
Concert Saloon - - - - -	22	International Club - - - - -	22
Cranes - - - - -	131, 165, 171	Italy - - - - -	48
Cutlery - - - - -	22	Juries - - - - -	54, 82, 163, 201
Decoration - - - - -	46, 61, 80, 86		
Delegates - - - - -	163		
Dentu, Mons. - - - - -	109, 133, 142, 160, 166, 195.		

	<i>No. of Letters.</i>		<i>No. of Letters.</i>
Kitchens - - - - -	61	Reading Rooms - - - - -	30, 61
Laboratory - - - - -	16, 22	Reception Rooms - - - - -	80, 106
Landing of Goods - - - - -	125, 126, 131	Refreshments - - - - -	30, 33, 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 66, 68, 83, 104, 107, 111, 112, 125, 126.
Laundry - - - - -	22	Regatta - - - - -	89, 107, 183, 189, 192.
Life Boats - - - - -	70	Regulations, General - - - - -	4
Lighting - - - - -	53, 61, 68, 123	Reward, New Order of - - - - -	108, 122, 140, 167, 172, 193.
Lighthouse - - - - -	16, 22	Rewards, Distribution of - - - - -	106
Live Stock - - - - -	49, 50, 52, 54, 59, 65.	Roadways - - - - -	61, 152
Machinery Gallery - - - - -	55, 75, 94, 130, 134, 138, 144, 149, 156, 164.	Roofs - - - - -	9, 10
Machinery in Motion - - - - -	13, 17, 19, 55, 64, 76, 78, 79, 94, 97, 98, 170, 181, 207, 208, 212.	Rowing Clubs - - - - -	89
Machinery, Sheds for - - - - -	23, 88, 99, 113, 114, 128.	Rural Buildings - - - - -	16, 22
Maddick, Messrs. - - - - -	157, 158, 173	Russia - - - - -	48
Marine Engines - - - - -	23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 37, 42, 44, 84, 85, 128.	Sale of Goods - - - - -	20, 25
Measures, Weights, and Money - - - - -	74, 77, 102, 206	Salmon - - - - -	120
Metallurgical Processes - - - - -	16, 22	Scientific Laboratory - - - - -	16, 22, 36, 84, 85
Model Dwellings - - - - -	22, 36, 53	Security - - - - -	62, 136, 139, 154, 155.
Mosaics - - - - -	124, 143	Seats - - - - -	150
Nautical Exhibition - - - - -	39, 48, 70, 73, 89	Shops - - - - -	22, 30, 36, 53
Naval Models - - - - -	39, 48, 54, 70, 89	Shrubs - - - - -	16, 22
„ Armaments - - - - -	47	Silkworms - - - - -	22
New Order of Reward - - - - -	108, 122, 140, 167, 172, 193.	Silver and Gold Assay Mark - - - - -	20, 21, 25
Observatory - - - - -	16, 22	Simpson & Sons, Messrs. - - - - -	138
Offices - - - - -	80, 106, 112	Spain - - - - -	48
Opening of Exhibition - - - - -	182	Stained Glass - - - - -	76, 86
Oyster Beds - - - - -	120	Statistical Appendices to Catalogue - - - - -	108, 115, 116
Painted Windows - - - - -	76, 86	Telegraph Office - - - - -	30, 68
Painting - - - - -	150	Terra-cotta - - - - -	124, 143
Palais de l'Industrie - - - - -	75, 80, 106, 112, 125, 126.	Testing-house - - - - -	71, 194
Park - - - - -	6, 9, 16, 22, 29, 34, 36, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 63, 95, 101, 105, 111, 117, 125, 126, 148	Theatre - - - - -	22
„ Buildings in - - - - -	16, 22, 36, 53, 90, 93, 104, 118, 129.	Trees - - - - -	16, 22
„ Earthworks - - - - -	40, 41, 53	Trinity Board - - - - -	134, 135
„ Lighting - - - - -	53	Tunnel - - - - -	73, 84, 85, 88, 91, 99
„ Planting - - - - -	36, 38, 53, 54, 81	Type-founding - - - - -	22
„ Watering - - - - -	53, 81	United States - - - - -	48, 126
Partitions - - - - -	61, 66, 80	Unloading Goods - - - - -	165, 171
Passages - - - - -	80, 150	Vegetable Productions, Diorama of - - - - -	72
Patents, French - - - - -	56, 60	Vestibule, Grand - - - - -	46, 47, 61, 69, 76, 81, 86, 92, 134, 143, 144, 153, 196, 198.
Penn, Mr. - - - - -	27	Vinery - - - - -	22
Perfumes - - - - -	16, 22	War Department - - - - -	137
Photography - - - - -	16, 22	War Material - - - - -	12, 14, 39, 43, 50, 52, 54, 70, 73, 89, 95, 105, 121, 176.
Photometers - - - - -	16, 22	Water-closets - - - - -	30, 47, 61, 68, 144
Police - - - - -	136, 139, 154	Water Supply - - - - -	53, 61, 81, 97, 112, 123, 126, 194.
Post Office - - - - -	30, 68	Weights, Measures, and Money - - - - -	74, 77, 102, 206
Prince of Wales - - - - -	31, 42, 140	Wharf on the Seine - - - - -	73, 84, 85, 91, 104, 107, 125, 126, 127, 184, 189, 204, 209.
Prizes - - - - -	54, 59	Wine Press - - - - -	22
Russia - - - - -	39, 47, 50	Works to be executed by Foreign Com- missioners - - - - -	61, 62
Railway - - - - -	15, 151, 156, 168, 177.	Yachts - - - - -	70
Railway Charges - - - - -	188		
Railway Stock - - - - -	53		



PARIS EXHIBITION.

COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between the TREASURY, the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, and the COMMISSIONERS for the PARIS EXHIBITION, relative to the EXPENDITURE to be incurred in connection with that Exhibition, and the Sums to be provided in the Estimates or Supplementary Estimates for 1865, 1866-7, and 1867-8 ; and, of all CORRESPONDENCE between the said COMMISSIONERS and the FRENCH COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION on the subject of EXPENDITURE.

(*Mr. Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 June 1867.

[*Price 2 s.*]

379.

Under 16 oz.

UNIVERSAL ART CATALOGUE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 17 May 1867;—for,

“COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS on the Subject of the
UNIVERSAL ART CATALOGUE.”

UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE OF ART BOOKS.

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum on the
5th of April 1864.

1. INSTEAD of making the catalogues for the Art Library and the educational and other scientific divisions of the South Kensington Museum dependent upon the accidental collection of works, I recommend that measures be taken for forming a catalogue of all those works in the languages of all countries, which ought if possible to be found in the respective divisional libraries.

2. To do this, it would be necessary to search the catalogues of the British Museum, the Bodleian and other British Libraries, as well as the libraries of continental Europe and the United States.

3. The proposed catalogues would therefore represent certain classes of literature tolerably complete up to a given date.

4. Such catalogues being once printed would supersede the necessity for the editions at present constantly recurring.

5. By indicating in the catalogues the works as they are obtained, the deficiencies of the collection, as well as its possessions, would always be patent.

6. Such catalogues would be useful in all libraries, and to students in all parts of the world, and would in the end prove more economical and much more useful than the present system.

This recommendation is based on a suggestion of Mr. Dilke's, made in the *Athenæum* before 1851. (Mr. Dilke died in 1864).

(signed) *Henry Cole.*

Several, if not all, of the *College* Libraries in Oxford use the catalogue of the Bodleian; each library having its own possessions indicated by a note on the interleaving, so as to enable a student to go at once to the larger library for anything not contained in that of the College.

In the case proposed by Mr. Cole, the student would have the entire field of congenial literature to fall back upon, and know where to look for all information obtainable.

I suppose it would supersede all catalogues (on its own subjects) in Europe and America, and additional volumes could be added as the new publications appeared.

(signed) *J. H. Pollen.*

The Secretary was authorised to make preliminary inquiries and preparations for the work.

LETTER read and approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum
on the 4th of May 1865.

To Mr. *Cole.*

Sir,

Art Library, South Kensington Museum.

I HAVE caused to be analysed for this work the catalogues,—

1. Of the British Museum.
2. Of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
3. Of the Douce Library, Oxford.
4. Of the Gough Library, Oxford.
5. Cicognara's Catalogue.

Having each entry in them marked respectively under the following heads: (1) Art. (2) Education. (3) Food. (Natural History, Agriculture, &c.)

The entries under the first head have been cut out, pasted on slips and collected according to author's names for the 1st division.

Anonymous works to be reserved for a 2nd division.

These entries are in various languages, and frequently take time to determine on their proper place in the order above named.

I consider that a fair remuneration for the extraction and pasting, &c., of these slips would be at a rate of 2 *d.* each entry, 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per 10 entries, and I should be willing to undertake to get the work done at that price.

This preliminary work will have to be edited, for which I consider the payment should be at the rate of 10 *s.* per page (of the same number of lines as the Quarterly Review), viz., 44 lines. It is impossible to do this work during the interruptions of office hours.

Six thousand and sixty-two entries have been cut from the British Museum Catalogue at 2 *d.*; this amounts to 50 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.*, to which is to be added 13 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* expense of marking off what is not at present required to be pasted, but is a necessary preliminary to starting the catalogue.

I estimate that to compile the letter A from the above catalogues, about 18,000 to 20,000 entries will have to be furnished, including the present additions to the British Museum subsequent to the date of the published catalogue.

These additions, however, I do not include in the estimate of entries, as each such entry will require transcription in addition. This estimate is approximate only. Until further progress is made in the work, I consider that a sum of 200 *l.* should be authorised for the prosecution of the work, and when this sum is expended that a further report be made.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. H. Pollen.

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum on the 12th of October 1865.

1. THE South Kensington Museum has been furnished with an art library which is always on the increase, and for this library, as far as it has been practicable, every important work has been collected, bearing on the history, literature, illustration of fine art, and art applied to industry.*

2. Several editions of the catalogue of the library have been printed and published from time to time; but these, from the daily increase of the library, have become imperfect almost as soon as they have been issued.

3. With the object of providing against an imperfection of continual recurrence such as the foregoing, and for other considerations, my Lords have ordered the compilation of a catalogue on a basis altogether new.

4. It is proposed that the new catalogue shall include not only the books in the library, but all books printed and published at the date of the issue of the catalogue that could be required to make the library perfect; that is, to compile an universal record of printed art books which are known to exist up to that period, wherever they may happen to be at the time.

5. It is obvious that immediate perfection cannot be expected in such a work, and that many deficiencies, errors, and imperfections must constantly be met with. It is therefore proposed, by means of occasional supplements, to rectify them and to add notices of any books not brought to light at the time of issue, as well as of such further publications as continue to appear.

6. By reference to the proposed catalogue any reader in the art library of the museum would thus find a clue, not only to the works he was looking for in the actual collections of the library, but to other works bearing on his course of studies which had not as yet been obtained, but which had been ascertained to form part of other libraries, whether public or not, either in our own or in any foreign country. All rare books would have a reference given to the libraries in which they are to be found. By this means also the deficiencies of the art library would be demonstrated, and provision made for its ultimate completion.

7. Such a catalogue, it is thought, would prove a valuable acquisition to art literature throughout the world, and would have such an international interest as to justify Her Majesty's Government in inviting the co-operation of other Governments towards its accomplishment.

8. The

* NOTE.—The library is open to the public every day of the week (except Sunday), and on three evenings (Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays), till 10 p.m. Facilities are afforded for referring to its contents and furnishing students with the readiest means of pursuing their researches. There are alphabetical as well as classed catalogues, in which all new books of the library are entered as soon as possible. Besides this, constant attendance is given by officers competent to afford verbal information to readers regarding the contents of the library, and the books in which special information may be found.

8. The nature, however, of such an undertaking entails difficulties partly inherent, as having reference to the proper limits of the special subject-matter of the catalogue itself, and partly from the scattered position of libraries and collections, many of them unfurnished with any trustworthy and attainable account, either printed or manuscript, of their own contents, from which the catalogue, so far as it refers to books not in the South Kensington Library, must of necessity be compiled.

9. With a view, therefore, of obtaining suggestions in respect of the second class of these difficulties, and to help to mature their judgment relative to the first, my Lords propose to solicit information on the following points:—

(a.) In forming a complete Art Library, to what classes of works should the collection be limited?

(b.) To what extent should works illustrating the art of the period, such as Holbein's "Dance of Death," Mulready's "Vicar of Wakefield," Gustave Doré's "Dante," and the like, be included?

(c.) Should topographical works be included?

(d.) To what extent should any critical account of a book be admitted with its title?

(e.) What kinds of works, not strictly art works, are necessary additions to an Art Library intended for general use?

(f.) What size and type for such a catalogue would be most generally convenient and useful, with references to instances?

(g.) The following printed catalogues have been collated in the course of the preliminary work for the formation of the proposed catalogue:—

The catalogues of the British Museum.

"	"	Bodleian Library.
"	"	Douce Collection.
"	"	Gough Collection.
"	"	Trinity College, Dublin, Library.
"	"	London Library.
"	"	London Institution.
"	"	Athenæum.
"	"	The published part of the Imperial Library, Paris.
"	"	Count Cicognara's Library.

The Bibliographical works of Watt.

"	"	Ebert.
"	"	Kayser.
"	"	Ersch.
"	"	Graesse.
"	"	Brunet.

The Bibliographie Universelle.

Besides numerous booksellers' catalogues.

10. Additional references to any printed catalogue not comprised in this list as likely to contain notices of books of the nature indicated in reply to question (a.), (b.), (c.).

11. Any further remarks on the nature or practical details of this undertaking.

12. Letters, &c., should be addressed to the "Secretary," South Kensington Museum, London, W., marked at corner, "International Art Library Catalogue."

MINUTE read at Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum on the
19th of January 1866.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having decided to produce a universal catalogue of all printed books relating to or aiding the study of the fine arts, have requested the following to advise their Lordships what works should be included in it:—

COMMITTEE OF ADVICE.

The Duc d'Aumale.	M. Anatole Gruyer.	The Comte de Nieuwerkerke.
M. Alfred d'Arce.	The Marquis de Souza Holstein.	M. Emile Piot.
The Marquis d'Azeglio.	The Viscomte H. de Laborde.	M. A. F. Rio.
Very Rev. Canon Bock.	The Comte Ferdinand de	M. G. O. Thiers.
Signor Cavalcaselle.	Lasteyrie.	The Comte Clement de Ris.
M. Georges Duplessis.	M. Lempertz.	The Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.
Professor von Eitelberger.	M. de Longpérier.	Mr. J. C. Ruland.
Dr. Engelmann.	The Duc de Luynes.	Professor Semper.
M. Emile Galichon.	M. Merimée.	M. Du Sommerard.
Senor Don Pascual de Gayangos.	Signor Molini.	Professor Henri Taine.
Professor L. Gruner.	M. Otto Mündler.	

The Baron de Triqueti.
Dr. Waagen.
M. Rudolph Weigel.
M. Van de Weyer.

Dr. Acland.
Sir John Acton, Bart., M.P.
Dr. Appell.
Mr. A. Barker.
Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P.
Mr. C. C. Black.
Mr. Henry Bohn.
Mr. Joseph Bonomi.
Mr. W. Boxall, R.A.
Mr. Bullen.
Mr. Burges.
Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley.
Mr. E. Clibborn.
Mr. Cole, C.B.
Rev. H. O. Coxo.
Dr. Dasent.
Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart.,
M.P.
Professor Donaldson.
Lord Elcho, M.P.
Mr. Fisher.
Mr. James Fergusson.
Mr. A. W. Franks.
Mr. George Godwin.
Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.
Mr. Gregory, M.P.

Rev. J. Griffiths.
Mr. George Grove.
Mr. Hart, R.A.
Sir Edmund Head, Bart, K.C.B.
Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope,
M.P.
Lord Houghton.
Mr. Jarves.
Mr. Winter Jones.
Mr. Layard, M.P.
Mr. F. Leighton, A.R.A.
Very Rev. Dr. Liddell, Dean
of Christ Church.
Lord Lindsay.
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.
Mr. T. Longman.
The Marquis of Lothian.
Mr. Maskell.
Baron Marochetti, A.R.A.
Mr. Alfred Morrison.
Professor Max Müller.
Mr. John Murray.
Mr. C. T. Newton.
Mr. Oldfield.
Mr. F. T. Palgrave.
Mr. Wyatt Papworth.
Mr. J. Parker.
Mr. J. H. Parker.
Mr. C. Perkins.
Mr. J. H. Pollen.
Mr. Reg. Stuart Poole.
Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P.

Mr. Quaritch.
Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.,
M.P.
Mr. S. Redgrave.
Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A.
Mr. Henry Reeve.
Mr. J. C. Robinson.
Very Rev. Canon Rock.
Mr. Ruskin.
Mr. Rye.
The Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of
Balliol.
Mr. Severn, H. B. M. Consul at
Rome.
Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P.
Mr. Henry Shaw.
Sir John Simeon, Bart., M.P.
Mr. Soden Smith.
Earl Somers.
Mr. Stirling, M.P.
Mr. Street.
Mr. Tite, M.P.
The Rev. Dr. Todd.
Mr. Watts.
Mr. W. H. J. Weale.
Professor Westwood.
Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.
Mr. C. H. Wilson.
Mr. Woodward.
Mr. Wornum.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.

Mr. J. H. Pollen to act as Secretary of the Committee.

LETTER of Invitation to act on Committee of Advice.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit to you the accompanying papers, from which you will learn that they have decided on the compilation of a catalogue of printed books relating to the fine arts, which is intended to include, as far as possible, all such books from the invention of printing, and that much progress has already been made towards such a compilation.

On several points of detail in the execution of this work my Lords desire to profit by the advice of those who may have given their attention to the subject, and their Lordships request you to afford them the advantages of your valuable experience and knowledge as to the points in question.

They will be happy to receive such assistance as you are disposed to give them in the way most convenient to yourself, either by correspondence or at a meeting to be hereafter summoned.

In the meantime they will be glad to be informed of your co-operation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

EXTRACTS from LETTERS received from Members of the COMMITTEE of ADVICE.

Sir *William Stirling Maxwell*, Bart., M.P.—[4 December 1865.]

"I BEG to enclose replies to some of your printed questions. I fear they will be found to do little more than recapitulate difficulties which you must have already perceived.

"A good general bibliography of books on the fine arts is much wanted.

"(a.) I have printed at different times two catalogues of *Books relating to the Arts of Design in my own Collection at Keir*. In the *first* of these there is a classified list of the authors, or names of anonymous books arranged under the respective heads to which they seemed to belong. I did not repeat this list in the *second*, chiefly because I had between the dates of the two catalogues acquired a good many books which seemed to me *books of the Fine Arts*, and yet did not fall under any of the heads. If you have not got these catalogues in your collection, I will try to find you copies, and send you them if I succeed. The question is a most difficult one, and is in fact raised a second time in questions (b.), &c.

"(b.) I have

“(b.) I have included *Dances of Death* in my own Catalogue, but not such books as Doré's *Dante*. I do not see on what principle *Dances of Death* can be admitted which would not also call for the admission of all books of *emblems* of which the illustrations possessed great merit as works of art. The admission of the *Dante* would also call for the admission of *all* illustrated works in which first-rate artists had a hand, and it is obvious this would enormously swell the work, and to some extent diminish its usefulness as a special bibliography. I think I would exclude books which are CHIEFLY monuments of *literature*, and to which the art of the designer, high as it may be, is only an accessory. This rule would let in the *Dances of Death* and exclude Doré's *Dante* and John Martin's *Milton*, and such books, while it would also let in Flaxman's *Dante*, Ketsch's *Shakespeare*, which are illustrations without text. It would be a rule which would often be found unsatisfactory and would have to be relaxed now and then, but to dispense with it altogether, or to adopt the opposite rule, would be to run into a bulk which would prove very unmanageable. When a book has been written by the artist who illustrated it, I think it should be admitted as belonging in both its aspects to the history of art.

“(c.) The above remarks apply to some extent also to topographical works, meaning by that term county histories or histories of towns in which many matters are treated of, as well as the monuments they may contain. Guides to Rome, Venice, Florence, &c., clearly fall within the scope of the work. In fact, if a place is famous for its monuments, its history can hardly be excluded.

“(d.) I think it would be a pity to attempt any criticism in the first edition of this Catalogue. Let us have a good catalogue, of which there is a great want; *first*, an indication of the more important works in each class might be made in the preliminary notice prefixed to the book.

“(e.) I can offer no answer to this question.

“(f.) I should say the ordinary 8vo. form was the best. (Smithsonian Report on the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries, by C. C. Jewitt, Washington, 1853, 8vo., is well worth consulting.)

“(g.) I would add to the list of bibliographical works worth consulting, *Bibliothèque de Peinture, de Sculpture, et de Gravure*, par Christ. Theo. De Murr, Francfort et Leipzig, 1770, 2 vols. 8vo. There is another work by him relating to engraving of gems, of which I do not recollect the title.”

Mr. Tite, M.P.—[24 February 1866.]

“I SHALL be very happy to give any assistance in my power to the above object. I should submit that, at least in the first instance, a conference is desirable.”

Professor Max Müller, Oxford.—[25 February 1866.]

“I SHALL most gladly give such help as it is in my power to give towards the compilation of a catalogue of printed books relating to the Fine Arts. The undertaking, as sketched out in Mr. Pollen's memorandum, even if it should not reach the perfection and completeness which are very properly aimed at, will confer a real and lasting benefit on students of arts in every country.

“It is a work that could hardly be undertaken without national support, and which, if successful, will, I hope, serve as an example in other branches of literature.”

Dr. Acland, Oxford.—[25 February 1866.]

“I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of the intention of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to compile an International Art Catalogue, and offering me the honour of co-operating. It will give me much pleasure to do so to the best of my ability.”

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., K.C.B.—[25 February 1866.]

“I SHALL be happy to render any assistance in my power on the Committee, although I doubt whether my knowledge can be of much service.”

Professor Donaldson.—[25 February 1866.]

“I SHALL be happy if my feeble services can be of use. On reading through Mr. Pollen's memorandum, I must own that I do not exactly seize the scope and object he has in view, and how far the gentlemen applied to can assist. It therefore appears to me that it would be *very desirable* to have a meeting, as suggested by you, to receive Mr. Pollen's further explanation, and to gain further information and enlightenment by the exchange of ideas among those present, and the discussion of the several topics that would naturally present themselves.”

Mr. *Ruskin*.—[26 February 1866.]

"I HAVE received your official letter touching the new Art Catalogue, and I shall be very glad to be of any use I can in the business."

Mr. *F. T. Palgrave*, Council Office.—[26 February 1866.]

"IF Mr. Cole's circular, requesting me to co-operate so far as I can towards the proposed Art Catalogue, requires an official reply, would you kindly report that I shall be glad to do so?"

Rev. Dr. *Scott*, Master of Balliol.—[26 February 1866.]

"I REGRET to think that I shall be able to give but little assistance in such an undertaking; but I shall be happy to do anything which is in my power."

Mr. *Reginald Stuart Poole*, British Museum.—[26 February 1866.]

"I HASTEN to express my willingness to render all the aid in my power, both by offering remarks on the questions put in Paper No. 541, and by giving a list of works bearing upon the branches of art—Ancient Egyptian Art and the Art of Greek Coins—with which I have specially made myself acquainted."

Mr. *George E. Street*, 51, Russell-square.—[26 February 1866.]

"I SHALL be happy to co-operate, as far as it is in my power, as one of the Committee of Advice on the Universal Catalogue of Books on Art."

Very Rev. Canon *Rock*.—[26 February 1866.]

"IN answer to the request for any assistance I may be inclined to afford, by way of suggestions, I beg to say I shall be always most ready to help forwards such a desirable measure as far as I am able, and in the manner my Lords may think proper to select. The plan is a wide one, and too large to be sketched out in a letter; maybe I may be allowed at some meeting to set forth my ideas on the subject?"

M. *Georges Duplessis*, Paris.—[26 February 1866.]

"AYANT reçu ce matin la lettre par laquelle vous me faites l'honneur de me demander mon concours pour l'important ouvrage que vous entreprenez,—

"Je m'empresse de vous répondre que je me mets complètement à votre disposition, et que je serais heureux s'il m'était possible de vous être de quelque utilité en cette occasion."

Mr. *J. Winter Jones*, British Museum.—[27 February 1866.]

"I SHALL have much pleasure in giving any assistance in my power towards the compilation of the Fine Arts Catalogue, the preparation of which has been decided on by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education."

Sir *Henry C. Rawlinson*, K.C.B., M.P.—[27 February 1866.]

"I SHALL be happy to co-operate, to the best of my ability and knowledge, with the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education in the compilation of a catalogue of printed books relating to the Fine Arts Department of Science and Art at South Kensington; but if you should wish me to make out a list of those I think most necessary, I will gladly do so on hearing from you."

Sir *J. Gardner Wilkinson*.—[27 February 1866.]

"I REGRET to say that my health has obliged me to leave London, and prevents my applying myself at present to any subject with the attention that I could wish to bestow upon it, but it will give me much satisfaction to offer my co-operation in the proposed scheme, and if I can, by correspondence, give any assistance in furthering the objects of the Council, I shall be happy to do so. I do not know what works are in the possession of the department."

Mr. *James Fergusson*.—[27 February 1866.]

"THE subject being one in which I feel very great interest, and to which I have given a good deal of attention, I shall consequently be most happy to give such assistance as I may be able to afford in any manner in which it can be rendered."

Mr.

Mr. *Oldfield*, 61, Pall Mall.—[27 February 1867].

"SUCH a scheme appears to me very useful and desirable, and though I doubt whether any assistance I could render would be of much service in the compilation, yet I shall be happy to attend any meeting you may convene on the subject."

Le Comte *Clément de Ris*, Paris.—[27 Fevrier 1866.]

"J'AI reçu les différents papiers relatifs au Catalogue des Ouvrages d'Art du Musée de South Kensington que vous m'avez adressés, et je suis très heureux de l'occasion que s'offre à moi de renouveler des relations amicales qui s'étaient établies entre nous lors de l'Exposition Universelle de 1855, et de témoigner une fois de plus de bon souvenir que je garde de l'accueil si sympathique que j'ai trouvé auprès des directants et administrateurs du British Museum, de la National Gallery, du Musée de Kensington, lors de mon séjour en Angleterre en 1862.

"Je suis donc très heureux de voir mon nom figurer au nombre des membres du Comité d'Avis, et vous pouvez être certain que je ferais tout mon possible pour me rendre digne de cet honneur."

M. *Anatole Gruyer*, Paris.—[28 Fevrier 1866.]

"JE prends un vif intérêt à l'entreprise que vous poursuivez, et je me mets entièrement à votre disposition pour vous transmettre les indications qu'il sera en mon pouvoir de vous envoyer."

Mr. *Bernard Quaritch*.—[28 February 1866.]

"I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to state that it will afford me much pleasure to give my co-operation to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education in advancing the scheme of the compilation of a Catalogue of printed books relating to the Fine Arts.

"You say, however, that it is 'on several points of detail' in the execution of this work that my Lords desire to profit by my experience. If any meeting were summoned, it would be as well to specify these details more clearly than is done in the Enclosures Nos. 541, 560, sent to me.

"Having devoted a considerable time of my life to the subject of cataloguing and catalogues, I have a decided opinion on the question of this projected catalogue; but having been requested to give my advice only regarding 'details,' I must retain my opinion about the whole scheme.

"A detailed report, in answer to the various questions implied in Papers 541 and 560, shall be sent to you in writing within a fortnight. If before sending in my report you would wish to see me, I should call upon you any time you named."

Mr. *Bernard Quaritch*.—[13 March 1866.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY and Art Bibliography considered with reference to the Production of a Universal Catalogue of all Printed Books relating to or aiding the Study of the Fine Arts.

1. Bibliography is the art of technically describing books, periodicals, and books of prints, in such a manner that the owner of any of the books described may ascertain the absolute or relative completeness of his copy.

An account of the literary or artistic merit of a work is not the bibliographer's department, but the intelligent bibliographer should obtain and add to his own technical descriptions, the opinions (critiques) of writers of literary history.

2. The object of systematic bibliography (that is, of book titles arranged in classes) is to supply to students and scholars references to existing works on any special subject.

3. The bibliographical works hitherto published may be divided into—

(A.) General works of reference in one alphabet, such as—

Brunet Manuel du Libraire, 5 vols. 8vo.: Paris, 1860-65; made doubly useful by a classified "Table des Matières."

(B.) Special works of reference, such as—

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 11 vols. 4to.: Norimb. 1793-1803.

Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, 4 vols. 8vo., 1834; and 6 vols. post 8vo.; 1858-64.

Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 4 vols. 4to.: Edinb. 1824.

Upcott's *Bibliographical Account of the principal works relating to English Typography*, 3 vols. 8vo.; 1818.

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 10 vols. 8vo. : Paris, 1827-42.
 Heinsius *Allgerneines Bücher Lexicon*, 13 vols. 4to. ; 1812-64.
 Engelmann's valuable Series, 8vo. : Leipzig.

- (C.) Catalogues of public and private libraries, such as—
 Dibdin's *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, with the "Aides," and the Cassano Catalogue, 7 vols. royal 8vo. 1814-23.
 The Grenville Catalogue, 2 parts, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1842-48.
 The Catalogue of the Bodleian Library, with the Supplement, 4 vols. folio, 1843-51.
 Cicoquard, *Catalogo dei Libri d'Arte e d'Antichità*, 2 vols. 8vo. : Pisa, 1821.
 The Stirling Catalogue; an essay towards a collection of books relating to proverbs, emblems, &c.; being a catalogue of those at Keir, 8vo. : London, privately printed, 1860.

Booksellers' and Publishers' Catalogues:—

4. Of the works of general bibliography, that of Brunet is without a rival, comprising as it does the titles with bibliographical details, brief criticisms of the value and rarity of the best and most curious books of every class and every literature.

Special bibliography has been most amply treated. Panzer and Hain describe early printed works with accuracy. Lowndes in both editions is tolerably exact for earlier English literature, but very defective for the modern.

Antonio supplies us with information about Spanish literature; Barbosa Machado and Da Silva, about the literature of Portugal. In fact, many hundred works, more or less perfect, have been produced by the assiduity and toil of bibliographers. The extent of this can be seen by a recent work:

Petzolt, *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*, 8vo. : Leipzig, 1866.

5. With all the multitude of existing bibliographical works relating to the literature of every country, and every division of knowledge, there is one class which has been most singularly neglected, and that is the bibliography of art literature. With the exception of Count Cicognara's Catalogue of his own library alluded to previously, there exists no work especially devoted to that subject. The production of a catalogue of all existing works on art, and connected with art, is undoubtedly a very great desideratum, but it is such a stupendous enterprise that individual exertion, however energetic, would shrink from it.

6. Art bibliography is a subdivision of bibliography requiring a special knowledge of the Fine Arts, rarely possessed by the ordinary bibliographer; for an art catalogue, the artistic features of a book ought to be more clearly pointed out than it would be done by an otherwise scrupulous bibliographer.

7. Art bibliography, as far as "books" are concerned, is as stated above, a subdivision of bibliography; but it also extends to an equal degree into another department, viz., that of "prints," and the "knowledge of prints."

8. A single printed leaf is a broadside, but two leaves printed as one open make a pamphlet; between a pamphlet and a book, a bibliographer can make no distinction.

9. One leaf with an engraving on it is a "print," a "suit" of two or more prints is a "book of prints."

A printed work with one or two prints or woodcuts by eminent masters is also a "book of prints;" for instance, the "Dante folio, Firenze 1481," having in its ordinary state two engravings by Baldini, is very important in the history of engraving.

The connection between "prints," "books of prints," and regular printed literature, is so gradual, that in an art catalogue the selection of what ought to be entered into such a catalogue, must be left to the intelligent judgment of the cataloguer.

10. Art bibliography, as far as early and rare "prints" and "suites of prints," are concerned, has been well cultivated in the works of Bartsch, *Le Peintre Graveur*, 21 vols. 8vo. : Vienne, 1803-21, and the various Supplements and Complements by Weigel, Passavant, Dumesnil.

Nagler's *Künstsler Lexicon*, 22 vols. 8vo. : München, 1835-52.

Ottley's *Early History of Engravings*, 2 vols. 4to. : 1816.

Murr's *Journal zur Kuntzgeschichte*, 17 vols. 8vo. : Nürnberg, 1775-89.

Neue's *Journal zur Litteratur und Kunst*, 2 vols. 8vo. : Leipzig, 1798-99.

Further very interesting monographs have been published, giving an exact account of the works of Dürer, Jost Ammon, Callot, Silvestre, and one of the works of the Wierix (by Arnold) is nearly ready.

Important contributions to art bibliography are scattered through periodicals, such as the *Art Journal*, 4to. 1846-66; *Das Kunstblatt*, 4to. : München, 1820-57. Even literary journals like the London *Athenæum* contain valuable materials relating to art bibliography.

11. Art bibliography is also connected with palæography, or the art of knowing and describing manuscripts.

As many MSS., especially those which would have an art interest, possess miniatures and other ornaments, an art library is sure to contain specimens of such MSS. Palæographical

graphical works ought, therefore, to form a portion of an art catalogue, and the art cataloguer should also be enough of a palæographer to catalogue correctly a mediæval manuscript in an European language, leaving the cataloguing of oriental MSS. to professed oriental scholars, but retaining the duty of giving a description of the artistic features of each MS.

12. Art bibliography comprises still another department, that of catalogues of collections of paintings and drawings.

13. An art library ought to include—

(A.) All block prints and block books issued before the invention of printing with moveable types, and the literature of these works, by—

Heineken.	|	Weigel.
Falkenstein.		Berjean.
Sotheby.		

(B.) All works relating to painting, drawing, sculpture, architecture.

This division contains—

(a.) Engraved galleries of Europe and collected engraved works of painters.

(b.) Theoretical works on art, such as those of Winckelmann, Ruskin, Agincourt, Rosini, Cicognara.

(c.) Architectural literature.

(d.) The engraved works of sculptors.

(e.) Engraved ornaments, books of designs and facsimiles of drawings.

(f.) The lives of painters, sculptors, and architects.

(C.) All the works containing woodcuts, engravings on copper or steel, and lithographs, and the published lives of engravers and lithographers.

This division includes works on every subject—

(a.) Illustrated literature of every country and all ages, from the time of the "Nurnberg Chronicle, folio, 1493," and earlier, down to the chap books printed all over Europe, and of which those of France have been so well elucidated by Nisard, in his "Livres Populaires," 2 vols. 8vo. in two editions; the Maximilian series, the numerous books of "Hours," and illustrated liturgical works printed in France and elsewhere.

The works of Cruikshank, and all the series of illustrated weekly papers.

(b.) Travels like—

De Bry's "Peregrinationes in Indiani," occ. et or., 25 parts, Francof., 1598-1634; "Cook's Voyages," 8 vols. 4to., and atlas 1773-84.

The numerous collections of voyages pittoresques.

(c.) Topographical works, of which so many have been printed in England.

(d.) Works on the antiquities of all parts of the world, this name being only another for "Ancient and Mediæval Art."

(e.) Works of natural history, such as

"Madame Knip's Pigeons," 1 vol. folio, Paris.

"Gould's Birds of Europe," 5 vols. folio, 1837.

"Gould's Australia," 7 vols. folio, 1848, and other works.

"Bewick's Birds," 2 vols. 8vo.

"Bewick's Quadrupeds," 1 vol. 8vo.

"Redonté les Roses," 3 vols. 4vo., 1817-24.

"Redonté les Liliacées," 8 vols. folio, 1802-16.

"Yarrell's British Birds," 3 vols. 8vo.

"Yarrell's British Fishes," 2 vols. 8vo.

(f.) The engraved works of the great anatomists of England, France, Germany, and Italy, consisting of several most superb series of anatomical engravings of the human body, commencing with Dürer's work on Human Proportion, and including even such works as the recent publication of "Walton on the Camel," folio, London, 1865.

(g.) Works relating to the industrial pursuits, manufactures, and arts of all countries.

(h.) Works on horsemanship, fencing, games, sports, emblems, &c.

(h*) Works of costumes, pageants, &c.

(i.) Portrait collections.

(k.) Guide books.

(l.) Catalogues

(l.) Catalogues of all art and industrial collections.

(m.) Works of heraldry, like "*Litta, famiglie nobile d'Italia*," 9 vols. folio, Mil. 1819-66.

(n.) Numismatic works and those of medallic history.

(o.) Maps and atlases; for instance, "*Ptolemæi Cosmographia*," folio, Rome, 1478, or "*Saxton's English Atlas*," folio, 1574; even the set of the great English Ordnance Surveys are important works of art.

14. On surveying the immense field covered by art literature, art bibliography appears to, and does, indeed, extend over an area so immense that one mind, one pair of hands, can scarcely grasp it. To undertake the task of compiling an art catalogue is a gigantic labour, which can only be understood by those who have worked in the field of bibliography.

The Bibliographical Handbook of Brunet has been gradually developed out of the works of Le Bure and others; a similar work for art publications exclusively will have to be developed under individual responsibility, but with assistance from all sides.

15. The production of an art catalogue by a Government department would be a very doubtful undertaking. By even a dozen men, working eight hours a day, the work would progress slowly, and, I fear, unharmoniously. The ultimate cost of the catalogue might be nearly 100,000*l*.

16. I am, for the above reason, against the proposed scheme for a "General Art Catalogue," though I admit the existing want, and the great utility of such a catalogue.

17. I advocate what I consider practical, feasible, and judicious, and above all, useful to English artists and art collectors, viz. :—

I. Extension of the Art Library at Kensington, because art publications are getting every year scarcer and dearer, and the possession of a work in a library is better than a reference to it elsewhere pointed out in an elaborate catalogue.

II. The making of a perfect and thoroughly accurate catalogue of the existing library, with minute references to the contents of all the collections and periodicals in it.

18. Such a catalogue would be at once useful, and form the basis for a grander work to be developed by later exertions.

19. The existing catalogue of the Art Library, South Kensington Museum, by J. C. Robinson, London, 1862, is only a simple list of reference not deserving the name of an "Art Catalogue."

20. The execution of a creditable art catalogue of the collection of books, &c. at Kensington requires the undivided time of one or more librarians, who ought to have no duties beside that of making the catalogue. The waiting upon the public, the placing and replacing the books upon the shelves, the collations, the effecting of purchases, &c. ought to be done by other functionaries.

21. A reason against the making of a "General Art Catalogue" is, that the compiler would have to *copy* so much work of careless bibliographers, and necessarily copy their errors and omit their omissions. Of all divisions of bibliography "Art bibliography" requires most urgently the handling of each book by the cataloguer.

22. I am prepared to supply the "rules" for cataloguing an "Art Library" on being desired to do so.

My catalogue of works on the Fine Arts, issued as No. 227 of my stock, January 1866, is only partly executed upon these rules.

The catalogue of a public library ought to be very rich in references to the works existing in the library.

I will now add my remarks to the paper dated February 1866, No. 541, forwarded to me.

1st. The collection of books at Kensington is only a slender one. An outlay of at least 5,000*l*. per annum for books, and absolute powers to purchase in the hands of the chief librarian, are required to give that library the chance of becoming a first class "Art Library."

2nd. See section 19.

3rd. With the necessity of a catalogue on a basis altogether new I concur.

4th. I should defer insertions of books not in the library until required, when they can be catalogued in a supplement.

5th. The "deficiencies," "errors," and "imperfections" will occur in astonishing numbers, if books are inserted which the cataloguer has not handled himself.

The magnitude of the task is such, that thousands of pounds would be expended before any public use could be obtained from the work of copying bibliographers.

6th. By reference to the proposed "General Art Catalogue," the reader in the Art Library

Library would often have the annoyance of asking for books not in the South Kensington Library.

It would be much more satisfactory to the art student and artist to give them the most perfect clue to the books, engravings, and review articles in the library at Kensington, or at all events, in any of the great public libraries in London.

Rare books in libraries are generally described only in such a manner as to identify the title, date, name of printer, and number of pages, but such a cataloguing would not suffice for an "art library," and ought not to be mechanically transferred into an art catalogue. In a catalogue of this kind, the "art features" of each book ought to be properly pointed out, and this could only be done by an art bibliographer acting according to special rules, differing from those usually followed by the ordinary bibliographer.

7th. The execution of an art catalogue would no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to art literature; it is, however, a serious work to be undertaken by a Government. I cannot see how foreign Governments can aid in such a scheme, they could follow on the same path if this country executed a really well-made "Art Catalogue" of the books in the public libraries of Great Britain.

8th. As stated before, I am against the copying of titles from other catalogues as untrustworthy.

9th.—

(a.) See section 13.

(b.) Every work of art, that is to say, every literary work treating on art and archæology, and every book with engravings, woodcuts, or lithographs, ought to be in a complete art catalogue. Power of rejection should be exercised by the librarian purchasing for an art library, who being limited in funds, would select works according to their relative practical utility.

(c.) Topographical works ought to be included; all works mentioned by Upcott should be in a fine art catalogue.

(d.) Critical accounts beyond an accurate description of the execution of the plates or cuts, ought to be most sparingly used, but the references to critiques, reviews, and books should be a most conspicuous feature.

(e.) The size and type of "Brunet," and "Manuel," the latter, slightly larger, might be adapted for an art catalogue.

(f.) Before spending one penny on printing the proposed art catalogue, the work done by the collators of the catalogues here enumerated ought to be examined, to ascertain whether the titles and collations are sufficiently exact for an art catalogue.

10th. I know of no catalogue showing the extent and limits of an art library besides that of Count Cicognara.

11th. My remarks on the nature of the undertaking are given, sections 1–22.

Practical details I should give when further requested to do so.

I would now add a few final remarks.

Her Majesty's Government ought to give annually a separate grant of money to the Art Library at Kensington, expressly for the purchase of art books.

It is not for me to dwell upon the national importance of the Art Library at Kensington; it is admitted that the artistic education of the nation has been greatly benefited by it, and, as a result, British artists, designers, and architects have improved, and will further improve their taste, extend their sphere of action, and thus gain for themselves and the nation at large greater prosperity and worldly happiness.

The time may not be far distant when Government must examine the condition, utility, and accessibility, by means of catalogues, of the other public libraries receiving national support. I think in the conception of a "General Art Catalogue,"

The library of books in the British Museum,

The print-room at the British Museum,

The library of the Patent Office,

should be comprehensively dealt with. The rules of cataloguing given to these libraries ought to be concerted so as to obtain a harmonious result.

If the art books in the above three establishments, and in the library of the South Kensington Museum were catalogued in a uniform manner, and a systematic table to the four catalogues added, a respectable "Art Catalogue" of the books possessed by the nation, would be produced.

The sale of this set of catalogues would very nearly repay all the outlay bestowed upon the enterprise.

15, Piccadilly.

(signed) Bernard Quaritch.

Le Viscomte H. Delaborde, Conservateur du Département des Estampes à la Bibliothèque Impériale, Paris.—[28 Février 1866.]

"JE serai très heureux de participer, autant qu'il dépendra de moi à l'accomplissement d'une aussi utile entreprise, et je me tiens à votre disposition pour tous les renseignements ou indications qu'il me sera possible de vous fournir à ce sujet."

The Marquis *d'Azeglio*.—[1 Mars 1866.]

"JE m'empresse de me mettre à leur disposition et serai charmé de coopérer de mon mieux à l'objet qu'ils ont en vue pour la formation d'une bibliothèque *artistique*."

M. Emile Galichon.—[Paris, 2 Mars 1866.]

"EN m'appelant à vous communiquer mon sentiment sur l'ouvrage que le Conseil d'Education de South Kensington a décidé d'élever à l'art vous m'avez fait un honneur dont je me reconnais bien indigne. Depuis nombre d'années je suis avec le plus vif intérêt les efforts considérables et intelligents qui vous ont conduit à faire de votre Musée une institution que toute l'Europe envie à l'Angleterre. Aujourd'hui en osant former un Dictionnaire Général des Beaux Arts vous assumez une tâche bien lourde, mais plus cette tâche est difficile à remplir plus aussi vous acquierez des titres sérieux à la reconnaissance de tous ceux que les art intéressent. L'ouvrage que vous méditez sera un vrai monument qui dans l'avenir, témoignera en caractères indélébiles de la vitalité prodigieuse de l'Institution de South Kensington et du dévouement tout exceptionnel de ceux qui ont présidé à sa formation.

Malheureusement je ne puis que bien peu vous venir en aide dans le travail gigantesque que vous entreprenez, mais du moins ce sera avec le plus grand plaisir que je chercherai les moyens de vous être utile dans l'œuvre si difficile que vous commencez.

Pour cela, je vous serais fort obligé de me faire connaître l'époque approximative à laquelle il conviendrait que je vous fasse parvenir mon mémoire."

Rev. *H. O. Cole*, Bodleian Library, Oxford.—[3 March 1866.]

"I SHALL have much pleasure in rendering any assistance in my power towards the excellent scheme for a Fine Art Reference Catalogue proposed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education."

Professor *Westwood*, Oxford.—[3 March 1866.]

"I AM delighted at the plan for so splendid a *Bibliotheca Artistica* as is proposed in the papers sent to me, and shall be most happy to co-operate in its production in the special departments to which I have paid some attention."

Signor *D. Giacomo Molini*, Florence.—[3 March 1866.]

"THIS catalogue will be of a great advantage to every person who takes the slightest interest in comparing and admiring the beauty of form in all the extension of its philosophy.

"I beg your kindness to be the interpreter of my thankful feelings towards my Lords of the Committee, and assure them of my best co-operation."

Sir *Francis Grant*, P.R.A.—[4 March 1866.]

"I SHALL have much pleasure in co-operating in a work which will be so useful and valuable."

Mr. *Thomas Longman*.—[5 March 1866.]

"I SHALL be happy to give any aid in my power to promote the production of the contemplated International Art Library Catalogue."

The Rev. *John Griffiths*, Oxford.—[5 March 1866.]

"To render any help towards such an object would give me very great pleasure if it were possible that I could render any, and should that possibility arise, I beg that you will command my services."

Mr. *Bullen*, British Museum.—[6 March 1866.]

"BELIEVING that such a work must prove highly advantageous to all students of Art, I beg to say that any suggestions I may be able to make likely in any way to enhance the value of such a compilation shall in due time be placed at your disposal."

Mr. *Digby Wyatt*.—[6 March 1866.]

"I NEED scarcely say that it will afford me great pleasure to co-operate in any way I can in the carrying out of so useful an undertaking."

Mr. *George Godwin*.—[6 March 1866.]

"I HAVE received your communication and enclosures touching this matter, and take the liberty, in reply, to express my hope that the intention will be carried out as fully as possible. Such a catalogue of printed books relating to the Fine Arts as is contemplated,

plated by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, would prove of immense value to all engaged in the study or prosecution of those arts, and to many others.

"Should a conference be determined on, or I should find myself in any other way able to afford any aid to the undertaking, I will willingly assist.

"A comprehensive reference to works not professedly treating of art, but containing incidental descriptions, criticisms, &c. &c., must, of course, form part of the work, a very important part, but it should have a separate form.

"I would add to the list of catalogues given, one just now published by the Royal Institute of British Architects, of the books and MSS. in their library, a valuable collection."

Le Comte de *Nieuwerkerke*, Palais du Louvre, Paris.—[6 Mars 1866.]

"Je m'empresse de vous annoncer que mon concours vous est acquis. Le Conseil a en une excellente idée en songeant à publier un Catalogue Général de tous les livres imprimés traitant des Beaux Arts depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie.

"Je crois que pour la bonne exécution de ce travail il est important qu'il soit réparti entre les diverses personnes à qui vous avez fait appel à ce sujet et que chacun d'eux s'occupe exclusivement de relever les livres imprimés dans son pays. Dans la liste des noms que vous m'avez adressée, je vois figurer ceux de MM. de Longperier, Darcel, Clément de Ris, appartenant tous trois à la Direction Générale des Musées Impériaux. Je vais leur demander de se partager le travail en ce qui concerne la France.

"M. de Longperier se chargerait de l'archéologie; M. Darcel des fayences, émaux, miniatures, meubles, &c. &c.; M. Clément de Ris de l'architecture et de la sculpture: avec notre permission, j'ajouterais à ces messieurs une quatrième personne, également attachée au Musée du Louvre,—M. Ernest Chesneau, auteur d'ouvrages sur les Beaux Arts, qui se chargerait des ouvrages théoriques et des livres concernant la peinture.

"Enfin H. de Laborde et M. Duplessis, qui figurent aussi sur votre liste, étant, l'un et l'autre, au département des estampes à la Bibliothèque Impériale. Je ne doute pas qu'ils n'acceptent avec empressement de faire de catalogue des livres Français relatifs à la gravure si vous voulez bien leur en faire la demande expresse.

"Tel est à mes yeux le moyen d'arriver à un résultat aussi complet que possible, surtout si les autres personnes aux quelles vous vous êtes adressées telles que MM. Merimée, de Lasteyrie, du Sommerard, &c., consentent lors du travail définitif, à apporter aux travaux préparatoires le complément de leurs connaissances spéciales en pareille matière."

Mr. *C. Heath Wilson*, Glasgow.—[7 March 1866.]

"I BEG to state that it will give me great pleasure to co-operate in any way within my power by correspondence."

Mr. *Charles C. Perkins*.—[8 March 1866.]

"It will give me much pleasure to co-operate in any way in my power towards the compilation of the proposed catalogue of printed books relating to the Fine Arts. Pray command my services in any way convenient."

Mr. *Wyatt Papworth*.—[12 March 1866.]

"I SHALL have much pleasure in co-operating in the matter of the catalogue of printed books to which you refer. I have given much attention to such subjects, for, during the last 20 years, I have compiled for my own use a MS. catalogue of some 7,000 works relating to architecture as an art and science; and, as a member of the Institute of British Architects, I have lately directed the printing of the catalogue of the library which had been previously drawn up to some extent by me as a catalogue under the author's name, and under the subjects."

M. *Ernest Chesneau*.—[13 Mars 1866.]

"Je contribuerai de tous mes efforts à la rédaction de l'important catalogue de livres d'Art dont ils ont décidé la publication.

M. le Comte de Nieuwerkerke, surintendant des Beaux Arts m'avait déjà entretenu de ce projet, et il m'a demandé de me charger plus spécialement de vous fournir des documents sur les livres imprimés en France concernant 1^o la peinture, 2^o la théorie des arts. C'est le travail que je prépare à votre intention."

M. *Merimée*, Paris.—[16 Mars 1866.]

"Dans mon opinion les 'Livres d'Art' d'une utilité générale et pratique ne sont pas rares. L'immense majorité des ouvrages publiés sur les arts sont modernes, et par conséquent se trouvent dans les grandes bibliothèques.

"Mais du moment qu'il s'agit d'un catalogue général, la difficulté est immense, et au

tres grand nombre de livres ou de publications échapperont toujours par leur peu de notoriété et leur insignifiance. Ainsi, qu'on vienne à découvrir en Italie une statue ou des débris d'architecture vingt abbés prennent la plume pour décrire ces objets pour dissenter sur leur mérite, leur origine, &c. Au bout d'un an il serait difficile de retrouver ces pamphlets dans la ville même où ils ont été imprimés.

"Mais j'oublie qu'il ne m'appartient pas de discuter ou d'apprécier la résolution adoptée par les lords du comité d'Education et je me hâte de répondre aux questions adressées relativement au catalogue général.

[These letters refer to the series of questions in the printed memorandum, *vide* page 3.

"(a.) Il me paraît presque impossible de définir les limites d'un 'Bibliothèque d'Art.' Beaucoup de renseignements utiles se trouvent dans des livres en apparence absolument étrangers aux arts. L'architecte a besoin de livres de sciences. Les livres d'histoire et d'archéologie sont également nécessaires au peintre et au sculpteur. L'archéologie dont l'étude ne peut guères être séparée de celle des beaux arts a sans cesse besoin d'une immense bibliothèque.

"Je me suis occupé il y a quelques années du sujet très controversé de la position des rames dans une galère antique, et vous noterez en passant, que je faisais cette recherche pour un peintre de mes amis. Les renseignements les plus notables se trouvent dans galien 'de usu partium,' Je me demande s'il est possible de dire 'tel livre ne peut servir à un artiste.'

"(b.) Les ouvrages mentionnés sont des œuvres d'art, ou plutôt des œuvres d'artistes, et peuvent être collectionnés au mieux titre que les gravures.

"(c.) Les ouvrages de topographie peuvent intéresser les architectes et même les peintres.

"(d.) Il serait très utile à toutes les classes de lecteurs que le titre d'un livre fut accompagné d'une notice critique, mais quel bibliographe a une autorité suffisante pour imposer son opinion ?

"(e.) J'ai déjà répondu à cette question.

"(f.) Le format in 4° me paraît le plus commode.

"(g.) Il existe à Lyon une bibliothèque spéciale pour les Beaux Arts. Elle fait partie de l'école de cette ville. Il en existe une autre à Paris, à l'école des Beaux Arts, mais beaucoup moins riche. Ni l'une ni l'autre de ces bibliothèques n'a je crois de catalogue imprimé. Sur la bibliothèque des Beaux Arts à Lyon, on peut trouver des renseignements dans l'ouvrage de Montfalcon."

Baron *Alphonse de Rothschild*, Paris.—[17 March 1866.]

"THOUGH I fear I cannot be of much use, I shall with pleasure afford every assistance in my power towards the completion of the very interesting compilation intended by their Lordships."

Mr. *George Grove*, Crystal Palace.—[17 March 1866.]

"I SHALL have great pleasure in rendering all the assistance in my power to so desirable an object."

Mr. *W. H. J. Weale*.—[19 March 1866.]

"I SHALL be most happy to co-operate in any way that I can towards the compilation of so useful a work as a catalogue of books relating to the Fine Arts, and especially of such works as have issued from the presses of Holland and Belgium."

Mr. *W. Burges*.—[20 March 1866.]

"IN reply to your letter of 22nd February, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the various papers enclosed with it, and to say that I shall be most happy to co-operate with the objects indicated."

M. *Thiers*.—[26 March 1866.]

"VOUS avez bien voulu me faire connaître la résolution prise par la Direction du Musée de Kensington, de dresser la Catalogue de tous les ouvrages imprimés existants relatifs aux beaux arts. Vous m'informez en même temps que la Comité Directeur m'a désigné comme une des personnes qui seraient invitées à émettre leur opinion sur diverses questions soulevées par ce projet de Catalogue. Je m'empresse de vous présenter et de vous prier de faire agréer aux membres du comité l'assurance de ma gratitude pour cette honorable désignation. J'aurais été charmé de pouvoir être utile à cette œuvre, mais tout en applaudissant cordialement au plan conçu par la Direction du Musée, je ne pourrai

pourrai quant à présent prêter aucun concours à son exécution. Les occupations que me créent mes devoirs de membre du Corps Législatif, ne me permettent point en ce moment d'entreprendre d'autre tâche. Si plus tard mon avis peut encore être utile, je le donnerai bien volontiers. Pour aujourd'hui je dois me borner à offrir mes remerciements au Comité des Sciences et des Arts pour l'honneur qu'il a bien voulu me faire."

Mr. J. C. Rutland.—[27 March 1866.]

"I AM highly sensitive of the honour their Lordships have done me in thinking me capable of rendering any assistance towards the carrying out of such an important scheme. I needly hardly add, that as far as my very limited experience may extend, I shall always be most happy to be allowed to place it at their Lordships' disposal."

M. Gruner, Dresden.—[29 March 1866.]

"I BEG you will assure their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education of my willingness to give my assistance to its full extent in that praiseworthy work."

[18 May 1866.]

The Editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine" expresses his approval of the enterprise.

M. Lempertz, Cologne.—[25 June 1866.]

EXPRESSES his good wishes for the progress of this laborious undertaking, and offers some observations relative to works illustrating the rise and progress of the art of engraving.

M. Otto Mündler, Paris.—[26 June 1866.]

"I SINCERELY regret not to be able to be present at the meeting, being convinced of the excellence of the whole scheme, and applauding from all my heart to the spirited and deserving undertaking."

[8 July 1866.]

Mr. J. C. Robinson, of the Kensington Museum, reports that Don Pascual de Gayangos, of Madrid, will act on the Committee of Advice.

Count Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, Paris.—[28 July 1866.]

"I SHALL be always disposed, and sincerely happy, to pay my modest contribution to that great and useful enterprise by offering to the Committee, if they judge it of any interest, such list of works which I am possessed (of) concerning some special branch of arts."

SEVERAL letters were also received, giving suggestions as to the best way of forming the proposed Catalogue.

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum, on the 14th April 1866.

READ, Mr. Pollen's report (copy annexed) upon the progress and expenditure made with this Catalogue. Mr. Pollen is authorised to expend an additional sum of 200 £, and to report when this has been exhausted.

MR. POLLEN'S REPORT.

1. It is proposed that the Universal Catalogue of Art Works shall be divided into three parts. The first to consist of classes of works strictly to be called "Art" works, that is, works bearing on the theory, history, and criticism of art.

2. In the first of these classes would be comprised all works purely or mainly illustrative of the theory of art, as *e.g.*—

Vitruvius on Architecture,
Lectures of the Academicians,
Vol. ii., Modern Painters, &c.,

in which, either philosophically or practically, or both ways, the subject of art is treated in the abstract. The second class would comprise histories or chronicles of works of art, or of artists themselves. Such works as—

Pausanias' Descriptions,
Stuart's Athens, with the additions of Professor Cockerell,
Sir G. Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians,
Vasari's Vite dei Pittori,
The publications of the Arundel Society, &c.,

would come under this head. In the third class, "Criticism," would be included works such as those of—

Winckelmann,
Visconti's Museo Pio Clementino,
Vol. i. of Modern Painters, &c.,

in which special works are critically reviewed.

3. Of these characteristics, probably, most of the works which will be the special objects of the catalogue will be found to include more than one.

Historical notices will be sure to contain a large amount of criticism, and most writers on the subject will lay down theoretic principles on which to base their judgment. There will be, therefore, no attempt made to separate the works into these classes. But if any work falls under one or other of these divisions or characters it will be inserted in the catalogue.

4. The difficulty I find at every stage of the inquiry is that of deciding whether or not a work, which, without professing in its title to do so, may very probably contain important notices of the nature specified, does or does not in reality contain any such matter.

Such a work, *e.g.*, as the "Vetusta Monumenta" may be expected to contain important notices or descriptions of works of art, monuments, or costumes. But many others lie imbedded in topographical works, voyages and travels, &c., as, *e.g.*, Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, or Mr. Rye's "England as seen by Foreigners," in which will be found notices or descriptions, even passing allusions of the greatest interest and use to the student.

So again, in the various ancient descriptions of the Holy places, allusions to buildings or portions of buildings no longer existing, or much changed, are sometimes as valuable to the artist or architect who seeks to elucidate his theory or fill up the details of plans and elevations, as the odd vertebra which enables Professor Owen to reconstruct with perfect reliability the megatherium or saurus of the antediluvian period.

To have got to these scattered gems of knowledge wanted, perhaps, only once in a lifetime, but of the utmost importance when the occasion arises, and to have included in the catalogue such works as contain them is the kind of research which will probably be expected from us by the public.

But here lies the special difficulty as regards a catalogue of works scattered over Europe, and but partially accessible, at least to those employed on the catalogue.

For the present a number of works on topography, as of voyages and travels, are admitted into the catalogue "provisionally" till their value to it shall have been decided.

5. I should consider it advisable to adopt Mr. Cole's suggestion with regard to this outlying literature, and to make a separate catalogue of books only incidentally bearing on art, and professedly on topography or on travels, into a separate and second part.

6. A third part would consist of a rare class of works, of the utmost value, and indispensable to an art library, those in which art is made illustrative of literature:—Illustrated books, such as Albert Dürer's "Small Passion," Holbein's "Bible Cuts," Mulready's "Vicar of Wakefield," Gustave Doré's works, Stothard's "Rogers' Poems," Millais' "Parables," "Punch," Gilray, and Cruikshank's works, and the like.

Those professedly illustrative of art, such as Count Clarac's "Sculpture," will be included in the class of art history. But a large class, extending over the whole field of literature, is of so great an importance that it would be impossible not to include it, under some restrictions, in the catalogue. The objections to embarking on this part of the undertaking are obvious. Where should such a catalogue stop? But it is equally certain that a comprehensive reference to works of this kind would add immensely to the interest and value of the catalogue, granting that this part could not pretend to be exhaustive. It might be possible to make it tolerably exhaustive as to kinds or characters of such illustration, perhaps as to artists of any real merit, so that a reader should be sure to find in it references to every different character of book illustration, or ornamentation, and to all acknowledged illustrators. The great difficulty here will be to frame rules of exclusion that shall be generally agreed to, and it seems desirable to have this subject fully discussed. This portion of the catalogue might be considered as constantly liable to change and correction, and might be reissued from time to time without breaking on the continuity of the entire work.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. H. Pollen.

A Meeting of the Committee was summoned for 30th June 1866.

PRESENT:

Mr. Cole, C.B.
Dr. Appell.
Mr. C. C. Black.
Mr. Wyatt Papworth.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch.

Mr. R. Redgrave,
Mr. J. C. Robinson.
Dr. Rock.
Mr. Soden Smith.
Professor Westwood.

In the absence of the Vice President of the Council, the Secretary of the Science and Art Department presided.

Letters were read from M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister; M. Lempertz, M. Otto Mündler, Mr. Winter Jones, Mr. C. H. Wilson, and others, expressing their regret at not being able to attend the meeting.

Mr. Cole read a summary of papers previously issued.

Two important questions were discussed at the meeting:—

1st. As to the arrangement of books with authors' names under three categories, viz.:—

- (a) Art literature.
- (b) Topography, travels, and other works bearing incidentally on the subject.
- (c) Illustrated works, each forming a separate alphabetical catalogue of authors' names.

2nd. As to the best method of circulating the proofs or first edition. This edition would necessarily have to be a "proof" edition, as it must be circulated in various directions before the matter required for the completion of the catalogue could possibly be got together. Mr. Black, Mr. W. Papworth, Mr. Quaritch, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Robinson, and Professor Westwood, took part in the discussions.

Arguments were adduced in favour of forming exhaustive references to all the works and editions of works of well-known illustrators, such as Cruikshank and others.

It was considered, on the other hand, that such efforts would be beyond the scope of the proposed catalogue, and would carry the editor and the department into a wider range, both as to time and cost, than would be commensurate with the present objects of the department. He suggested that all the catalogue matter should form one alphabet.

An opinion was expressed adverse to an alphabetical order under authors' names—suggesting a class catalogue instead. It was thought that experts would obtain all the information required.

It was shown, in answer, that classed catalogues had been tried in various libraries, and that the subject of their merits and feasibility had been exhausted in the discussions relative to the catalogue of the British Museum.

It was suggested classing objects by way of experiment, as *e.g.* enamels.

The same reasons applied to this proposal as to the last, at any rate for the present, till full information had been obtained as to books on each subject in the ordinary way.

Several gentlemen took part in the discussion.

After summing up, the Chairman took the sense of the meeting, which was decidedly in favour of an alphabetical catalogue under authors' names, and one such alphabetical catalogue instead of the three first proposed.

The second question considered was, how most effectually to provide for the circulation.

It was suggested that the booksellers would do the work best, and was against circulation by any periodical, and that the several learned bodies would do all that would be required.

Opinions were expressed in favour of employing the columns of some widely circulated periodical, if obtainable. As the circulation of the *Times* is immense, it was recommended that an application should be made to the proprietors of that paper, with a view to making some arrangement for the publication of the proofs in its columns.

The sense of the meeting was in favour of the latter course, which was therefore adopted, so far as regarded the proof-sheets of the catalogue.

(signed) J. H. Pollen.

Mr. Bernard Quaritch.—[2 July 1866.]

"I HAVE further reflected on the subject of the proposed 'Art Catalogue,' and take the liberty of forwarding to you these lines:—

As to the importance of such a catalogue there can only be one opinion, viz., that it is a real want in literature. But now, if you propose to execute this work under national auspices, you ought to do it in such a manner as to be creditable to those concerned in it.

"From what I have seen in the printed specimens of Parts 1, 2, and 3, I admit the scheme is in the hands of gentlemen who wish to do justice to their work, but who require a better

a better understanding of the work expected from them, and, above all, a fuller and more ripely developed plan before going to press.

"The object of an art catalogue is to give bibliographical and incidentally critical information to art students and collectors; it is, therefore, the duty of the art cataloguer to supply this information with accuracy.

"The question of references should be taken in hand simultaneously with that of the composition of the catalogue. The principle on which these references ought to be made is a separate question.

"Your aim to obtain help from other than paid assistants I am afraid is illusory; I maintain that as you have so far advanced with the catalogue as to be unwilling to give up the scheme, you should—

"1. Settle a fixed plan of proceeding with the work.

"2. Have one head for the supervision of the work done.

"3. Concede to the head the power of engaging and discharging assistants.

"Your idea that gentlemen eminent for a certain branch of art should supply you with the "bibliography" of that art, I fear will not do; a general might be a very successful soldier, but would make only a poor battle painter.

"You alluded last Saturday to an eminent artist who might undertake the works on decoration; I know that gentleman,—however eminent as an artist, he is no bibliographer; an artist is one profession, that of a bibliographer is another; you have Mr. Papworth, the architect, on your committee; he is, however, an exception; he is both an artist and an excellent bibliographer, but such a combination rarely exists.

"I advocate that you should train your cataloguers; hitherto catalogues have mostly been made by general cataloguers; I maintain for an art catalogue you require a staff of assistants who add to the general acquirements of accurate bibliographers a special knowledge of the history of—

"1. Of engraving on wood and copper.

"2. Of the schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture.

"3. Of the technical arts in general.

"I would here add the 'Cruikshank' question, so much discussed at the meeting of last Saturday, has already been very well solved by you, as shown by the article, 'Amman,' on Part III. of the printed specimens; I advocated the same plan for Cruikshank.

"Further, Dr. Rock's recommendation of including topographical works, you have forestalled in the specimen, Part II.; Mr. Eastwood's question about natural history works (Gerrard's Herbal), you have already adopted in specimen, Part III.

"I am not anxious to obtrude any remarks further upon you than you may wish, but having devoted so much of my time to bibliography, and taking more than an ordinary interest in your scheme, and as you did me the honour of asking for my suggestions, I have given them unreservedly."

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum, on the 19th July 1866.

"Preparatory to the publication of the first proof (of the Universal Art Catalogue) the prospectus is to be advertised."

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum, on the 2nd August 1866.

"The account of the copy of the Art Catalogue of Brera Library at Milan, amounting to 64 lira (2 l. 5 s. 4 d.) is to be discharged."

MEMORANDUM read at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum, on the 18th December 1866.

"It is estimated there will be 30,000 entries, which would fill about 400 columns of the *Times*, and inquiries lead me to think that some arrangement might perhaps be made with that paper to print the catalogue at cost price, which I believe would be about 16 l. a column.

"The total outlay for printing would therefore be, at this rate, 6,400 l.; but of this sum 2,400 l. would be the cost of the stamps, which is no cost to the public, being repaid to the Exchequer; thus 4,000 l. are left for composition, paper, printing, and circulation.

"Whether a small or large edition be printed, the composition would be the same, say
about

about 4 *l.* a column, or 1,600 *l.* This reduces the sum to 2,400 *l.* for paper, printing, and circulation, which is at the rate of 1 *s.* 7 *d.* per entry for a circulation throughout the world, of 65,000 copies. Such a circulation is to be obtained by no other means, and by no other means equally effective could the completion of the work be accomplished."

LETTER from Mr. Cole to Mr. Mowbray Morris.

South Kensington Museum,
5 January 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to state that Parliament in its last Session having given its consent by a vote to the preparation of an Universal Art Catalogue of Printed Books relating to the Literature of the Fine Art of all countries, produced since the invention of printing, their Lordships have caused such a catalogue to be proceeded with, which it is desirable should be rendered as complete as possible.

The great European libraries are generally very deficient in printed catalogues, and there are, therefore, insuperable difficulties in completing the catalogue by reference to such libraries. The only effective mode of obtaining a full, if not complete knowledge of printed works, which has suggested itself, is to print the catalogue in some way so as to secure the most extensive circulation possible, in order to elicit throughout Europe notices of works not already inserted in it.

The *Times* newspaper would accomplish the desired circulation far beyond any other mode, and my Lords have directed me to inquire if, considering the interest of the catalogue, not merely to this country, but throughout the world, the proprietors of the *Times* would be disposed to admit the publication of the catalogue into its columns on a more favourable footing than an advertisement, and afford any and what facilities for the publication of portions of the catalogue, from time to time, in the *Times* newspaper, as might suit the convenience of the paper.

Documents explanatory of the object are enclosed.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

LETTER from Mr. Mowbray Morris to Mr. Cole.

Dear Mr. Cole,

The *Times* Office, 15 January 1867.

REPLYING to your letter of the 5th, in which you ask whether "The *Times* would be disposed to admit the publication of the catalogue of printed books relating to the Fine Arts into its columns on a more favourable footing than an advertisement," I beg to inform you that we are disposed to assist you in your arduous undertaking in every way that is not inconsistent with our engagements, express and implied, towards the general body of our readers and advertisers. Your catalogue ought, I think, to appear not as an item of news, or in the portion of the *Times* which is usually devoted to miscellaneous information, but in what is commonly called the advertisement sheet.

It must, therefore, be regarded as an advertisement, and so the question arises at what price per column we can afford to place the necessary space at your disposal. If the calculation that has been made for me is correct, the lowest sum that will protect us from loss is 11 *l.*

As regards the details of publication, I must refer you to my colleague, Mr. McDonald, who represents the printing department of the paper.

I remain, &c.
(signed) Mowbray Morris.

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum
on the 24th January 1867.

READ Minute of 14th April 1866; also Mr. Pollen's statement of work done in 1866.

This work is to be considered as representing 150 days, and to be paid at the rate of 2 *l.* a day.

In 1867, all work of editorship is to be comprehended within the payment of 300 *l.* for 150 days' attendance, except the Universal Art Catalogue, which is to be paid for at the rate of 6 *d.* per entry from the letter C. to Z., both inclusive.

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum
on the 1st of February 1867.

READ Mr. Mowbray Morris's letter, offering to insert the Universal Art Catalogue at the rate of 11 *l.* per column in the "*Times*" Newspaper, instead of 20 *l.*, a usual charge. It is estimated that the cost of printing the whole catalogue will be about 5,000 *l.*, to be spread over three years.

This is a low charge, and insures a circulation over the world of 65,000 copies.

Approved for four pages.

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum on the 9th of April 1867.

MY Lords inspect the proofs of the Art Catalogue. They desire that the announcement should be translated into French, German, and Italian.

MINUTE approved at a Board Meeting held at the South Kensington Museum on the 15th of May 1867.

MY Lords desire that, until it is ascertained how far the publication in the "Times" newspaper of the proofs of the Universal Art Catalogue answers the object in view, by eliciting such information for the completion of the catalogue as would justify further expense in advertisements, they be suspended.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. Pollen.—[31 May 1867.]

UNIVERSAL ART CATALOGUE.

THE plan of the catalogue finally carried out, has been that originally suggested in the printed memorandum of March 1866, viz., to include in the compilation all works bearing on the theory, history and criticism of art, whether directly or in as many books of travels, archæology, guide books, &c., indirectly, by giving scattered notices of isolated monuments or works of art, only to be found described in such books.

All such matter is intended to be included in the catalogue. The editor assumes no right to judge of the relative importance of different books of this last kind.

There are, however, instances in which these notices would be too vague or too little detailed, to make the works containing them worth a place in the proposed catalogue.

Costume is illustrated as fully as possible.

Anatomy is represented in all works of that science, as far as can be discovered, specially designed for artists.

Anatomy, generally, belongs to another class of subjects; and illustrated works of anatomy of the finest description can be seen in any large general library.

Natural history, flowers, &c., are well represented in the catalogue by the best known illustrated works of various periods.

Illustrated works not bearing like these, more or less directly, on art education, are admitted into the catalogue on the principle advocated by Mr. Winter Jones, and many others, viz., the full representation of schools of book draughtsmen, engravers, or woodcutters; care being taken with regard to modern books to admit only good illustrations.

Mr. George Bell, 186, Fleet-street.—[5 June 1867.]

"IN answer to your request about the Universal Art Catalogue, I beg to say that I have made a calculation of the cost of printing and distributing 3,000 copies to various individuals and institutions, for the purpose of obtaining assistance and information, in order to make the catalogue complete.

"I find that to issue these as usual in detail, in double sheets, 32 pages 8vo., half abroad, half in England, would cost about 60 l. for every 32 pages. The charge in the *Times* newspaper for three columns was, I understand, 33 l.; the three columns would, I think, make 18 pages of a printed catalogue in moderate sized type.

"Granting the utility of such a work, which I think cannot be doubted, and that completeness is desirable and cannot be obtained except by wide co-operation, I do not think that the distribution of 3,000 copies would be nearly so effective as the publication in the *Times*, with its many thousand readers, for many books are in the hands of private owners which are not to be found in the public libraries, and I do not think that those owners can be reached by private applications. I know also, from my experience as publisher of 'Notes and Queries,' that appeals for information addressed to the public generally, obtain a ready and even an eager response, and bring out a great amount of latent knowledge.

"On the score of economy, I think the insertion in the *Times* is to be preferred, for if the extent of the catalogue is estimated at 400 columns, this would occupy about 2,400 pages in the 8vo. form, the cost of which would be 4,500 l., to which a further sum would have to be added for general advertisements."

Mr. SAMPSON LOW, Ludgate-hill, sends the following ESTIMATE for the Production of the ART CATALOGUE.

-----	Sheets.	For 3,000 Copies.	Each Additional 1,000.	Rent of Type.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In Ruby type - - -	93	1,913 3 6	276 2 -	255 15 -
In Nonpareil type - -	62½	1,508 2 9	185 12 9	240 12 6
In Long Primer type - -	130	1,813 15 -	386 2 -	286 - -

Milton House, Ludgate-hill,
6 June 1867.

Sampson Low.

MEMORANDUM on different Calculation of Cost for the production of the Catalogue.

MR. SAMPSON LOW's estimate offers certain advantages by saving of postage for all such copies as are already provided for by the general circulation of the "Publisher's Circular."

In order, however, to carry the work on in an efficient method, it will still be necessary to distribute and to send abroad a certain number of copies so as to ensure answers to special inquiries and difficulties.

There will remain, therefore, some 350 to 500 copies, to be distributed by post, of each issue.

The advertisements will also have to be provided for in the "Times" and other papers both in England, on the Continent, and in America.

Corrections and additions, and other incidental expenses, will remain also in the method proposed on the same scale as in the final Memorandum.

One advantage to be noted is that offered by Mr. Low of leasing the type for a moderate sum. Less than 6,500 *l.* would not suffice on the method proposed to do the work properly.

If, however, the plan of insertion in the "Times" should be discontinued by my Lords, I think the proposal of Mr. Sampson Low offers more advantages than any other method here advocated.

(signed) *J. H. Pollen.*

UNIVERSAL ART CATALOGUE.

Memorandum by Mr. Cundall.

I HAVE examined the estimate for printing and circulating proofs of the Universal Art Catalogue which has been sent in by Messrs. Low & Co., and am of opinion that its issue through their registered paper, the "Publisher's Circular," offers certain advantages which are worthy of attention.

The "Publisher's Circular" is sent regularly to 3,000 persons: librarians, booksellers, and others, who are all in some degree interested in the formation of an Art Catalogue; and the proprietors offer to supply and distribute, at a reasonable cost (1,813 *l.*), 3,000 copies of the Art Catalogue with the "Circular," and to publish the whole, in fortnightly instalments, in the course of three years.

But if anything like a complete catalogue of art books is aimed at, it will be necessary to obtain wide co-operation, and to supplement the circulation of the "Publisher's Circular" with a special list of authors, bibliographers, librarians, &c., for which I estimate that 1,500 additional copies would be required; say 750 for England, 500 for the Continent, and 250 for the United States and the Colonies.

If this suggestion were acted on, the total cost of printing and distributing 4,500 copies of the Art Catalogue would be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of paper and print, and delivery of 3,000 copies in long primer type; as per Messrs. Low's estimate - - - - -	1,813	-	-
Cost of paper and print, 1,500 additional; as per estimate - - -	579	-	-
Corrections and additions (2 <i>l.</i> per sheet; 130 sheets) - - - -	260	-	-
Enveloping, addressing, and registering 1,500 copies 72 times; that is, 108,000 times at, say, 1 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	450	-	-
	£.	s.	d.
Postage (Ireland), 750 at 2 <i>d.</i> ; 72 times (the weight would be above 4 oz.) - - - - -	450	-	-
Postage (America), 250 at 2 <i>d.</i> ; 72 times - - - - -	150	-	-
Postage (foreign), 500 at 3 <i>d.</i> ; 72 times (above 4 oz., to France, 2 <i>d.</i> ; to Italy and Germany, 4 <i>d.</i>) - - - -	450	-	-
		1,050	-
Advertising in England; 3 <i>l.</i> per week for three years -	468	-	-
Ditto - on Continent, 3 <i>l.</i> „ „ -	468	-	-
Ditto - in America, &c., say - - - - -	100	-	-
		1,036	-
		5,188	-
To this, at least 10 <i>l.</i> per cent. should be added for Contingencies -		518	16
Making the Total - - - - £.	5,706	16	-

Messrs. Low's suggestion that the type should be hired, and kept standing for four or five years, is especially deserving attention on the score of economy.

24 June 1867.

Joseph Cundall.

June 1867. No. 618.

Science and Art Department—South Kensington Museum.

UNIVERSAL ART CATALOGUE.

MEMORANDUM ON PUBLICATION OF THE FIRST PROOFS.

1. It may be well to observe that the formation of a library of art books at South Kensington has been followed by the commencement of a similar art library at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, Paris, at Vienna, at Stuttgart, and other places.

2. A catalogue to every library is most desirable; but to a circulating library like that at South Kensington, is a necessity, and it *must* be printed.

3. Several editions of the catalogue of the Art Library have been printed, but daily additions make it imperfect as soon as made; hence the intention of making a catalogue to be complete up to a given date, which would show not only what the library contains, but what it ought to contain; and thus the origin of a Universal Art Catalogue which, once made, is made for all time and for all libraries in the world.

4. Then comes the great difficulty of how to make this catalogue complete. This may be attempted by a circulation of the first proofs to the widest possible extent, or by a special distribution of such proofs to libraries, scholars, booksellers, &c., throughout the world, inviting corrections, &c. Such a special distribution would be very costly, and the cost can only be reduced by the employment of some suitable periodical.

5. By the liberality of the *Times* newspaper an experiment was tried, but this was objected to; and it becomes necessary to consider the other mode of distribution to libraries, &c.

6. There are about 1,500 public libraries throughout Europe and America to which such proofs might be sent. In addition, it would require not less than 500 copies to be distributed

distributed to scholars, booksellers, &c. A residue should be kept for circulation to private collectors, &c., say of 500 copies, making a total of 2,500 copies.

7. According to an estimate from Messrs. Spottiswoode, the cost of paper and proofs of these copies would be 1,550 *l.*; allow 350 *l.* for corrections, and a penny for the cover of each copy, and the total cost of printing would be 2,941 *l.* The cost of foreign postage, say of 1,000 copies, may be estimated at an average of 3½ *d.* a copy, which would be 1,458 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The net cost of the inland postage may be taken at ½ *d.* upon 1,000 copies, which would be 208 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The total cost of postage it is estimated would be 1,666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; the cost of addressing, registering, &c., say for 2,000 copies, at an average of 1 *d.* a copy, would be 833 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The total cost of a complete set of proofs, consisting of 2,500 copies, would therefore amount to 8,383 *l.*, as shown by the following details:

ESTIMATED Cost of Printing 2,500 Copies of a Universal Art Catalogue, in demy 8vo. (200 sheets of 16 pp. = 3,200 pp. as Specimen B), to be sent out Two Sheets at a time, making 100 Deliveries, to be issued Twice in a Month, or the whole in Four Years:

	£.	s.	d.
1. Cost of paper and print, 2,500 copies of 3,200 pp. - - -	1,550	-	-
As per Estimate from Messrs. Spottiswoode (Reg. No. 13,031).			
2. Corrections and additions - - - - -	350	-	-
3. Covers for 100 deliveries, printed with instructions, &c.; 250,000 at 1 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	1,041	13	4
4. Postage of 1,000 (foreign), 100,000 at 3½ <i>d.</i> =	1,458	6	8
The postage to France is 3 <i>d.</i> , and to Germany and Italy 4 <i>d.</i> under 4 oz.			
1,000 (inland), 100,000 at ½ <i>d.</i> =	208	6	8
After deducting ½ <i>d.</i> as profit to the Revenue.			
5. Addressing, registering, doing up, &c., 200,000 copies at 1 <i>d.</i> - -	1,666	13	4
6. Advertising in Daily, Weekly, and Literary Papers:	833	6	8
In England, at 5 <i>l.</i> per week - - -	1,040	-	-
On the Continent, at 5 <i>l.</i> per week - -	1,040	-	-
In America - - - - -	100	-	-
	2,180	-	-
	7,621	13	4
Add 10 per cent., Contingencies - - - - -	762	3	-
	£.	8,383	16 4

8. It may be doubtful if *one* distribution of each set of proofs would suffice, and it is probable that a set of *revised* copies would be necessary. Owing to the additions to the revise, it may be estimated that such revise would cost 10 per cent. more than the first.

But such a distribution would very imperfectly reach private individuals possessing libraries. Indeed it is not easy to see how this could be accomplished without a much larger distribution.

9. By advertising in the '*Times*,' as originally proposed, a circulation of thirtyfold is obtained at a cost of about 5,000 *l.*, being 3,383 *l.* cheaper than the first distribution of 2,500 copies. And I am of opinion that the mode would be far more effective, besides being cheaper.

10. If the '*Times*' plan be not continued it may still be possible to find a suitable periodical having a much smaller circulation than it, and to make arrangements for publishing the proofs in it. It cannot be expected that if the principle of a circulation to individuals be adopted, the cost can be much reduced below that of inserting proofs in the '*Times*' with its 65,000 sale of copies.

(signed) Henry Cole.

The announcement in the '*Times*' of the Universal Art Catalogue was as follows:—

UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE OF ART BOOKS.—The Universal Catalogue of Art Books has been compiled for the use of the National Art Library of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington and the Schools of Art in the United Kingdom.

1. This library contains a valuable and increasing collection of books on art and illustrated books, and though more than one catalogue has been published of the collection, its incessant growth makes these imperfect from the day of their issue.

2. To obviate a difficulty so often expressed which has kept the catalogues of all the large and increasing libraries throughout Europe in MS., the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, after consulting

and receiving the advice of authorities both in this and other countries, have determined on the compilation of a printed catalogue, containing the titles of all printed books down to the year 1868, required to complete the Art Library wherever the books themselves may happen, for the present, to be.

3. They hope, by this means, to furnish not only a standard for the completion of the collection itself, but a record of art books that may prove a valuable acquisition to all similar libraries, and to all those interested in the literature of art.

4. Such a work as an Universal Catalogue of Art Books has never been given to the public, and the difficulties of preparing the framework of so great an undertaking, the first of its kind, are serious.

5. The MS. Catalogues of the British Museum, and such printed catalogues of large libraries in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, as are published, have been carefully searched and collated with the best known bibliographical works. But printed catalogues are wanting to almost every important library of Europe. The part of the Catalogue of the Imperial Library in Paris relating to the Fine Arts is yet to come. Of the great library in the Vatican the collection of Count Cicognara only is provided with a printed catalogue. Of certain classes of books, in other capitals, there are printed catalogues more or less perfect; but of many other well-known libraries no printed catalogues have been obtained.

6. Much matter, therefore, remains to be collected, so as to form, in the first instance, an alphabetical catalogue of the books in question under their authors' names. In order to facilitate this, the publication of the proof sheets in their present incomplete state has been determined on, in order to secure the help of all versed in art literature and bibliography in general in all countries: for whom it is hoped the present work, imperfect as it is, will possess a real and enduring interest. To this end arrangements have been made for the publication of the proofs of the Catalogue through the widest possible channel.

7. Many deficiencies and many errors will, necessarily, be found in these proofs. Many of the books have not been accessible to the editor. It is earnestly requested that copies of the full titles of any printed books not mentioned in the Catalogue, as now issued, may be forwarded to him. A paper, giving the heads of information required for the Catalogue, will be sent to any correspondent disposed to supply information. Additions and corrections should be addressed by letter, postage unpaid, to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, for the Editor, Universal Catalogue of Art Books, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

8. The abbreviations of the references to libraries in which, so far as has been ascertained, the books now catalogued may be found are as follows:—

- S K.—National Art Library at South Kensington.
- B.M.—British Museum.
- Bodl.—Bodleian.
- T.C.D.—Trinity College, Dublin.
- Roy. Soc.—Royal Society, London.
- Lond. Inst.—London Institution.
- Inst. Arch.—Royal Institution of British Architects.
- Lond. Libr.—London Library.
- Athen.—Athenæum, London.
- Cicogn.—Vatican, Count Cicognara's Collection.

Names of Continental Capitals, State Libraries in each, respectively; A.—Academia, or Académie; B.A.—Beaux Arts, or Belle Arti. Where a book is to be found in the South Kensington National Art Library, that library is indicated as possessing the book, next the British Museum, next the Bodleian, etc.

UNIVERSAL ART CATALOGUE.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS on the
subject of the UNIVERSAL ART CATALOGUE.

(*Mr. Gregory.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 June 1867.*

362.

Under 3 c.

393

CORRESPONDENCE

AS TO THE

WOODHOUSE COLLECTION

OF

ANTIQUITIES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their
Address dated May 30, 1867.*

LONDON :
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,

3886

LIST OF PAPERS.

No.						Page
1.	Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon..	..	..	..	February 26, 1866	1
	One Inclosure.					
2.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi ..	..	..	..	March 6, —	2
3.	Mr. Newton to Mr. Layard ..	..	..	..	March 6, —	2
3*.	Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders ..	..	..	(Telegraphic)	March 6, —	3
4.	Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon ..	..	..	..	March 7, —	3
	One Inclosure.					
5.	Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders ..	..	..	..	March 8, —	4
6.	Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon..	..	..	..	March 27, —	4
	Three Inclosures.					
7.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi ..	..	..	..	April 10, —	6
8.	Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon ..	..	..	..	May 2, —	6
	One Inclosure.					
9.	Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders..	..	..	..	May 5, —	7
10.	Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon ..	..	..	..	May 19, —	7
11.	Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders..	..	..	..	May 24, —	7
12.	Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Murray ..	..	..	..	July 2, —	7
13.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi ..	..	..	..	July 3, —	8
14.	Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon ..	..	..	..	June 30, —	8
	One Inclosure.					
15.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi ..	..	..	..	July 16, —	12
16.	Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon..	..	..	..	July 13, —	12
	Two Inclosures.					
17.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi ..	..	..	..	July 27, —	16
18.	Mr. Erskine to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	July 24, —	16
	One Inclosure.					
19.	Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	July 23, —	18
20.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones ..	..	..	..	July 31, —	19
21.	Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	August 1, —	20
22.	Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	August 4, —	20
23.	Mr. Erskine to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	July 30, —	21
24.	Lord Stanley to Mr. Erskine ..	..	..	..	August 20, —	22
25.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones ..	..	..	..	August 21, —	22
26.	Mr. Winter Jones to Mr. Murray ..	..	..	..	August 23, —	22
27.	Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	October 27, —	22
28.	Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	November 13, —	23
29.	Memorandum respecting the Charges against Consul-General Saunders ..	..	..	..	November 19, —	24
30.	Mr. Egerton to Mr. Winter Jones ..	..	..	..	November 26, —	27
31.	Mr. Winter Jones to Mr. Egerton ..	..	..	..	November 27, —	28
32.	Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	December 14, —	28
33.	Mr. Egerton to the Queen's Advocate ..	..	..	..	December 15, —	29
34.	The Queen's Advocate to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	January 1867	29
35.	Lord Stanley to Consul-General Saunders ..	..	..	..	January 7, —	33
36.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones ..	..	..	..	January 7, —	33
37.	Mr. Winter Jones to Mr. Murray ..	..	..	..	January 8, —	34
38.	Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	January 19, —	34
39.	Mr. Murray to the Queen's Advocate ..	..	..	..	January 21, —	37
39*.	Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	January 29, —	37
40.	The Queen's Advocate to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	February , —	37
41.	Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	February 4, —	40
42.	Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	March 15, —	46
	One Inclosure.					
43.	Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Murray ..	..	..	..	March 15, —	68
	One Inclosure.					
44.	Mr. Murray to the Queen's Advocate ..	..	..	..	March 30, —	70
45.	The Queen's Advocate to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	May 7, —	70
46.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones ..	..	..	..	May 22, —	71
47.	Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders ..	..	..	..	May 22, —	71
48.	Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	May 27, —	72
	One Inclosure.					
49.	Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders ..	..	..	..	May 30, —	74
	One Inclosure.					
50.	Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	June 5, —	75
51.	Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	June 11, —	76
	Five Inclosures.					
52.	Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley ..	..	..	..	June 12, —	78
	One Inclosure.					
53.	Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones ..	..	..	..	June 22, —	81

for—

“Copies of the Report to the Trustees of the British Museum of Mr. Newton’s Proceedings at Corfu, relative to objects missing from the Woodhouse Collection.

“And, of all Correspondence or Extracts relative to the Bequest by Mr. Woodhouse of his Antiquities to the British Museum which has taken place between the Foreign Office and Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty’s Consul-General at Corfu, between the Foreign Office and the Trustees of the British Museum, and between Mr. Consul-General Saunders and the Trustees of the British Museum.”

No. 1.

Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord,

Corfu, February 26, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Mr. J. Woodhouse, formerly Treasurer-General of the Ionian Islands, a pensioner under Schedule A of the Convention of March 29, 1864, died here this morning leaving an extensive series of coins, together with some valuable antiquities, which he has long since expressed an intention of presenting to the British Museum, considered by competent judges as an important addition to the national collection.

From various causes, however, his wishes in this respect having remained unfulfilled, he finally determined to execute a Deed whereby his trustees were directed to make over these coins and antiquities to me for the purpose of transmitting the same to the British Museum on his behalf.

In forwarding to your Lordship an authentic copy of this document for the information of the proper authorities, I would beg to be furnished with the necessary instructions for my guidance in this respect, and unless it should be deemed consistent for some qualified person to proceed hither for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, I would suggest that a strong box, already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables, should be forwarded to its destination by the first ship of war proceeding from hence to Malta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 1,

Deed.

KNOW all men by these presents, that on the 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1866, I, the undersigned Frederick A. Cortazzi, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Corfu, having been called upon by Mr. James Woodhouse, residing at Corfu, to attend at his place of residence, I found him in bed, perfectly in possession of his reason and faculties, but unable to write, and who, in the presence of the undersigned British Vice-Consul and subscribing witnesses, declared as follows:—

“That as the trustees previously appointed by me are no longer residing at Corfu, and are consequently unable to act on my behalf, I hereby direct that this duty be discharged by Mr. James Taylor, of this place, and Mrs. Maria Costantini, *quondam* Antonio, who has been my companion during the last fifty years, well assured that these will faithfully discharge the duties confided to them in this respect; and I therefore revoke all other declarations and dispositions contrary to these presents. And furthermore I declare that, having been engaged in numismatic pursuits during a long residence in these islands, and being desirous that the collection of coins and other antiquities so formed should be dedicated to national purposes, I request Mr. Sidney Smith Saunders, Her Majesty’s Consul-General

here, to take charge thereof, and, when recovered from the hands of my trustees, transmit the same to the British Museum on my behalf as a tribute to the national collection, while regretting that I am unable to accompany this donation with a suitable catalogue as I could have wished, for which a competent person should be appointed."

The testator having declared that these are the only things for which he desired to provide, I, the said Frederick Arthur Cortazzi, read over to the said James Woodhouse the foregoing dispositions word for word, who confirmed the same; in testimony whereof, being unable to subscribe his name thereto, from physical incapacity, he affixes hereinunder the sign of the cross, declaring this as own act and deed in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

(Signed) JAMES ^{his} X WOODHOUSE.
cross.

Witnesses:

(Signed) NAPN. ZAMBELLI, *Advocate, Corfu.*
GEO. SHEPHEARD, *Retired Assistant Commissary-General, Corfu.*
CHARLES QUINLAND, *Merchant, Corfu.*

Before me, acting in my capacity as aforesaid,

(Signed) FREDERICK A. CORTAZZI, *Vice-Consul.*

A true copy of the original deposited in this office, British Consulate-General, Corfu, February 26, 1866.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS, *Consul-General.*

No. 2.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1866.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to submit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu,* reporting the death of Mr. James Woodhouse, formerly Treasurer-General of the Ionian Islands, who has left a valuable collection of coins and antiquities, to be made over by his trustees to the Consul-General for the purpose of being transmitted to the British Museum; and I am to request that you will move the Trustees of the British Museum to cause Lord Clarendon to be informed what course they would wish to be taken with regard to this collection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 3.

Mr. Newton to Mr. Layard.—(Received March 6.)

My dear Layard,

British Museum, March 6, 1866.

MR. PANIZZI will be much obliged to you to send a telegram to Mr. Consul Saunders, at Corfu, instructing him to send home things as suggested by him in his despatch of February 26, 1866.

We are going to apply to the Admiralty to have a ship in readiness.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

No. 3*.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 6, 1866.

SEND the things home in the manner suggested in your despatch of February 26.

No. 4.

Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 8.)

My Lord,

British Museum, March 7, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Murray's letter, under date March 6, inclosing copy of a despatch from Mr. Consul-General Saunders, of Corfu, advising the donation by Mr. J. Woodhouse of his valuable collection of antiquities to the British Museum, and requesting instructions as to the mode of sending this collection to England.

I have to submit to your Lordship the inclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Saunders, together with the original, and to beg that your Lordship will be so good as to direct that the latter may be forwarded to Mr. Saunders, through the Foreign Office, as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PANIZZI.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Mr. Panizzi to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

British Museum, March 7, 1866.

A COPY of your despatch under date February 26, 1866, to the Earl of Clarendon, and also your letter to Mr. Newton of the same date, have been communicated to me; and I have to thank you, in behalf of the Trustees, for having so promptly acted in their interest.

With reference to your inquiry as to whether you should at once send the strong-box containing the coins and other valuables on board a ship of war, a telegram was sent to you yesterday from the Foreign Office instructing you to do this, as it is not thought expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum to make a catalogue of the collection before it is shipped; and I think it preferable that it should be sent entire, in accordance with the terms of the donation, rather than that any selection should be made.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to pack the collection in a secure manner, and take the earliest opportunity of sending it on board one of Her Majesty's ships, consigning it to the special care of the captain.

The case should be addressed—"A. Panizzi, Esq., Principal Librarian, British Museum."

Any expense that you may incur will, of course, be made good by the Trustees, who will no doubt instruct me to return to you their direct thanks for all the trouble you have taken, and may take, in this important matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PANIZZI.

No. 5.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 8, 1866.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the British Museum, containing directions as to the transmission to this country of the Woodhouse collection; and I am to instruct you to take the necessary steps to carry out the wishes of the Trustees.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 6.

Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 9.)

My Lord,

Corfu, March 27, 1866.

I HAD the honour to receive, on the 7th instant, the following telegraphic message:—

“Send the things home in the manner suggested in your despatch of February 26.”

On the 12th I was informed by the Senior Naval Officer on this station (as by the inclosed copy) that Her Majesty’s ship “Enterprise” had been placed at my disposal for this purpose, and I therefore lost no time in making the necessary arrangements with the administrators of the deceased for the delivery of the coins and antiquities as contemplated, and for the preparation of an inventory thereof, which, being accomplished, the collection thus consigned to me was securely packed in eight boxes, under the seal of this Consulate, and subsequently inclosed in a large chest prepared by the deceased for this purpose, together with a sealed packet containing the several keys, also deposited within the said chest; the whole addressed to “The Trustees of the British Museum, Great Russell Street, London.”

This chest having been duly delivered on board to the care of the captain, together with a handsome marble capital, sent apart, the “Enterprise” left this on the morning of the 20th instant on her return to Malta.

I have subsequently received, viâ Athens, Mr. Murray’s despatch of the 8th March, forwarding a letter from the British Museum upon the subject, to which I now reply by the inclosed, under flying seal, sending the detailed inventory, in original, as received from the administrators; the total number of coins transmitted being as follows:—

Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,380
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	3,069
Electrum	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,545

And a series of gold ornaments and other articles, according to list.

I have further to submit to your Lordship copies of correspondence with the next of kin upon the subject of this donation, showing that the parties have renounced all intention of contesting the validity of this bequest, as previously contemplated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Captain White to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

“Cossack,” Corfu, March 12, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty’s ship “Enterprise” has arrived at this anchorage by order of Sir Robert Smart, Naval Commander-in-chief,

* Inclosure in No. 4.

i consequence of instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order to convey to Malta some packages which you are desirous of sending immediately to Malta; I have therefore to request you will be pleased to inform me when these packages will be ready for shipment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. D. WHITE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Consul-General Saunders to Messrs. Woodhouse and Puddick.

Gentlemen,

Corfu, March 26, 1866.

IN reply to your note just received upon the subject of the estate of the late James Woodhouse, stating that you are ready to make the customary affidavits as to being the only next of kin with a view to recognition in such character, I beg to acquaint you that although I had hoped the heirs would have been enabled to provide themselves with the necessary titles in England, on the basis of the document transmitted for this purpose as contemplated in my letter of the 26th ultimo, nevertheless I shall be happy to make such arrangements as may be calculated to provide the required securities in this respect on receiving a formal application by petition to this effect, setting forth the particulars of the family and relationship, which you will of course be prepared to substantiate by affidavit, and declaring your intention to recognize or to dispute the last dispositions of the deceased as contained in the document already transmitted to you bearing date the 24th of February last, which determination on your part must naturally form the basis of all subsequent proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Petition.

James Woodhouse, of Corfu, Esquire, deceased.

THE Petition of James Woodhouse, of No. 46, Barlington-road, London, Gentleman, and John Edward Puddick, of No. 22, Westbourne-park-terrace, London, Gentleman,

Sheweth,

That your petitioner James Woodhouse is the only son of the late Henry Cooper Woodhouse, the only brother of the late James Woodhouse of Corfu; and that your petitioner John Edward Puddick is the husband of Sarah Woodhouse, the only daughter of the said Henry Cooper Woodhouse. That the said James Woodhouse, of Corfu, deceased, was never married and has no other next of kin.

Your petitioners find that the said James Woodhouse on the day previous to his death, viz., on the 24th February, made a declaration before Frederick A. Cortazzi, Esq., Vice-Consul, giving his valuable collection of coins, which has been estimated at from 4,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*

That your petitioners have taken legal opinions both in England and Corfu, and have been informed that the said document is invalid and of no force. Nevertheless as it appears from the said document that the decision to pass these coins to the British nation, although but taken in his last moments, was made, and in spite of the disappointment of your petitioners at the inconsiderable amount of property remaining, they have decided to respect the intentions so expressed and to agree to the proposed disposal of the said coins; but as from communications made to your petitioners, and from letters and memoranda extant, it is believed by them that as the Trustees of the British Museum formerly refused to receive the coins as a collection, the deceased intended only to bestow on them such coins as would tend to complete the collection of said Trustees. Your petitioners therefore beg of you to represent this to the said Trustees, so that they may be induced to return to them all duplicates and copies, or otherwise to recompense your said petitioners.

Your petitioners further request you to render them every assistance to enter into possession of the remaining effects of the said James Woodhouse, in accordance with the tenor of the letter received this day.

(Signed)

JAMES WOODHOUSE,
J. E. PUDDICK.

March 26, 1866.
Sidney Smith Saunders, Esq.,
Consul-General, Corfu.

No. 7.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 10, 1866.

WITH reference to your letters of the 6th and 7th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the accompanying letter, addressed to you by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu, which has been received at this office under flying seal, reporting the steps he has taken with regard to the Woodhouse collection of coins and antiquities.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 8.

Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

British Museum, May 2, 1866.

I HAVE had the honour of laying before the Trustees of the British Museum Mr. Murray's letter of the 10th ultimo, transmitting to me, by your Lordship's direction, a letter from Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu; and I am to request that your Lordship will be pleased to give instructions that the accompanying letter, which announces the arrival of the Woodhouse collection of coins and antiquities at the British Museum, may be forwarded to Mr. Saunders in the Foreign Office bag.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PANIZZI.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Mr. Panizzi to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

British Museum, May 2, 1866.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have had before them your letter of the 27th of March, received through the Foreign Office, with which you transmitted an inventory of the collection of coins and other antiquities given to the Trustees by the late Mr. Woodhouse, and informed them of the steps which you had taken for the conveyance of this valuable present to the Museum.

I am directed by the Trustees to express to you their especial thanks for the zealous and successful exertions which you have made to give effect to the intentions of the donor, and for the careful manner in which you have superintended the packing and transmission of Mr. Woodhouse's donation. I am happy to acquaint you that the coins and antiquities have reached the Museum this day in perfect safety.

The keys of the boxes have been delivered to me with your letter of the 19th of March, addressed to the Trustees, and the collection is now under examination, with a view to a report being made thereon to the Trustees at their next meeting; after which I shall have the honour of addressing you again.

The sum of 4l. 5s., which was expended by you on account of the Trustees, has been paid to Mr. Alston, of the Foreign Office, as you requested.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PANIZZI.

No. 9.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 5, 1866.*
 WITH reference to your despatch of March 29th last, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Librarian of the British Museum, acknowledging the safe receipt of the Woodhouse collection of coins and antiquities; and I am to express to you his Lordship's satisfaction at the manner in which you have carried out the wishes of the Trustees in regard to the transmission to this country of the above-named valuable collection.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 10.

Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 19.)

My Lord, *British Museum, May 19, 1866.*
 WITH reference to Mr. Murray's letters of March 6 and April 10, and their inclosures, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Trustees have had before them the very valuable collection of coins and other antiquities made over to the British Museum, just before his death, by the late Mr. Woodhouse, of Corfu.

The Trustees are sensible how much they are indebted to Mr. Consul-General Saunders for the services rendered in obtaining this collection and forwarding it to England; and I am to request that your Lordship will be pleased to direct that their best thanks may be communicated to Mr. Consul-General Saunders for the goodwill which has prompted him to exertions that have been as successful as they have been freely given.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. PANIZZI.

No. 11.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 24, 1866.*
 SINCE the date of my despatch of the 5th instant, the Trustees of the British Museum have examined the Woodhouse coins; and I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from that Body, expressing their sense of your services in obtaining and in forwarding to England this valuable collection.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 12.

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Murray.—(Received July 3.)

Sir, *British Museum, July 2, 1866.*
 IN Mr. Consul-General Saunders' letter to me of the 27th of March last respecting the Woodhouse collection of coins and other valuables, which letter you were so good as to forward to me on the 10th of April following, Mr. Saunders alludes to a document in which the heirs of the deceased Mr. Woodhouse, who were then in Corfu, had recognized the donation of the Woodhouse collection to the Trustees of this Museum, and he states that a copy of this document had been transmitted by him to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

As an investigation is now being carried on respecting the Woodhouse collection
 [264] C

tion, may I request that you will kindly cause a copy of the document referred to by Mr. Saunders to be made and sent to me as early as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PANIZZI.

No. 13.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 3, 1866.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and, in compliance with your request therein made, I transmit to you, to be laid before the Trustees of the British Museum, a copy of the despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu regarding the Woodhouse collection of antiquities.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 14.

Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 7.)

My Lord,

Corfu, June 30, 1866.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has passed upon the subject of the coins and antiquities of the late Mr. Woodhouse, I deem it essential to submit to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Panizzi of the British Museum in reply to one delivered to me by Mr. Newton of that establishment, from which it would appear that, by placing a different and *wider* interpretation upon the terms of the bequest than that originally contemplated by me in my despatch of February 26, as coinciding with the intentions of the donor, it is considered that all the residue of that collection was intended to form part of his donation to the British Museum.

The subject has been so fully ventilated in the letter referred to that I forbear unnecessarily entering into further details. The salient points, however, are as follows:—

I requested, in the first instance, that a qualified person should proceed hither for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, or otherwise that a strong box, already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables, having already defined the sense in which I used this term, as "*some* which he had long since expressed his intention of presenting," should be forwarded from hence by the first ship of war.

The first of these propositions was not acceded to, but I was instructed by telegraph on the 7th March to act upon the second, and to "send the things home in the manner suggested."

A few days later (namely, on the 10th) Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise" arrived here from Malta, charged to receive such packets as I might have to send for the Museum. I immediately put myself in communication with the administrators of the deceased for the purpose of carrying out the instructions conveyed to me as aforesaid; and I need only refer to the accompanying exposition to enable your Lordship to perceive the extreme difficulties encountered in this respect, in consequence of the heirs being on their way from England, armed with legal and influential recommendations to contest the validity of the bequest and to stop proceedings.

It was not until the 19th that I was finally enabled to embark the entire collection of coins found on the premises, together with such other objects of interest as I was enabled to obtain from the said administrators, according to an inventory made over to me and transmitted to the Museum in original. I

Your Lordship will further observe the subsequent discussions with the heirs and their eventual recognition of the validity of the bequest as regards the coins, though they are silent as regards "other antiquities."

It cannot be doubted for a moment, that had I sought to insist on the consignment to me of the *whole* museum of the deceased, which I had never contemplated

in the first instance, I should simply have lost everything, according to the advice furnished to the heirs; and I had no hesitation in my own mind that the Museum authorities had sanctioned my views of the testator's intentions, and distinctly instructed me to act thereon.

Furthermore, the gratifying announcement was conveyed to me, through your Lordship on two separate occasions, of the thanks of the Trustees for the "zealous and successful exertions made to give effect to the intentions of the donor," and for the very valuable "collection" so obtained and forwarded.

It was not until the 27th of March, as by my despatch to your Lordship of that date, that I received *viâ Athens*, Mr. Panizzi's letter of the 7th, whereby I was informed that it had not been "thought expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum to make a catalogue of the collection before it was shipped," but that Mr. Panizzi was disposed to "think it preferable that it should be sent entire in accordance with the terms of the donation, rather than that any selection should be made."

This however, taken in conjunction with the previous instructions hereby confirmed, with the significant addition that I "should at once" send the strong box containing the coins and other valuables on board a ship of war, as telegraphed on the 6th, could only be properly interpreted as applicable to the coins, which had fortunately been sent entire, although it is in evidence that the deceased only intended to send such a selection therefrom as he deemed worthy of acceptance. In any case, however, I had been compelled to act upon the telegraphic instruction alone, and more than a week had elapsed since the matter had become a "fait accompli;" and surely if my interpretation of the intentions of the donor (as originally explained by me, and to the definition of which I had indeed been myself a party in drawing up the bequest) had been objected to, it was reasonable to suppose that some indication of such divergence of opinion would have been afforded me in the first instance, and that it could never have been contemplated that I should have effected the miraculous prodigy of dispatching the *entire* collection of a whole and extensive museum in a *single strong box*.

I really regret to have occasion to trouble your Lordship with any further remarks upon this subject, because the facts speak for themselves, and I cannot conceive that in any unprejudiced mind the particle of a doubt can exist that I have acted from beginning to end in this affair with the earnest desire to fulfil the task imposed upon me to the best of my ability, and to act in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me and the intentions of the donor.

What then, my Lord, must have been my surprise to find that I am now held responsible for not having insisted upon a more comprehensive interpretation of this bequest, though in utter ignorance at the time of any such pretensions on the part of the Museum!

I forbear to comment upon the proceedings adopted in this case; but I am fully assured that your Lordship will coincide with the justice of my concluding remarks to Mr. Panizzi, that the manner in which I have been requited must effectually deter others from embarking in such a cause.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Panizzi.

Sir,

Corfu, June 30, 1866.

BY your letter of the 13th instant,* delivered to me on the 26th by Mr. Newton, I learn that the Trustees of the British Museum have been induced to believe that many valuable articles belonging to the late Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities, and which were intended by him to form part of his donation to the British Museum, have not been received with the rest of his collection.

While affording Mr. Newton every possible assistance in furtherance of the object of his inquiries in this respect, I would at the same time beg to observe, for the information of the Trustees, that in the framing of the document under which this bequest is conveyed, the introduction of the words, "*and other antiquities*," was solely and entirely due to myself; so inserted with the special object of covering, together with the coins, the remarkable necklace, with gem pendants, from a

* See page 65.

tomb in Ithaca, which it was understood the deceased intended for the British Museum.

It must, however, have been sufficiently apparent that the entire donation would have lapsed altogether had it not been for the persevering efforts made by me to obtain some declaration of assent on the part of the deceased when on his death-bed, while, indeed, his mental faculties were still retained, but the vital powers fast declining. In fact, he died within thirty-six hours.

On being made aware of his death the morning of the 26th February, I lost no time in proceeding to secure the premises, having already, as a preliminary precaution, caused two policemen to be placed on guard there some forty-eight hours before, in consequence of suspicions entertained of servants and others. After having been engaged for a considerable time in examining the contents of the rooms necessarily accessible to the household, including that in which the corpse was lying, and having deposited in other rooms under lock and seal such articles as required to be placed in security, found scattered about in every direction; having also verified the sum found in cash in an iron chest, which was deposited in the custody of Mr. J. W. Taylor, as managing trustee, I continued from day to day, in conjunction with my Chancery assistant and the aforesaid trustee, to make further researches, more especially among the mass of papers found, with the view of ascertaining the possible existence of a will, which, from the nature of the preamble dictated by the deceased to his solicitor, might be deemed probable; the result being that a copy of this document was discovered, bearing an endorsement in the handwriting of the deceased, stating the circumstances under which the original had been destroyed. No reference whatever is made in this paper to any bequest of coins or antiquities.

On one of these days, at the suggestion of the aforesaid trustee, the principal boxes of coins and some other valuables were transported to the Consulate for greater security, and deposited in an iron chest which previously contained the money, pending instructions from the Museum in reference thereto.

Meanwhile, having forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon the necessary details upon this subject for the information of the competent authorities, I suggested that either some qualified person should be sent out for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, or otherwise "that a strong box, already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables, should be forwarded to its destination by the first ship of war proceeding from hence to Malta." The former of these courses would have been an immense satisfaction to all parties concerned. The second, however, could only contemplate the execution of what had been understood to be the real intentions of the donor in constructing this chest with a limited object.

On the 7th of March I received instructions by telegraph to "send the things home in the manner suggested," and Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise" having arrived on the 10th, I called upon the administrators to execute their trust, in which matter, however, I experienced the greatest difficulty, because the heirs were on their way out with the declared intention of disputing the validity of the bequest, and the former were desirous of awaiting their arrival. In fact, it was not until the 19th, after an arduous struggle, that I was enabled to effect the embarkation of the coins and other objects according to the inventory sent; and from the obstacles encountered in this respect there cannot be a doubt that nothing whatever would have been effected had I persisted in urging more. To obviate any difficulties apprehended from the local authorities, as I had been led to anticipate, I conveyed the separate boxes in my own carriage to the place where a party of men from Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," in charge of an officer, was in waiting to receive them, and saw them safely deposited in the ship's boat, the general chest destined to contain the whole being embarked the day following.

On the arrival of the heirs, armed with legal advice and influential recommendations, a serious contest ensued, it being resolved to throw the matter into the hands of the local Tribunals, the more especially as the deceased had been naturalized here, and the property was considered of a local character; but in opposition to their legal advisers, who threatened proceedings in this sense, I contended that a British subject could never throw off his allegiance, that this was now Grecian territory, and that consequently the international engagements entered into under the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of October 1837, whereby the power of acting in such cases was vested in the respective Consulates, must have full force and effect; and finally, that unless the parties were disposed to recognize all that

had been done in the matter, I must refer them to the Courts in England for any redress to which they might consider themselves entitled.

After some days' consideration and consultation, they eventually resolved to renounce their pretensions in this respect, as by their declaration to this effect, copy of which has already been forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon, as adverted to in my letter to you of the 27th March.

Should this paper not have reached the Museum, as Mr. Newton avers, I now annex a further copy for the information of the Trustees, reserving the original to consign to Mr. Newton himself, together with a further original document subsequently obtained and required to complete the title of renunciation, being a corresponding declaration on behalf of the niece of the deceased, Mrs. Sarah Puddick, made before the Lord Mayor of London by Mr. Francis Christopher Vernon Pike, of No. 6, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, Solicitor, confirming and approving all that had been done by her husband Mr. John Edward Puddick in the matter.*

It should, however, be noticed that in both these documents the renunciation applies to *coins alone*.

It was not until the 27th of March, as you have already been informed, that I received via Athens your letter of the 7th, whereby you, in the first instance, reiterate the telegraphic instruction, "to send the strong box containing the coins and other valuables on board a ship of war," adding that it was "not thought expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum to make a catalogue of the collection before it is shipped," and that you thought it "preferable that it should be sent *entire* in accordance with the terms of the donation, rather than that any selection should be made."

Although these instructions did not reach me until nearly a week after the departure of the vessel, and although, as already stated, it would have been utterly impracticable, even at the time, to have acted upon this instruction in a wider sense; yet in having added to the general collection the whole of the loose packets found about the premises, I could only feel that I had so far anticipated the wishes expressed that the collection should be sent *entire*, and certainly in his latter moments the deceased spoke of his coins alone, from which he had intended to make a *selection* for the Museum.

If, however, it should have been conceived that the terms employed were sufficiently vague to imply, not only the collection of coins, but *all* other antiquities in his possession (this significant word being wanting in the bequest); while it will be observed in my first letter upon the subject I only spoke of "*some* which the deceased had long since expressed an intention of presenting," I must be allowed to observe that, in discarding my *first* suggestion, and instructing me to act upon the *second*, it would have been natural to suppose that any discrepancy in this respect would have been at once pointed out, instead of allowing me to grope my way in the dark, under the full conviction not only of fulfilling the real intentions of the donor, but of receiving (as in fact I really did receive in flattering terms) the thanks of the Trustees for my successful exertions in this respect.

No one around you who knew the Museum of the deceased could have supposed for one moment that, in the inventory sent headed "List of Articles *from* the Collection of the late Mr. Woodhouse," handed over to and transmitted by me, was comprised, or intended to be comprised, the *whole* of this collection; yet in conveying to me, on two separate occasions, the thanks of the Trustees as aforesaid (namely, on the 2nd and 19th May, for which I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments), I was never led to suppose that more had been expected, or that any difference of opinion existed upon the subject. With respect to the remaining objects at the disposal of the heirs, having come out themselves to look after their own interests, no general inventory was required on their part; and having made fitting declarations to establish their title and to hold themselves jointly and severally responsible to all claimants on the estate (under which they may be held liable if deemed advisable), they entered upon their inheritance, such being, as in any other case, a mere matter of course.

It would, however, appear, from Mr. Newton's undoubted accuracy in such matters, that certain objects which he is enabled to call to mind, and which other evidence may serve to substantiate, were not found upon the premises at all after Mr. Woodhouse's death, and must therefore have been abstracted at some antecedent period.

I have reason to believe, from certain depositions which have just been communicated to me, that some of these will be traced to the companion of the

* See page 67.

deceased, Mrs. Maria Costantini, or to some of the persons by whom she was herself recently robbed, one of these being a servant of the deceased, now in the hands of the police.

On the other hand, two bronze tablets, to which considerable interest is attached, and which were certainly not on the premises at the time of Mr. Woodhouse's demise, are stated to have been long since given by the deceased to the trustee, Mr. Taylor, and to have been shown by him to several persons at different periods, upon which head he is about to make a suitable declaration.

While apologizing for the length of these details, unavoidable as the Trustees must admit, I cannot conclude without testifying, however reluctantly, the mortification which I am led to experience, that while acting in all good faith and sincerity, with conscious rectitude, in protecting and sustaining the interests of the Museum under very embarrassing circumstances, wherein the required co-operation from head-quarters was denied, the only recompense reserved for my exertions in this respect—without which, in the outset, if not also in the sequel, this bequest, in whatever light regarded, would have been irretrievably lost—has been to find myself requited in a manner which must effectually deter others from embarking in such a cause.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 15.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 16, 1866.

WITH reference to my letter of the 3rd instant, and to previous correspondence, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu,* explaining his proceedings in reference to the Woodhouse collection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 16.

Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 23.)

My Lord,

Corfu, July 13, 1866.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th ultimo, inclosing copy of a letter which I had addressed to the principal Librarian of the British Museum, upon the subject of the Woodhouse collection, I think it fitting to acquaint your Lordship with the proceedings which have since taken place in connection with this matter.

I should first mention, that the Deputy Inspector of Gendarmerie here, having informed me that the servant of the deceased, now in prison for robbing his mistress, as adverted to in my aforesaid letter to Mr. Panizzi, had confessed to having been instrumental with others to the conveyance of certain objects from the house of the deceased prior to his demise, by direction of his said mistress, and that it would be desirable to effect an immediate search in certain quarters where these objects were possibly concealed, I at once, at his suggestion, telegraphed to Mr. Panizzi for the necessary authority to be communicated direct to the Advocate Fiscal here, who would otherwise be unable to sanction such a search in the absence of special powers from the Museum.

I was only made aware by Mr. Panizzi's reply, received the following day, that such powers had already been furnished to Mr. Newton, the officer of that establishment charged with this inquiry, to whom I handed this reply, and who then, for the first time, showed me the instrument, which I afterwards authenticated as required for legal purposes.

Mr. Newton, however, considered that some corroborative testimony was requisite before acting upon the suggestion of the police; and after several interviews with the Inspector and Deputy Inspector, the evidence of several

individuals was obtained in support of this charge, as by the accompanying summary drawn up the police, which, however satisfactory on the one hand, necessarily involved delay and was likely to compromise the object in view on the other. In fact it was not until one week later, on the 9th, that proceedings were instituted and the search effected, when, doubtless, notice had been given by one of the parties implicated who had denied all knowledge of this affair, and consequently, so far as I am informed, nothing was found. I was not, however, invited to cooperate on this occasion in any way, and left the matter, therefore, in Mr. Newton's hands, who, up to this moment, has not even informed me of the result.

I find from subsequent proceedings, of which I had no cognizance, that the matter has now been formally brought before the local tribunals in the shape of a direct prosecution instituted against the companion of the deceased, Mrs. Maria Costantini; and, indeed, the first notice conveyed to me upon this head was by the appearance, at the Consular Office, this morning of one of the local judges, accompanied by a sworn interpreter and secretary, to take my depositions in reference thereto.

I gave my evidence upon all points on which I was interrogated, as to the finding of the different articles on the premises, and the circumstances connected therewith; while, however, the authorities naturally experienced no little surprise to find me utterly ignorant of these proceedings.

As officers of the same Government, having one interest at heart in the cause of truth and justice, and requested as I am, in the name of the Trustees, "to render such assistance as may be in my power in furtherance of this public object," I might naturally expect that my concert and co-operation would be sought in all these matters, and the circumstance of any perceptible want of unity in this respect can, I conceive, only prove detrimental and derogatory.

I have no wish to complain of the surreptitious manner in which all kinds of out-door proceedings and private examinations, studiously concealed from me, have been done in a corner, to the astonishment of the community; but I cannot but believe that your Lordship and the Museum authorities will coincide in the opinion which I am inclined to entertain, that Mr. Newton has mistaken his position here, and that by so doing he has assumed to himself a responsibility which I have no desire to share.

It would have been well, indeed, to have been enabled to recover, by an early search, any objects of interest which may have been abstracted prior to the demise; but the policy of proceeding further may be deserving of mature consideration, as likely to bring within the sphere of litigation the character of the bequest, excepting in so far as already recognized by the heirs.

But Mr. Newton would seem to have been carried away by the foregone conclusion (which I cannot but consider wholly at variance with the antecedents explained) that the entire museum of the deceased, such, at least, as it existed at the time of the demise, should have been secured and transferred to the Consulate; whereas it is manifest that the administrators, already unwilling to act until the arrival of the heirs, would have strenuously opposed such an unwarrantable assumption of authority, the whole responsibility of which would have been thrown upon me, as in direct contravention with the terms of the bequest, which provided that the articles should be *taken charge of when recovered from the hands of the said administrators*; while it must be sufficiently apparent, from my previous reports upon this subject, that had it not been for my persevering exertions from first to last, nothing whatever would have been obtained of what has been characterized as the "very valuable collection of coins and other antiquities" already received.

On the other hand, if any one can have reason to complain, it would seem to be for the heirs alone to consider themselves aggrieved by the manner in which this bequest was urged upon the deceased in his latter moments, when the context was not dictated by himself, and when obviously incapable of accurately appreciating the precise bearing of terms and phrases supplied by others; and indeed, the said heirs, on hearing of the pretensions now raised, have unhesitatingly expressed their firm belief that it would have been better for them had they been refused everything, as in such case they *must have obtained all*.

Moreover, as their renunciation applies solely to *coins*, it would seem by no means improbable that they may still contest the validity of the deed as regards "other antiquities," unless conciliated by such favours as they have sought in their act of renunciation.

With respect to the two bronze tablets in the possession of Mr. Taylor, as

adverted to in my preceding despatch of June 30, I have now the honour to inclose copy of the declaration made upon this subject in Mr. Newton's presence, showing that those tablets had been delivered into his own hands by the deceased a considerable time before his death. Assuming this to be the fact, as from the well-known character of Mr. Taylor can hardly be questionable, the real intentions of the deceased at the time would seem to be the only point at issue; but whatever those intentions may have been, or whatever convictions may have been entertained in this respect, I have been assured, and Mr. Newton has been authorized to report, that when fully and freely exonerated on this head to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. Taylor has empowered his solicitor, in his absence, to relinquish those tablets to the Museum as objects of interest.

I have only to add that, at my suggestion, Mr. Newton has sequestered in my custody certain stones and marbles which, being abandoned in a garden belonging to the deceased at a short distance from town, had been removed from thence when the garden was given up subsequent to the departure of the heirs. The latter, however, had left directions with their agent to have them sent hereafter in some economical way, and hence the necessity of this sequester in the first instance; but in the event of these objects being considered of sufficient interest to render them a desirable acquisition, it might not be difficult to convince the heirs that they would encounter insuperable obstacles as regards their removal from hence, whereas the British Government might gradually be enabled to overcome such obstacles and facilitate the desired result.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

P.S.—The inclosures hereto annexed have doubtless been already communicated to the Museum by Mr. Newton.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Summary of Evidence obtained by Corfu Police.

Memorandum.

DAGLI esami particolari che furono fatti fin oggi, risultarono i seguenti fatti :

Il servitore della Signora Costantini, Leonida Zazzo, confessò che tre o quattro giorni prima della morte del Signor Woodhouse la Signora gli diede una cassetta piccola e *pesante*, un' altra cassetta più piccola, con diversi oggetti preziosi, ed un cadino di argento, i quali tutti li trasportò in casa della sua amica Maria Liotto, come la Signora gli ordinò, e questa li ha ricevuti.

Che un mese dopo la morte del Signor Woodhouse la Signora Maria andò in casa della suddetta sua amica Maria Liotto con un Maltese e riprese gli oggetti, i quali, a credere del servitore, erano di gran valore viste le raccomandazioni fattegli.

Che per il trasporto della *più grande* cassetta il servitore Leonida incaricò lo Zoi Milio (servitore adesso del Signor Scarpa) onde trasportarla dalla casa della Signora Woodhouse in quella della sua amica Maria Liotto.

Esaminato Zoi Milio depose che diffatti quattro o cinque giorni prima della morte del Signor Woodhouse, il servitore Leonida lo incaricò di trasportare dalla casa della Signora Maria Costantini in quella di Maria Liotto la suddetta cassetta pesante, unitamente a lui, e che lo pagò.

Esaminata la precedente cameriera della Signora Woodhouse di nome Genevra Zeccoli, depose che diffatti prima della morte del Signor Woodhouse la Signora Maria ha dato molti oggetti al servitore Leonida, i quali li portava in casa di Maria Liotto per salvarli, e che siccome la Signora Costantini avea riguardo di fare ciò in sua presenza, essa quando si accorgeva che la Signora voleva dare siffatti oggetti andava in un'altra stanza per lasciarla libera.

La suddetta deposizione venne assunta col mezzo dell' interprete Signor Giorgio Ziffra.

Interrogata Maria Liotto negò il tutto, dicendo che mai gli furono consegnati gli oggetti suddetti nè da parte del servo Leonida, nè da altra persona. Si rilevò però che la stessa è stretta amica della Signora Woodhouse, e che da essa viene mantenuta.

La suddetta deposizione fù assunta col mezzo dell' interprete Spiridione Montesajs, Maltese.

Corfù, li 6 Luglio, 1866.

(Translation.)

FROM the private examinations made up to this day, the following facts have resulted :

Leonidas Zazzo, servant of Mrs. Costantini, confessed that three or four days prior to the death of Mr. Woodhouse, his mistress gave him a small but heavy box, another box still smaller containing various precious objects, and a silver basin, all which he conveyed by his mistress' orders to the house of her friend Maria Liotto, and she received them.

That a month after the death of Mr. Woodhouse, Mrs. Maria went to the house of her aforesaid friend Maria Liotto with a Maltese, and took back the things which, in the servant's opinion, were of great value from the manner in which they were recommended to him.

That for the transport of the greater box the servant Leonidas charged Zoi Milio (now in the service of Mr. Scarpa) to convey it from the house of Mrs. Woodhouse to that of her friend Maria Liotto.

Zoi Milio being examined, deposed, that in reality four or five days prior to the death of Mr. Woodhouse, the servant Leonidas charged him to transport from the house of Mrs. Maria Costantini to that of Maria Liotto the aforesaid heavy box in his company, and that he paid him. The former maid of Mrs. Maria Costantini, Genevra Zeccoli deposed, that before the death of Mr. Woodhouse, Mrs. Maria gave many articles to the servant Leonidas, who carried them to the house of Maria Liotto to take care of them, and that as Mrs. Costantini was loth to do this in her presence, she went into another room when she was aware that the Signora wanted to give these things, in order to leave her free.

The foregoing deposition was taken through the medium of the interpreter George Ziffra.

Maria Liotto being interrogated, denied the whole, stating that the aforesaid articles were never consigned to her, neither by the servant Leonidas, nor by any other person. It was, however, ascertained that she is an intimate friend of Mrs. Woodhouse, and is supported by her.

The foregoing deposition was taken through the medium of the interpreter Spiridion Montezajs of Malta,

Corfu, July 6, 1866.

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Declaration of Mr. J. W. Taylor.

KNOW all men by these presents, that on this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1866, personally came and appeared before me, Sidney Smith Saunders, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in the Ionian Islands, Mr. James W. Taylor, of Corfu, who did duly and solemnly declare and state as follows, that is to say :—

About twelve months, it may have been eighteen months back, perhaps even more, as the "Observer" newspaper delivered to me on the same occasion bears date, June 1863, the late Mr. James Woodhouse called upon me at my house of business, and handed to me, wrapped up in the aforesaid newspaper, two bronzed plates, bearing some ancient inscriptions (copies of which were exhibited by Mr. Newton, and identified by deponent), saying, as nearly as I can recollect, "Here, Taylor, this is for you." Casting a glance at them, I thanked him, and placed them on the table, not attributing any particular value to them. I do not remember what further observations passed between us at the time, but I distinctly understood that they were given to me as a present; and had it been otherwise, it cannot be supposed possibly that the deceased would have made no inquiry about them during so long a period. I have on several occasions, prior and since the death of the late Mr. Woodhouse, shown them to various people, although they had been a long time abandoned in my chest.

On going to England about the middle of June 1865, I left them in my strong box under charge of Mr. Charles Quinland, and they have never to my knowledge been out of my possession since the day when they were given to me by Mr. Woodhouse.

I reserve to myself to call to mind any other circumstances connected with these plates, and it was only after showing them to Mr. Merlin, when he was lately

at Corfu, that I was led to appreciate them, and at his request I furnished him with a copy of the inscription thereon, which I sent down to him at Zante, as he said he would like to write to Mr. Newton on the subject.

Mr. Procula, Mr. Varucca, Mr. A. Lupis, Mr. C. Quinland, I think also Mr. E. Mavrojani, and others whom I do not remember, saw them prior to the death of Mr. Woodhouse in my possession. Lord Lismore, Captain White, Colonel Gowan, Mr. Woodley, Mr. Merlin, Dr. Megliaressi, and many others since his demise, Mr. Guest I think also saw them, and took a note of them.

And I, James W. Taylor, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the foregoing statement is correct, and contains a true account of the facts and circumstances; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.'"

(Signed) JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Thus declared in due form of law at Corfu, in the Consulate-General, the day and year first before written.

Before me,
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS, *Consul-General*.

No. 17.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Panizzi.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 27, 1866.

WITH reference to my letter of the 16th instant, and to former correspondence, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Trustees of the British Museum, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu respecting proceedings connected with the acquisition of the Woodhouse collection of antiquities.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 18.

Mr. Erskine to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Corfu, July 24, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, requesting that advantage may be taken of my presence at Corfu, in order that a searching inquiry may be instituted into the alleged abstraction of a great number of precious objects belonging to the collection of antiquities bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Mr. Woodhouse, of this place.

Mr. Consul-General Saunders has, I am bound to say, freely tendered to Mr. Newton any explanations which may be thought necessary in regard to the share he has had in these transactions, provided it be well understood that his intercourse with Mr. Newton is to be conducted on the footing of the assistance afforded by one public servant to another in the performance of an important duty; but he is naturally jealous of any interference on the part of Mr. Newton which should at all have the appearance of an admission that the latter is entitled to inquire into his proceedings as Consul-General, or that there is any just cause of suspicion against him.

I can scarcely doubt that if these gentlemen were left to settle their differences alone, it would soon be found that Mr. Newton was desirous of pushing the inquiry upon ground where Mr. Saunders would decline to follow him; and yet it appears to me essential that the whole affair should undergo a careful and impartial inquiry,

and that no possible slur should be allowed to rest on the reputation of a public officer of Mr. Saunders' standing.

It is, consequently, in my opinion, very desirable that if any further investigation affecting Mr. Saunders' character is to be held here, it should be so held while Mr. Newton and I are both at Corfu.

There is no saying how soon I may be called upon to follow His Hellenic Majesty back to Athens, and of course Mr. Newton is anxious to resume his ordinary duties with the least possible delay.

Perhaps, therefore, your Lordship will have the goodness to acquaint me by telegraph whether and in what way I am to investigate the complaint brought by Mr. Newton, and especially whether I am to call upon Mr. Saunders, and the Consular officers under his orders, to answer any questions which may be addressed to them by Mr. Newton.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Mr. Newton to Mr. Erskine.

Sir,

Hotel St. George, Corfu, July 24, 1866.

ON presenting to you some days ago a letter from Mr. Panizzi, having reference to the mission in which I am now engaged, I had the honour to state that I was sent out to Corfu for the purpose of inquiring after a number of antiquities of great value, which formed part of the collection bequeathed by the late Mr. Woodhouse, of this place, to the British Museum, and which have been abstracted from his collection, as it is believed, about the time of his demise.

I further stated that, as the bequest of Mr. Woodhouse was conveyed to the Trustees of the British Museum through Mr. Consul-General Saunders, it would be necessary for me to address myself specially to him for information in reference to the subject of my mission.

Mr. Saunders has accordingly tendered to me certain explanations of his conduct in this matter, and in the course of my stay here I have taken the evidence of a number of other persons in reference to the subject of my mission.

The result of my inquiry up to this point is that, while on the one hand proof has been adduced that the museum of Mr. Woodhouse was exceedingly rich in precious objects of various kinds, on the other hand the mysterious disappearance of these objects is not, in my opinion, at all accounted for by such explanations as Mr. Saunders has given me up to this date.

I think, therefore, that it is due, not only to the interests of the British Museum, but also to the character of Her Majesty's Consul-General here, that this matter should be further investigated, and I do not think that so full and searching an inquiry as the case demands can be made unless some person be appointed by the Foreign Office to act with me here, and to represent the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in this case, just as I am authorized by the Trustees of the British Museum to represent their interests.

It seems to me that the proper person to be so associated in this inquiry is Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, and that the opportunity of your temporary presence here should not be lost. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will communicate to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs this letter, copy of which I shall send by this post to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Should the Foreign Office, after communicating with the Trustees of the British Museum, think it desirable that the suggestion that I have now the honour to submit be acted upon, I trust that immediate instructions will be sent to you by telegram in order that no time be lost.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 30.)

My Lord,

Corfu, July 23, 1866.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject of the Woodhouse collection, I deem it fitting to acquaint your Lordship that I had a long conference in the matter this morning with Mr. Newton of the British Museum, who came to me for the first time since my despatch of the 13th, and who, having expressed a wish to be made cognizant of the contents of my reports of the 30th of June, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Panizzi, which I had already communicated to Her Majesty's Minister Mr. Erskine, now here, I at once acceded to his wishes in this respect, begging him at the same time to make any remarks he might have to offer during the perusal, or to ask me any questions he might deem requisite in elucidation of the facts adverted to.

At the conclusion of the narrative, which Mr. Newton said perfectly agreed with all he had previously heard from me upon the subject, he asked me whether the deceased had seen or heard read to him the draft of the bequest previously to the execution thereof, to which I replied, "Certainly not." In fact, Mr. Vice-Consul Cortazzi and myself were busily occupied in framing the document to within a brief interval (say less than one hour) of its first presentation and perusal to the deceased, when already so weak that he was unable to append his signature thereto, and therefore (as deliberately asserted in the preliminary text) bearing only the sign of the cross affixed immediately afterwards, in presence of the attesting witnesses.

Mr. Newton also asked me who was the person that induced Mr. Woodhouse to see his solicitor upon the subject, to which I replied, "The trustee, Mr. Taylor." Then (continued Mr. Newton), the latter was instrumental in obtaining for us the bequest; to which I replied, "Certainly."

It would appear, moreover, that the deceased expressed to his said solicitor and intimate friend, Mr. Zambelli, his wish to pack up and consign to him for delivery to the Consulate such things as he intended for the British Museum, which the solicitor declared could not be accepted in this way; the natural inference, however, being, that such a mode of proceeding could never have contemplated more than a limited number of articles in addition to the coins.

But while acting upon this view of the intentions of the donor, as originally reported by me, and confirmed by the telegraphic instructions conveyed to me in this respect, it is undeniably certain that had more been exacted at the time the validity of the whole bequest would have been fatally contested, and even the coins themselves irretrievably lost. In fact, after the several boxes had been actually embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "*Enterprise*," I was strenuously pressed by the administrators to detain the vessel for "*another week*," to enable the heirs (who had missed the steamer at Ancona) to arrive and act for themselves, which I of course declined to do.

With respect to the several objects which were not found in the collection at all at the time of the demise, though formerly appertaining thereto, it is manifest that during the last illness of the deceased, surrounded as he was by suspicious characters from within and from without, anything might have been abstracted with the greatest facility; and it should be noted, as regards the charge against his female companion Mrs. Maria Costantini, of removing boxes from the house some days before his death, that she now alleges to have done so for the purpose of transferring some of her own linen elsewhere—a pretext utterly ridiculous in itself, and the more so as several drawers and other receptacles were found crowded with her linen in the house.

Mr. Newton threw out a suggestion that, possibly, some arrangement might be made with the heirs to relinquish any articles which the British Museum might desire to obtain, in consideration of the duplicate coins to which they advert; but I pointed out to him that in such case it would be advantageous to provide, by special engagement, that any other objects which should subsequently be recovered, should be renounced in general terms in favour of the Museum, as things which the heirs themselves could never hope to retrieve.

I likewise called Mr. Newton's attention of the expediency of bringing ecclesiastical influence to bear upon the subject, and of trying the effect of an excommunication under the ban of the Patron Saint, which has often produced marvellous results.

I will only add that, at Mr. Newton's request, I certified, in nearly his own

terms, to a voluminous examination of the trustee, Mr. Taylor, having taken place before me, though not written down at the moment, but subsequently recapitulated from memory by Mr. Newton, and which the deponent, acting on the advice of his lawyer, refused to sign; but without being able to attach any official character to a document so constituted, in regard to which, moreover, no opportunity of cross-examination was afforded, I, nevertheless, furnished Mr. Newton with the following attestation as to the facts:—

“I hereby certify that the foregoing statement, after having been made in my presence and subsequently reduced to writing by Mr. Newton, was afterwards submitted to Mr. Taylor for correction, and that the précis thus made, after having been revised at his dictation, was finally read to him in my presence.”

Any allusion to the circumstance of the deponent having objected to confirm the same with his signature (as intended to be cited) was omitted at Mr. Newton's request; while, however, I would distinctly disclaim inferring more than the actual facts, certified as aforesaid, of the manner in which this statement was obtained, without entering upon the correctness or incorrectness of the text, however conscientiously elaborated or otherwise open to comment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 20.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 31, 1866.

I FORWARDED to you on the 27th instant, by direction of Lord Stanley, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu, relative to certain proceedings which are taking place in that island under the authority of the Trustees of the British Museum, in connection with the Woodhouse collection of antiquities, which have already formed the subject of much communication between this office and the Museum. I now inclose a copy of a further despatch from Mr. Saunders, together with a copy of a despatch from Mr. Erskine, Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of His Hellenic Majesty,* from which papers Lord Stanley gathers that Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, has been charged to investigate certain facts connected with the late Mr. Woodhouse's property, and has requested Mr. Erskine's assistance in order to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Consul-General Saunders in this matter.

I am directed by Lord Stanley to state that before he can give any orders to this effect, his Lordship must distinctly be informed whether any, and what, charge is brought by the British Museum or by Mr. Newton against Mr. Saunders, and how it happens that Mr. Newton should have been sent to Corfu to investigate a matter which had previously been managed by the Consul-General (and for which management the thanks of the Trustees were conveyed to him through this office), without any communication being made either to the Secretary of State or to the Consul-General by the Trustees.

Under no circumstances could Lord Stanley allow Mr. Newton to be “associated,” as he proposes, with any person appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into Mr. Saunders' conduct. His Lordship might have no objection to instruct Mr. Erskine to investigate the matter; but Mr. Erskine could only hear what each party respectively had to say, and report thereon to this office.

Even such instructions, however, would be premature without a specific knowledge by Lord Stanley of the charges made against the Consul-General, and his Lordship would particularly desire to know what is meant by the following passage in Mr. Newton's letter to Mr. Erskine: “On the other hand, the mysterious disappearance of these objects is not in my opinion at all accounted for by such explanations as Mr. Saunders has given me up to this date. I think, therefore, that it is due not only to the interests of the British Museum, but also to the character of Her Majesty's Consul-General here, that this matter should be further investigated.”

These words may be taken to imply that Mr. Saunders has been a party to the

* Nos. 18 and 19.

disappearance of the objects—a charge of so grave a nature that Lord Stanley feels it to require the most complete explanation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 21.

Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 1.)

My Lord,

British Museum, August 1, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Murray's letter of the 31st ultimo, written by your Lordship's direction, and to acquaint your Lordship that it, with its three inclosures, will be submitted to the Trustees of the British Museum at their next meeting, which will, I expect, be held on Saturday next.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

No. 22.

Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 6.)

My Lord,

British Museum, August 4, 1866.

I HAVE had the honour of submitting to the Trustees of the British Museum the letter addressed to me by Mr. Murray, by direction of your Lordship, on the 31st ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu, together with a copy of a despatch from Mr. Erskine, Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of His Hellenic Majesty, from which papers your Lordship gathers that Mr. Newton has been charged to investigate certain facts connected with the late Mr. Woodhouse's property, and has requested Mr. Erskine's assistance in order to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Consul-General Saunders in this matter.

Your Lordship asks to be informed, first, whether any and what charge is brought by the British Museum, or by Mr. Newton, against Mr. Saunders; and secondly, how it happens that Mr. Newton should have been sent to Corfu to investigate a matter which had previously been managed by the Consul-General, without any communication being made either to the Secretary of State or to the Consul-General by the Trustees.

The Trustees consider that in replying to your Lordship's questions it may be convenient to commence with the second in order.

Your Lordship will have become aware, from the correspondence which has already taken place between the Foreign Office and the Trustees of the British Museum, that the late Mr. Woodhouse bequeathed to the Trustees his collection of coins and other antiquities, and that after his decease the Trustees received from Mr. Consul-General Saunders certain boxes containing coins, rings, and other objects, and that they acknowledged with thanks the trouble which Mr. Saunders had taken in the matter.

When the contents of the boxes were examined, it became evident to those who had known Mr. Woodhouse's collection that only a small portion of the general collection of antiquities had reached the Museum. Therefore the Trustees, exercising their undoubted right, determined to send Mr. Newton to Corfu with full powers to investigate the matter, and to take such steps as might lead to the recovery of the missing portion of the collection. A letter was at the same time written by their order to Mr. Saunders, acquainting him that they had received information which induced them to believe that many valuable articles belonging to the late Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities had not been received with the rest of the collection; that the Trustees had, therefore, sent Mr. Newton to Corfu in order to make inquiries on the subject, and expressing the hope that Mr. Saunders would render such assistance as might be in his power in furtherance of this public object. This letter was presented by Mr. Newton to Mr. Saunders on the day of his arrival in Corfu. Mr. Newton thus placed himself at once in communication with Mr. Saunders, and in so doing took the proper and regular course; but the Trustees had felt that the subject was one of such great importance (the number of

missing objects being very large) as fully to justify the employment of an independent agent to represent their interests. In selecting this agent the Trustees chose a gentleman who had personally known Mr. Woodhouse, and to whom Mr. Woodhouse had shown his collection, and had expressed his intention of presenting it to the Museum.

With respect to your Lordship's question No. 1, I am directed to say, that the Trustees have preferred no charge against Mr. Consul-General Saunders, but they desire to draw your Lordship's attention to the following points :—

It appears from a letter addressed by Mr. Saunders to the Trustees, dated June 30, 1866, that within a few days after the demise of Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Saunders took possession of the principal boxes of coins and some other valuables, and had them conveyed to the Consulate for safe custody; it appears also, from a statement made by Dr. Napoleone Zambelli, the advocate who drew Mr. Woodhouse's will, that immediately after Mr. Woodhouse's death, he suggested to Mr. Saunders the propriety of having an inventory made of the collections, but that Mr. Saunders declined to do so.

Again, it appears from Mr. Saunders' own statement to Mr. Newton, confirmed by the statement of Mr. Taylor, one of the trustees under Mr. Woodhouse's will, that notwithstanding the words of bequest in the will "my collection of coins and other antiquities," Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor divided the collection between the Trustees of the British Museum and the heirs-at-law of the testator.

The Trustees of the British Museum also have to observe that the testator had appointed two persons as his trustees, namely, Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Maria Costantini, and had directed that his collection should be forwarded to the British Museum by Mr. Saunders when received by him from the trustees above-mentioned.

On the 21st ultimo, and before Mr. Newton had addressed to Mr. Erskine the letter, copy of which has been forwarded to the Trustees by direction of your Lordship, the Trustees had resolved not to take any legal steps with respect to the Woodhouse collection, and would not, therefore, have sanctioned any proceedings contrary to the spirit of their resolution. A copy of their resolution was forwarded by post to Mr. Newton on the same day (the 21st), but as Mr. Newton's letter to Mr. Erskine is dated the 24th of July, it is evident that Mr. Newton could not then have received the resolution of the Trustees which was posted in London only three days before he wrote to Mr. Erskine.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

No. 23.

Mr. Erskine to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 7.)

My Lord,

Corfu, July 30, 1866.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th instant, I have the honour to state that since that despatch was written Mr. Newton has been summoned to England, in consequence of the serious illness of his mother, and will leave Corfu to-morrow afternoon.

Under these circumstances I no longer think that it would be desirable at the present moment to hold the inquiry contemplated by Mr. Newton into the affair of the late Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities. Mr. Newton is alone in possession of all the facts of this somewhat intricate case, and it would lead to no satisfactory result if it were to be gone into during his absence. On his arrival in London all the evidence which he has collected here will be laid before the Trustees of the British Museum, who will doubtless communicate on the subject with your Lordship.

I may add that within the last few days Mr. Consul-General Saunders and his Councillor have voluntarily submitted to a searching examination in my presence by Mr. Newton, who has taken copious notes of their statements, which may perhaps obviate the necessity for any further inquiry on the spot.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 24.

Lord Stanley to Mr. Erskine.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 20, 1866.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th ultimo relative to the mission with which Mr. Newton has been charged by the Trustees of the British Museum in connection with the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities at Corfu, and I have sent a copy of it to the Museum.

I inclose, for your information, copies of letters to and from the Museum respecting Mr. Newton's mission.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 25.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 21, 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant respecting Mr. Newton's mission to Corfu, in connection with the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Trustees of the British Museum, a copy of a despatch which his Lordship has received from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens upon that subject.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 26.

Mr. Winter Jones to Mr. Murray.—(Received August 24.)

Sir,

British Museum, August 23, 1866.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, transmitting, by direction of Lord Stanley, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, respecting Mr. Newton's mission to Corfu in regard to the Woodhouse Collection of Coins and Antiquities; and I have to acquaint you that these papers will be submitted to the Trustees at their next meeting, which is expected to be held in October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

No. 27.

Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

British Museum, October 27, 1866.

I HAVE had the honour of laying before the Trustees of the British Museum the letter which, by your Lordship's direction, Mr. Murray wrote to me on the 21st of August, and with which he forwarded to me a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens on the subject of Mr. Newton's mission to Corfu in connection with the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities, and I am directed by the Trustees to request that your Lordship will accept their thanks for this communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 14.)

My Lord,

British Museum, November 13, 1866.

I AM directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to place in your Lordship's hands a copy of a Report addressed to them by Mr. Newton,* the Keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum, and giving an account of his proceedings at Corfu relative to objects missing from the Woodhouse collection of antiquities bequeathed by the Collector to the Trustees.

I am further directed to invite your Lordship's attention to the contents of this Report generally, and especially to certain communications of the Consul-General at Corfu, and to certain acts of that officer, as set forth in this Report, from which it will appear (page 193), that Mr. Saunders wrote to inform Mr. Newton that he had "secured the donation of Mr. Woodhouse's coins and other valuables for the National Collection by a document executed in the presence of competent witnesses"; while, on a subsequent occasion (page 217), he says that the "bequest was urged upon the deceased in his latter moments when obviously incapable of accurately appreciating the precise bearing of terms and phrases supplied by others;"—the facts being that the instrument in question was executed by the deceased in the presence of the Vice-Consul, Mr. Cortazzi, who certifies (page 138) that Mr. Woodhouse was "perfectly in possession of his reason and faculties";—that Mr. Saunders wrote to Mr. Panizzi (page 197), that the Woodhouse collection of coins and other valuables, as delivered over to him by the administrators of the deceased, had been securely packed and consigned to the Captain of the "Enterprise," &c., while it appears from his statement, made in the presence of Mr. Erskine (pages 152 and 153), and also from the statement of Mr. Taylor, made in the presence of Mr. Saunders (pages 141, 142), that Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Reichardt selected from the Woodhouse Museum such objects (besides the coins) as appeared to them to be fitting objects of interest to the British Museum.

It further appears (page 153) that, although the Consul-General took possession of the property left by the late Mr. Woodhouse, he did not consider himself justified in having an inventory made of it, although requested so to do (pages 138 and 164); and that no inventory was made of the objects handed over to the heirs-at-law.

I beg also to refer your Lordship to page 66 of the Report, where a concise summary is given of the several points raised.

The investigation made by Mr. Newton did not result in the discovery of any of the missing objects, and the Trustees, under other circumstances, might feel inclined to abandon further efforts; but representing, as they do, public interests, they are anxious to make every exertion which may be calculated to throw light upon the subject. They believe that for this purpose no course would be more effectual than that of sending some person to Corfu competent to conduct investigations of so intricate and, at the same time, of so delicate a nature. They, therefore, desire to ask your Lordship's assistance in this respect, and they would beg to suggest, should it meet with your Lordship's concurrence, that Mr. Francis, of the Consular Court of Egypt, would be peculiarly fitted for the office of investigating and reporting on the transactions disclosed in Mr. Newton's Report.

With this view, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Mr. Newton's Report for the use of Mr. Francis, should your Lordship think fit to depute him to make the inquiry asked by the Trustees.

I am further directed to request that your Lordship will be pleased to forward another copy of the Report, sent herewith, to Mr. Erskine, Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, and to direct that Mr. Erskine shall co-operate as far as possible with Mr. Francis in the inquiry necessary for the elucidating these transactions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

* "Report by Mr. Newton of his proceedings at Corfu, relative to objects missing from the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities." See Appendix.

Memorandum respecting the Charges against Consul-General Saunders.

BEFORE entering on an examination of the Report which Mr. Newton, the Keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum, has addressed to the Trustees, and which is now communicated by them to Lord Stanley, it may be convenient to notice the facts of the case as at present uncontested on either side.

Mr. Woodhouse, a British subject many years resident at Corfu, had devoted much pains to the collection of coins and antiquities. He had on several occasions expressed his intention to make a bequest to the British Museum, and had caused packing-cases to be prepared for the conveyance to England. He had, however, made no list of the property he proposed to bequeath previous to his death on the 26th of February, 1866.

When that event was approaching, he sent for Dr. Zambelli, a legal friend, and informed him that he was "uneasy about his collection which he destined for the British Museum;" that a portion was already packed, and that he proposed to pack the remainder when he should feel better; and that in the meanwhile he begged Dr. Zambelli to take charge of the parcel prepared for transmission to England.

Dr. Zambelli stated that this was the duty of the Consul, who must have a deed setting forth contents, and the intentions of the donor, and he was authorized to draw the deed.

Dr. Zambelli communicated accordingly with Mr. Saunders, "who dictated the substance of a deed of gift," which Dr. Zambelli then reduced into legal form. Mr. Saunders and Vice-Consul Cortazzi "made some modifications of a formal nature in the draft," and this document, after having been read to Mr. Woodhouse and entirely approved by him, was formally executed (page 137).

A few hours before Mr. Woodhouse's decease, Mr. Saunders placed guards in charge of the house, and, after the event, directed the removal from the apartments of all the persons who had constituted Mr. Woodhouse's establishment, and took possession of the effects; believing, as he states, that no will existed, and that he was thus required to deal officially with the case as being one of an intestate estate.

Dr. Zambelli states, that on Mr. Woodhouse's death he suggested to Mr. Saunders the propriety of making an inventory of the collections, but that Mr. Saunders declined to do so. In conjunction, however, with Mr. Taylor, the managing trustee under the deed drawn by Dr. Zambelli, Mr. Saunders proceeded to investigate what effects were left, and to search for a will. No such document, however, was discovered, only a copy of a will bearing an endorsement explaining the circumstances under which the original had been destroyed; and it is stated that no reference whatever was made in this document to any bequest of coins or antiquities (page 167). Mr. Saunders then proceeded, with the assistance of Mr. Reichart, a clerical friend of Mr. Woodhouse's and of Mr. Taylor, to select such portions of the property as seemed to be suitable for the British Museum (page 27).

On the day of Mr. Woodhouse's death, Mr. Saunders stated, in a letter to Mr. Newton, "I have secured the donation of his coins and other valuables for the National Collection;" and after mentioning that there was a box prepared by the deceased "ready for the coins and other valuables," he added, "If you should think it desirable to come out yourself in order to determine what is worth selecting, . . . pray furnish me with the requisite instructions" (page 193).

Mr. Saunders wrote in the same sense to the Foreign Office, describing the bequest as "an extensive series of coins, together with some valuable antiquities," and stating that unless a person was sent to make a "selection and catalogue" he would suggest the sending "the coins and other valuables home by a ship-of-war." In the same despatch he supplied copy of the deed of bequest.

This despatch was communicated to the British Museum, and Mr. Newton was directed to call on Mr. Layard with a view to forwarding instructions to Mr. Saunders.

At the interview which thus took place it was agreed that the collection ought to be shipped at once, for fear of any impediments being interposed on the part of the Greek authorities as regarded the exportation of antiquities.

Mr. Newton expressed his opinion that action should be prompt, and accompanied "by as little publicity as possible;" and, as the result, a telegram from the Foreign Office (March 6) instructed Mr. Saunders to send home the collection "as suggested," viz., in a Queen's ship (page 35).

The next day Mr. Panizzi wrote in detail to Mr. Saunders, informing him that "it is not thought expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum," and that he considered it preferable that the collection should be sent entire, rather than that a selection should be made (page 195).

On the 27th March Mr. Saunders informed Mr. Panizzi that, on the receipt of the telegram from the Foreign Office, but previous to the receipt of Mr. Panizzi's letter, he had sent off, in Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," the collection of coins and other valuables as delivered over to him by the administrators (page 197).

When the effects thus consigned arrived at the Museum, Mr. Newton called attention to the absence of articles which he had seen in the collection. This led to inquiries, and Mr. Newton was sent out by the Trustees to investigate the matter.

Mr. Newton's Report is contained in the Paper now communicated to Lord Stanley by the Trustees; and it becomes necessary to glance at the conclusions at which he has arrived.

Mr. Newton states (page 66) that the Woodhouse collection—which consisted not only of coins, but of other antiquities—had been bequeathed, *without reserve*, to the British Museum;

That there were important discrepancies in Mr. Saunders' statements as to the contents, and that no inventory had been made by him;

That Mr. Saunders had, without authority, and, indeed, in disobedience to the instructions of Mr. Panizzi, in a most unaccountable manner proceeded to divide the antiquities into two portions, the smaller of which he assigned to the Museum, the larger to the heirs at law;

That the portion made over to the latter had been transferred without any note being taken of what they received; but that Mr. Woodhouse's Museum contained a number of precious objects which, as far as can be ascertained, were not given over to the heirs, though there is good ground for believing that they were in the collection at the time of Mr. Woodhouse's death, and that the disappearance of these objects has not been accounted for.

In mentioning the above as the principal conclusions with which Mr. Newton sums up his Report, it is impossible to avoid an observation on the general tone of the Report so far as Mr. Saunders is concerned—a tone remarkable for a systematic attempt to prove that Mr. Saunders' explanations, both as to the steps taken by him for the security of the property, and as to its eventual appropriation, are inconsistent in themselves, and contradicted by other evidence. Statements are also embodied in the Report which would tend to show that Mr. Saunders, in conjunction with Mr. Taylor, was engaged in the surreptitious removal of portions of the property (page 26); that Mr. Saunders, directly or indirectly, was concerned in improper appropriations; and a desire is even shown to represent Mr. Saunders as endeavouring to throw suspicion of theft on a person whom Mr. Newton considers to have been proved innocent (page 55).

This is not the place to enter into any examination of the evidence collected by Mr. Newton, and on which it is to be presumed he would justify such accusations; but it cannot be denied that these are most serious charges, and charges which, for the credit of the service, as well as for Mr. Saunders' own character, demand the strictest investigation. But, in justice to that gentleman, it would be unfair to allude to them, even in the present Memorandum, without accompanying them by the following observations:—

It is evident, at the outset, that the question between Mr. Saunders and the British Museum rests on the construction of the deed by which Mr. Woodhouse conveyed his bequest. Mr. Newton, as has been observed, interprets the deed as conveying *the whole* collection of Mr. Woodhouse to the Museum (page 41). Mr. Saunders, on the contrary, considered that the bequest concerned the collection of coins, *and some other antiquities*; and in dealing with the appropriation he considered that he, with the advice of competent persons, was authorized to select what articles of the latter description should properly go to the Museum, whilst the remainder would go to the heirs at law.

The terms of the deed are as follows:—

"I declare that, *having been engaged in numismatic pursuits*, ... and being
E 2

desirous that the collection of coins and other antiquities *so formed* should be dedicated to national purposes," &c. (page 139).

This deed, as has been seen, was drawn as dictated by Mr. Saunders; and in a letter to the Trustees of the British Museum the latter states that he had himself interpolated the words "and other antiquities" in the draft, in order to secure for the Museum a particular object (page 166).

The deed thus drawn was approved and executed by Mr. Woodhouse, and, unless the words thus introduced were selected by Mr. Saunders with dishonest intentions, his view that the coins were the main object of the bequest is supported by the terms of the deed, where the principle on which the collection was bequeathed must be considered as interpreted by the reference of Mr. Woodhouse to his devotion to "numismatic pursuits."

The words of the deed, as first proposed would have stood thus:—"having been engaged in numismatic pursuits, and being desirous that the collection of coins so formed," &c. The words introduced by Mr. Saunders alone cause any ambiguity, and he, as having introduced them, may naturally have considered that he understood their purport.

Then as regards the question of selecting the articles which would represent the words "other antiquities," Mr. Newton considers that Mr. Saunders had no right of selection (page 59); but as to this point it may be sufficient again to quote Mr. Saunders' letter to Mr. Newton: "And if you should think it desirable to come out yourself, in order to determine what is worth selecting" (page 193); and his letter to Mr. Panizzi, in which the same point is raised (page 194); and, although Mr. Newton attempts to prove, by a construction of the language employed, that the suggestion was only secondary to another made by Mr. Saunders, that he should have authority at once to send the collection home, it is clear that an option was presented to the authorities at the British Museum to send out an agent to select.

Had that suggestion been adopted, it is very possible that the present misunderstanding would have been avoided; but it was rejected, and Mr. Saunders, thus left to decide for himself as to the course he should follow, was only informed from home that the collection was to be forthwith sent to England, and that no agent would be sent from the Museum.

Mr. Saunders, in acting on the order thus received, naturally adopted his own construction of the deed. The shipment was effected with extraordinary celerity, both in order to avoid obstruction from the Greek authorities, and also because Mr. Saunders was aware that the heirs-at-law, who had taken legal opinions in England (page 30), were on their way out, and would contest the validity of the bequest, and endeavour to stop proceedings (page 188).

Now, without pronouncing any opinion as to how far it may be creditable to act with such hot haste in matters of this sort, in order to frustrate the aims of local jurisdiction, a question suggests itself how far it was justifiable for Mr. Saunders, except in so far as he is to be considered as acting under official instructions, to despatch the effects to England under the circumstances of the case. He was acting as a trustee on the part of the public; and unless the British Museum has a legal claim to prior consideration as compared with other parties interested in the estate, might not the heirs on their arrival have a grievance in finding that the dispositions as to the property had been anticipated, and a certain portion hurried out of the place? Unless the British Museum enjoys such an exceptional position, it certainly seems a matter for consideration whether the course which should have been adopted would not have been to reserve all the dispositions regarding the property till the legal interpretation of the deed was ascertained, and the rights of all claimants authoritatively declared.

As regards Mr. Newton's charge, that objects known to have belonged to the Woodhouse collection are not forthcoming, and that it is unknown how they have been disposed of, the evidence he produces as to what was or what was not in the collection at the time of Mr. Woodhouse's death is so inconclusive that any special reference to his charge seems almost unnecessary. Allusions in printed works of the years 1848-57, to objects as being in the collection, letters of various dates to the same effect, and accounts of sales to Mr. Woodhouse, have small legal value in establishing the fact that the objects were in the collection when Mr. Woodhouse died in 1866. More value will be attached to the statement of Mr. Reichart, who attended Mr. Woodhouse in his last illness, that "during the last few months of Mr. Woodhouse's illness, his collection was scattered about in various places, and

he was in the habit of leaving bags of coins here and there open" (page 133). Be this as it may, Mr. Saunders has exposed himself to these imputations by the unaccountable error in judgment which he appears to have committed in not, at the outset, causing an inventory to be made; an omission the more extraordinary if, as stated in these papers, he was twice urged by legal advisers to take this step (pages 138, 164).

It appears that the Trustees of the British Museum, in calling Lord Stanley's attention to Mr. Newton's Report, have not thought it necessary to express any opinion on the charges which, directly or indirectly, are conveyed in it against a public officer holding a commission as Consul in Her Majesty's service. They have, however, been more explicit as regards the course they recommend should be pursued under the circumstances. It is suggested that Lord Stanley should send to Corfu "some person competent to conduct investigations of so intricate and so delicate a nature." They also mention the names of the Legal Vice-Consul in Egypt and of the British Minister at Athens as persons who would advantageously co-operate in such an inquiry.

It seems, however, a matter for consideration how far such a step can be taken without inflicting an irreparable blow on Mr. Saunders' position, even if he be finally exonerated from the charges brought against him. A lengthened inquiry on the spot would seem inconsistent with his holding such a place in public estimation as should attach to his official position. The difficulty might be met,—and inquiry seems on all accounts indispensable,—if Mr. Saunders was confidentially informed that his presence in England was required to meet an inquiry into his proceedings; and it would appear only just to Mr. Saunders that he should forthwith be furnished with a copy of Mr. Newton's Report, of which the Trustees have only supplied three copies to the Foreign Office, one for the Department, and one for each of the gentlemen whom they have recommended to carry on the inquiry. The Trustees could scarcely complain that such an arrangement would cause them inconvenience. Mr. Newton has only lately returned from Corfu with his evidence and depositions; and if they require further facts, it will be competent for them to obtain them within the time.

I regret the length to which this memorandum has extended; but it is better for me to appear tedious than that the case should be imperfectly placed before Lord Stanley: and I have only to add, that both Mr. Saunders and Mr. Newton are personally unknown to me; that it is in no respect my object to hazard an opinion on the general merits of the case, which depend upon such a mass of evidence; and that my remarks are grounded on the statements contained in Mr. Newton's Report.

(Signed)

CHARLES SPRING RICE.

Foreign Office, November 19, 1866.

No. 30.

Mr. Egerton to Mr. Winter Jones.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1866.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to request that you will state to the Trustees of the British Museum that his Lordship has had under his consideration your letter of the 13th instant, in which the Trustees have called his attention to Mr. Newton's report of his proceedings at Corfu to inquire into the arrangements made regarding the collections formed by the late Mr. Woodhouse.

Lord Stanley observes that the Trustees are of opinion that the best course which can be pursued with a view to throw light upon the different points which are matters of dispute in connection with this subject, would be that a properly qualified person should be directed to investigate into the circumstances of the case. It appears, however, to Lord Stanley that an inquiry of this nature carried out on the spot would necessitate the removal of Mr. Consul-General Saunders from his post, or, at all events, his suspension, whilst the investigation lasted, from the discharge of his official duties; and such a step on his Lordship's part would naturally tend to create an opinion that a *prima facie* case of a serious nature has been made out against Mr. Saunders.

Such a state of opinion would gravely prejudice the position which Mr. Saunders holds in Her Majesty's service, and even if the inquiry should result in a satisfactory explanation of the points in dispute, an irreparable injury might be inflicted on Mr. Saunders' position at Corfu.

Under these circumstances, Lord Stanley considers that it would be more just to Mr. Saunders, as well as to the public interests with which he is charged, if he were in the first instance placed in possession of the facts set forth in Mr. Newton's report, and thus given an opportunity of supplying his own explanations. With this object Lord Stanley is prepared to authorize Mr. Saunders to return to this country on leave of absence, and his Lordship will give every facility in his power to a full investigation of the whole case.

Lord Stanley would, however, be glad to learn in the first instance whether the Trustees concur in this view, and I am to state that under any circumstances his Lordship is opinion that Mr. Newton's Report must be confidentially communicated to Mr. Saunders.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. C. EGERTON.

No. 31.

Mr. Winter Jones to Mr. Egerton.--(Received November 27.)

Sir,

British Museum, November 27, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date respecting the proposed investigation into the proceedings with reference to the Woodhouse collection of antiquities, and I have to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that it will be brought under the consideration of the Trustees at their next meeting.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

No. 32.

Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley.--(Received December 14.)

My Lord,

British Museum, December 14, 1866.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Trustees of the British Museum your Lordship's letter of the 26th ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 13th ultimo, transmitting copies of a Report by Mr. Newton of his proceedings at Corfu relative to the objects missing from the Woodhouse collection of antiquities. Your Lordship observes that the Trustees are of opinion that the best course which can be pursued with a view to throw light upon the different points which are matters of dispute in connection with this subject would be that a properly qualified person should be directed to investigate into the circumstances of the case; but that it appears to your Lordship that an inquiry of this nature carried out on the spot would necessitate the removal of Mr. Consul-General Saunders from his post, or, at all events, his suspension, whilst the investigation lasted, from the discharge of his official duties, and that such a step on your Lordship's part would naturally tend to create an opinion that a *primâ facie* case of a serious nature had been made out against Mr. Saunders.

Under these circumstances your Lordship considers that it would be just to Mr. Saunders that he should in the first instance be placed in possession of the facts set forth in Mr. Newton's Report, and your Lordship is prepared to authorise Mr. Saunders to return to this country on leave of absence, and to afford every facility for a full investigation of the whole case.

I am directed by the Trustees, in the first instance, to say that by their letter of the 13th ultimo they ask your Lordship's assistance, not "to throw light upon the different points which are matters of dispute," inasmuch as they do not make reference in their letter to any subjects in dispute, but with a view to the appointing of a person fitted for the office of investigating and reporting on the *transactions* disclosed in Mr. Newton's Report.

The Trustees further direct me to express their regret that they cannot concur in the view which your Lordship takes of the case. Believing as they do, after carefully weighing the evidence furnished for the most part by Mr. Saunders himself that there is a *primâ facie* case against him, they have felt it to be their duty to bring all the circumstances under the notice of the Foreign Office. Should your Lordship not consider that there is a *primâ facie* against Mr. Consul-General Saunders, your Lordship will probably feel justified in taking no further step in the matter; if, however, your Lordship should agree with the Trustees that a *primâ*

facie case has been made out against Mr. Saunders, then the Trustees beg to express their opinion that an investigation on the spot can alone be satisfactory.

The Trustees fully concur in your Lordship's opinion that Mr. Newton's Report should be communicated to Mr. Saunders; they assumed that, as a matter of course, it would have been so communicated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

No. 33.

Mr. Egerton to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 15, 1866.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you a letter from the Trustees of the British Museum,* in which his Lordship's attention is called to a Report drawn up by Mr. Newton as to his proceedings regarding certain objects stated to be missing from the Woodhouse Museum lately bequeathed by the collector to the Trustees.

In the same letter you will perceive that the Trustees have suggested that certain steps should be taken to investigate the facts of the case, and you will learn from the letters noted in the margin,† the present state of the case as between the Trustees and this Department.

I am to request that you will take this subject into your consideration, and report to Lord Stanley at your early convenience such observations as you may have to offer thereupon.

The correspondence bearing on the subject is annexed for your convenience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. EGERTON.

No. 34.

The Queen's Advocate to Lord Stanley.--(Received January 4.)

My Lord,

Doctors' Commons, January, 1867.

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Egerton's letter of the 15th ultimo, stating that he was directed to transmit to me a letter from the British Museum, in which your Lordship's attention is called to a Report drawn up by Mr. Newton as to his proceedings regarding certain objects stated to be missing from the Woodhouse Museum lately bequeathed by the collector to the Trustees. That in the same letter the Trustees have suggested that certain steps should be taken to investigate the facts of the case, and that I should learn from the letters noted in the margin the present state of the case as between the Trustees and the Foreign Office; and Mr. Egerton was pleased to request that I would take this subject into consideration, and report to your Lordship such observations as I may have to offer thereupon.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have the honour to report—

That the gravity of the charge preferred by Mr. Newton, and supported by the Trustees of the British Museum, against the character of Mr. Consul-General Saunders, and the necessity of reading carefully the printed volume containing the Report of Mr. Newton, have delayed my Report longer than I could have wished. I regret to say that it is impossible to arrive at a very satisfactory result upon the so-called evidence which forms the basis of Mr. Newton's Report. Irrespectively of other objections, the large admixture of gossip, of hearsay, and the almost universal absence of precision as to dates considered with relation to the charge of theft,—for such, in fact, the charge is against a gentleman of high standing, of, I presume, hitherto unblemished character, and holding high office in Her Majesty's service,—render the forming of a judicial opinion upon such data rather an invidious and certainly a difficult task. This difficulty is not diminished by the further observations that the greater part of the evidence seems to have been taken in the absence of the person accused, and that I have no means of ascertaining the previous character or the *animus* of the witnesses, or the manner and tone in which they deposed: that, in fact, the ordinary criteria by which the credibility and value of testimony are tried are wanting.

I must remark at the outset that upon one very material point the assertion of

* No. 28.

† Nos. 30 and 32.

Mr. Saunders seems to be incontrovertible. In his letter to Mr. Panizzi (June 30, 1866, page 167 of Report), he says, "It must, however, have been sufficiently apparent that the entire donation would have lapsed altogether had it not been for the persevering efforts made by me to obtain some declaration of assent on the part of the deceased when on his death-bed, while indeed his mental faculties were still retained, but the vital powers fast declining. In fact, he died within thirty-six hours." It appears to me to be at least questionable whether the zeal of Mr. Saunders to serve the British Museum did not in the circumstances stated exceed the bounds of a legitimate discretion in obtaining from a moribund testator the instrument, however much in accordance with some of his previous declarations, which conveyed the bequest of this valuable collection to the Museum.

It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect the Trustees of the British Museum to show much sensitiveness upon this point, but it appears to me extraordinary that it should have had so little influence in the judgment they have formed upon the conduct of Mr. Saunders. I must confess also that the next step which Mr. Saunders took, prompted by the same zeal, and stimulated, it would seem, by Mr. Newton his present accuser, appears to me also one of very questionable propriety, namely, that of despatching with great secrecy and speed the collection to the Museum, in order that the municipal law of the country might be evaded, and also that the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse might have no opportunity of preventing the transmission of the collection to England.

This will was unquestionably subject to the law of the place in which the testator was domiciled; all questions relative to its validity must be governed by that law, and perhaps it is to be regretted, for the interests of justice, that a contrary course was not adopted to that which was urged by Mr. Newton; that the valuable property was not detained at Corfu until the heirs had arrived there, and determined whether they would not contest the validity of a will by which they were so much injured, and which had been made by their relative a few hours before his death, when he was unable to sign his name, at the suggestion, if not the dictation, of a stranger in blood.

A compromise appears, however, to have been subsequently effected with them, greatly to the advantage of the British Museum, through the agency of Mr. Saunders. In these circumstances it would perhaps not have been very censurable on the part of the Trustees of the British Museum if they had been slow to entertain any charge against Mr. Saunders, in connection with this property, for possessing any portion of which the Museum was entirely indebted to him (Mr. Saunders). The Trustees are of opinion that a *prima facie* case is made out against him: adopting, I presume, the position of Mr. Newton, pages 66, 67, and 68, at the conclusion of his Report. As I agree very much with the able *précis* of Mr. Spring Rice, which accompanies these papers, it will not be necessary for me to enter minutely into the details of the so-called evidence upon which the Report of Mr. Newton is founded; but I will state some of the principal reasons which lead me to the conclusion that it is unjust to say that any *prima facie* case, in the proper meaning of the term, has been made out against Mr. Saunders.

I have mentioned two errors of judgment into which the zeal of Mr. Saunders had led him, viz., first, the obtaining of the will at all; and, secondly, the sending off the property before the arrival of the heirs.

A third indiscretion, and one which, in fact, has caused the whole inquiry, on the part of Mr. Saunders, was his neglect to make an inventory, which the peculiar circumstances of the case rendered most expedient, and which he was also very properly advised at the time to make. On the other hand, it is not denied that Mr. Saunders, on the day of Mr. Woodhouse's death, wrote to Mr. Newton the letter which is to be found at page 193 of the printed Report, in which he said, "I have secured the donations of his coins and other valuables for the National Collection by a document executed in the presence of competent witnesses only two days before his death. . . . There is a strong box which was prepared by the deceased to receive his donation, ready for the coins and other valuables, which I propose to embark in the first ship-of-war leaving this for Malta, but if you should think it desirable to come out yourself, in order to determine what is worth selecting, or if you have given any special directions to me in the matter, pray furnish me with the requisite instructions for my guidance therein."

Mr. Saunders wrote on the same day to Lord Clarendon (page 194 of printed Report), in which, after stating the bequest, he added: "I would beg to be furnished with any necessary instructions for my guidance in this respect; and

unless it should be deemed consistent for some qualified person to proceed hither for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, I would suggest that a strong box already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables should be forwarded to its destination by the first ship-of-war proceeding from hence to Malta."

It is, of course, impossible, in the face of these suggestions, to suppose that Mr. Saunders had at that time conceived any intention of stealing any part of the property bequeathed to the British Museum.

The suggestion was not adopted, and Mr. Saunders obeyed a direction from the Foreign Office to send the collection off immediately, and it is to be observed that he had actually done so before the letter arrived of Mr. Panizzi to send the collection entire, and not a selection from it.

The order of events now brings me to another remarkable part of the case: namely, the consideration of the following words in the will (page 139 of printed book). "And furthermore I declare that, having been engaged in numismatic pursuits during a long residence in these islands, and being desirous that the collection of coins, and *other antiquities*, so formed should be dedicated to national purposes."

Mr. Saunders says that the words "other antiquities" were not in the original draft (which by the way I do not find in the papers, which I should like to have seen), and were (page 166 of printed book) "solely and entirely due to myself, so inserted with the special object of covering, together with the coins, the remarkable necklace of gem pendants from a tomb in Ithaca, which it was understood the deceased intended for the British Museum."

There seems no reason to doubt the truth of this statement.

The previous reference to "numismatic pursuits" as well as other circumstances seem to confirm the statement, which is very material in its bearing upon the charge against Mr. Saunders.

Here it is proper to observe that, in my opinion, no blame justly attaches to Mr. Saunders, either on account of the fact of a selection having been made, or on account of the fact of certain things having been given to the heirs.

When the boxes containing the coins, &c., arrived at the Museum, Mr. Newton, and perhaps others, found that several articles of great value and curiosity, which had *at one time* been in the collection of Mr. Woodhouse, were not contained in them. And it certainly appears to me that thereupon immediately arose a conviction (honest I have no doubt, however ill-founded) that these articles after the death of Mr. Woodhouse had been taken possession of by Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Taylor, one or both of them, and appropriated to their own use.

Mr. Newton is sent out by the British Museum to Corfu to make an inquiry upon this point. He receives the statements of various persons, and substantially arrives at the conclusion that his original conviction is correct, and the Trustees of the British Museum agree with him.

As the allegation that these missing articles were in the house of Mr. Woodhouse at the time of his death is in reality the foundation upon which the whole superstructure of the Report rests, it is of the last importance to ascertain whether the fact has been proved or not, and both the period and accuracy of the dates are most material. I am bound to say that I can find no proof of the fact in question.

With regard to the collection itself, although there seems good reason to believe that it had been for some time the intention of Mr. Woodhouse to bestow a portion of it upon the British Museum, yet it is to be observed that he had taken no actual steps for doing so when he was on his death-bed; and that there is evidence (page 103) to show that about two years before his death Mr. Woodhouse asked a dealer in coins to look over his collection with a view of buying it; that it was examined, and 2,000*l.* offered for it; when Mr. Woodhouse changed his mind, leaving, it is true, an impression on the mind of the dealer that he had not intended to part with it.

It appears also (page 140), upon the statement of Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Woodhouse had intended "to leave his coins to the British Museum, but that the visit of General Moore had rather put him out of conceit with his collection, as he had pointed out to him many false coins, and that from time to time his intentions wavered." This visit of General Moore (see page 227) appears to have been in the early part of 1865. It also appears (page 131) that Mr. Newton, early in the year 1864,

misunderstood what Mr. Taylor had said to him with respect to the testamentary intentions of Mr. Woodhouse.

With respect to the particular articles of the collection said to be missing, I have not been able to find any evidence that they were in the house at the time of Mr. Woodhouse's death. Some of the witnesses examined state, indeed, that at particular periods they saw certain articles in this collection not now forthcoming, or that they sold these articles to Mr. Woodhouse; but the periods vary very much, and the dates, when given at all, are extremely vague; take, for instance, the statement of the witnesses at pages 114, 115:—"Found at Megalommata about twelve years ago; sold to Mr. Woodhouse." "Found in tombs at Megalommata about ten years ago; sold to Mr. Woodhouse." "Found in tombs at Canale (St. Elena) about ten years ago; sold to Mr. Woodhouse." "Found in tombs in Megalommata eight or nine years ago; sold to Mr. Woodhouse."

But in great numbers of instances not even a guess at or approximation to a date is given; e.g. (pages 106, 107) Mr. Romono "knew Mr. Woodhouse well; has seen his museum; remembers a bronze mask, life size, bronze lamps, &c.," actually *no date at all*, and the simple but all-important question *when?* never put to the witnesses. So next witness, Miatzi; so many others.

Letters written as to visits to the collection, and catalogues printed many years ago, are really, *per se*, the very weakest kind of evidence that can well be imagined, but are wholly worthless when the following uncontradicted testimony is considered of the Rev. Mr. Reichardt,* a witness apparently beyond all exception:—"During the last few months of Mr. Woodhouse's life saw him about once or twice a month. During his time *his collection was scattered about in various places*. Mr. Woodhouse was *in the habit of leaving trays of coins here and there open*."

"The house," Mr. Taylor says, page 140, "was examined" (after the death) "room by room. Search was made for a will, and also for coins and other valuables and antiquities. The coins and antiquities were not all in one place, *but in a state of disorder all over the suite of apartments*." The question immediately arises, who were about this person, so well known to possess valuable articles, and so careless as to their custody, and so feeble in bodily health? Mr. Reichardt, the former witness (page 134), is reported thus:—"Having been asked by the undersigned whether he suspected any one of having abstracted the articles missing from the collection, Mr. Reichardt remembered that Signora Maria (the lady who lived with the testator and was a co-trustee with Messrs. Saunders and Taylor) *had been robbed by the very servant whom Mr. Woodhouse had most trusted*." The same fact is stated by Mr. Taylor, pages 146, 147.

I have already said that there is no positive evidence that the missing articles were in the house at the time of the death.

The contrary assertion does not form one of the "twenty-four points" against Mr. Saunders, with the enumeration of which Mr. Newton closes his Report. This gentleman seems to think that the burden of disproving the existence of these objects in the house at the time of the death lies upon Mr. Saunders. I am wholly of a different opinion, and think that the burden of proving their existence lies, and lies very strongly (all the circumstances considered) upon Mr. Newton, and that he has failed altogether to discharge that burden.

In conclusion, I must express my humble opinion that a *prima facie* case is not made out against Mr. Saunders, to whose readiness to submit to a searching examination Mr. Erskine bears valuable testimony, and (No. 7, Corfu, July 30, 1866) that the circumstances of the case do not call upon Her Majesty's Government to send out a Commission to Corfu to investigate the accusation against this gentleman: but I think that he should be furnished with a copy of the Report, and asked to make an answer to it; that he should be desired to forward the original draft of the will without the words "other antiquities," if it be in his possession; to say what objects were in the parcel spoken of by Dr. Zambelli (page 137) as follows:—

"Two days before his death Mr. Woodhouse sent for him; he was lying in his bed, and was seriously ill; he said he was uneasy about his collection which he destined for the British Museum; that with a view of forwarding it to England more securely he had already made up a parcel containing a part of the collection, and intended to pack up the remaining portions when he should feel better; that for the present he begged Mr. Zambelli would receive the parcel already prepared, and take care that it was sent to England." And lastly, that Mr. Saunders should be apprised that his unexplained neglect to make an inventory has been the main

cause of the suspicions which have arisen as to his conduct in this matter, and of the inquiry which has been the consequence of those suspicions.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

No. 35.

Lord Stanley to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 7, 1867.

IN transmitting to you the printed Report and Correspondence herewith inclosed,* which has been placed in my hands by the Trustees of the British Museum, it is unnecessary for me to refer at length to the circumstances under which the Trustees considered it their duty to cause inquiry to be made into the dispositions carried out as regards the property bequeathed by the late Mr. Woodhouse to the British Museum.

You are already fully acquainted with all the proceedings taken at Corfu; the evidence given by you as to your proceedings in the matter is on record; and Her Majesty's Minister at Athens has reported the readiness shown by you to submit to a searching inquiry.

Statements have, however, been advanced as regards the course you have pursued in this matter, which in justice both to you and to the public interests with which you are charged, call for explanation on your part; and in now forwarding to you, with the concurrence of the Trustees of the British Museum, a copy of the Report printed by their direction, I have to instruct you to prepare and forward to me such statements and explanations as you may think necessary to supply in answer to the allegations contained in it.

When doing so you will, if possible, forward to me the original draft of the will as prepared without the words "*other antiquities*," which you appear to have stated were inserted at your suggestion. You will also explain what objects were contained in the parcel spoken of by Dr. Zambelli (page 137), as follows:—"Two days before his death Mr. Woodhouse sent for him; he was lying in his bed, and was seriously ill; he said he was uneasy about his collection which he destined for the British Museum; that with a view of forwarding it to England more securely he had already made up a parcel containing a part of the collection, and intended to pack up the remaining portions when he should feel better; that for the present he begged Mr. Zambelli would receive the parcel already prepared, and take care that it was sent to England."

I have in conclusion to observe that your neglect to make an inventory of the effects of the deceased has been the main cause of the doubts which have been felt as to the propriety of your conduct in this matter, and of the inquiry which has been the consequence of those doubts. On this point you will also forward to me such explanations as you may have to offer, and you will state whether it is true, as set forth in the Report, that the course thus taken by you was contrary to suggestions which were more than once offered to you by other parties to the transactions.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

No. 36.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 7, 1867.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to request that you will state to the Trustees of the British Museum that his Lordship has suspended his reply to the communication conveyed in your letter of the 14th ultimo, regarding the questions connected with the Woodhouse collection, until he should have learnt the opinion taken by the Legal Advisers of the Crown in a matter in which the Trustees have expressed their opinion that a *prima facie* case exists against Mr. Consul-General Saunders.

I am now to state to you that, after receiving the opinion of the proper Law Adviser of the Crown, of which copy is herewith inclosed,† for the

* See Appendix.

† No. 34.

information of the Trustees, Lord Stanley cannot concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Trustees; and that, under these circumstances, the course which his Lordship will pursue in this matter will be to place in Mr. Saunders' hands a copy of Mr. Newton's Report, with instructions to report fully on the allegations contained in it.

I am to add, with reference to the last paragraph in your letter of the 14th of December, that Lord Stanley refrained from communicating the Report to Mr. Saunders without the previous concurrence of the Trustees, as his Lordship had received from you only three copies of this paper (marked "Private and Confidential"), one of these being destined for his Lordship's use, the others, as suggested, for communication to Mr. Erskine and Mr. Legal Vice-Consul Francis.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 37.

Mr. Winter Jones to Mr. Murray.—(Received January 8.)

Sir,

British Museum, January 8, 1867.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, transmitting, by direction of Lord Stanley, copy of opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown regarding the questions connected with the Woodhouse Collection; and I have to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship, that the above-mentioned letter and inclosure will be submitted to the Trustees of the British Museum at their next meeting.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WINTER JONES,

No. 38.

Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 29.)

My Lord,

British Museum, January 19, 1867.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Trustees of the British Museum the letter of the 7th instant, addressed to me by Mr. Murray, by direction of your Lordship, and inclosing a copy of an opinion by the Queen's Advocate upon the Report by Mr. Newton of his proceedings at Corfu relative to objects missing from the Woodhouse Collection of antiquities.

I am directed to say that, as Mr. Murray's letter states that your Lordship cannot concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Trustees, viz., that a *prima facie* case exists against Mr. Consul-General Saunders, the Trustees must submit to your Lordship's decision.

With respect to the opinion of the Queen's Advocate, however, the Trustees feel that it is due, both to themselves and to their officer, Mr. Newton, to make some remarks upon that document.

It appears to the Trustees that the Queen's Advocate has overlooked the most important points in the case. He has not alluded to the contradictions contained in Mr. Saunders' own letters, to which the Trustees especially drew your Lordship's attention by my letter of the 13th of November, but has addressed himself to other points to which, in the actual state of the inquiry, they abstained from giving any prominence, particularly the evidence gathered by Mr. Newton.

The Queen's Advocate states, at the commencement of his opinion, that the Trustees bring a charge of theft against Mr. Consul-General Saunders. The contrary is the fact.

In my letter to your Lordship of the 4th of August last is the following passage:—

"I am directed to say that the Trustees have preferred no charge against Mr. Consul-General Saunders."

The ground taken by the Trustees is clearly defined in the following passages of my letter of the 13th of November, 1866:—

"I am further directed to invite your Lordship's attention to the contents of

this (Mr. Newton's) Report generally, and especially to certain communications of the Consul-General at Corfu, and to certain acts of that officer, as set forth in this Report, from which it will appear (page 193) that Mr. Saunders wrote to inform Mr. Newton that he had 'secured the donation of Mr. Woodhouse's coins and other valuables for the National Collection by a document executed in the presence of competent witnesses;' while, on a subsequent occasion (page 217), he says that the 'bequest was urged upon the deceased in his latter moments, when obviously incapable of accurately appreciating the precise bearing of terms and phrases supplied by others,' the fact being that the instrument in question was executed by the deceased in the presence of the Vice-Consul, Mr. Cortazzi, who certifies (page 138) that Mr. Woodhouse was 'perfectly in possession of his reason and faculties;' that Mr. Saunders wrote to M. Panizzi (page 197) that the Woodhouse collection of coins and other valuables as delivered over to him by the administrators of the deceased had been securely packed, and consigned to the captain of the "Enterprise," &c.; while it appears from his statement made in the presence of Mr. Erskine (pages 152 and 153), and also from the statement of Mr. Taylor, made in the presence of Mr. Saunders (pages 141 and 142), that Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Reichardt selected from the Woodhouse Museum such objects (besides the coins) as appeared to them to be fitting objects of interest to the British Museum. It further appears (page 153) that, although the Consul-General took possession of the property left by the late Mr. Woodhouse, he did not consider himself justified in having an inventory made of it, although requested so to do (pages 138 and 164); and that no inventory was made of the objects handed over to the heirs-at-law."

The Trustees left these facts and these contradictions to speak for themselves. But when they found a public officer giving different accounts of the same transactions; when they found the statement of that officer contradicted by the statements of others; when they found that an important and most necessary duty, that of making an inventory, had not only been neglected, but that the performance of it had been refused; when they were led to believe in the first instance that the entire collection had been forwarded to them, and then ascertained that the Consul-General had taken possession of that collection without making an inventory of it (a most serious neglect of duty, which the Queen's Advocate calls an "indiscretion"), and had forwarded to the Museum only a portion of the collection, thus taking upon himself to dispose of the testator's effects, not only without sufficient authority, but in opposition to an authority which he had himself recognized, viz., the testamentary directions of the deceased,—the Trustees felt themselves called upon not to make a specific charge against Mr. Saunders, for which they did not possess adequate materials, but to suggest to your Lordship the necessity of an inquiry at Corfu. I am directed to express to your Lordship the surprise of the Trustees at finding these points, on which they placed their case, absolutely unnoticed in the opinion of the Queen's Advocate.

As the conclusion at which the Trustees arrived was drawn from the statements of Mr. Saunders himself, the credibility of the evidence bearing upon them, which Mr. Newton collected from other sources, does not affect the question. The Trustees are quite aware that the evidence to which the Queen's Advocate refers possesses no legal weight, and they did not rest their case upon it, but they did not, acting in the discharge of a public duty, hold themselves justified in treating it as utterly worthless.

The Queen's Advocate says:—

"When the boxes containing the coins, &c., arrived at the Museum, Mr. Newton, and perhaps others, found that several articles of great value and curiosity, which had *at one time* been in the collection of Mr. Woodhouse, were not contained in them. And it certainly appears to me that thereupon immediately arose a conviction (honest, I have no doubt, however ill-founded) that these articles, after the death of Mr. Woodhouse, had been taken possession of by Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor, one or both of them, and appropriated to their own use."

This assumption of the Queen's Advocate is altogether gratuitous. The Trustees knew that a very large proportion of the collection had not reached them, and they very properly desired to know what had become of it; but their suspicion could not rest upon any one, inasmuch as they possessed no information upon the subject.

It must also be remembered that twenty-three cases full of articles belonging to the Museum were actually taken by Mr. Saunders, and given to the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse to buy peace, and that, as this object had not been attained, the Trustees

have been deprived, by the unauthorized acts of Mr. Saunders, of this large portion of the property, without any advantage to them whatever.

The Queen's Advocate proceeds:—

"As the allegation that these missing articles were in the house of Mr. Woodhouse at the time of his death is in reality the foundation upon which the whole superstructure of the Report rests, it is of the last importance to ascertain whether the fact has been proved or not, and both the period and accuracy of the dates are most material. I am bound to say that I can find no proof of the fact in question."

The Trustees are thus censured by the Queen's Advocate for assuming that certain articles were in the possession of Mr. Woodhouse at the time of his death, when he, the Queen's Advocate, can find no proof of the fact in question. The Trustees are quite aware that the statements collected by Mr. Newton on this point do not constitute legal proof, but they show how grave a responsibility the Consul-General took upon himself when, having taken possession of the collections before Mr. Woodhouse's death, he refused to draw up an inventory of the deceased's effects. Had Mr. Saunders done his duty, there could have been no doubt on this point; and the Trustees would not have been exposed to the remarks of the Queen's Advocate, above quoted, for not knowing what they would have known but for the neglect of Mr. Saunders.

The Queen's Advocate further says:—

"In my opinion no blame justly attaches to Mr. Saunders, either on account of the fact of a selection having been made, or on account of the fact of certain things having been given to the heirs."

Mr. Saunders was not a trustee under Mr. Woodhouse's will (although the Queen's Advocate in one part of his opinion calls him so). His duty was limited by the will to receiving from the trustees named in it, and transmitting to the Museum, the objects bequeathed. He held no authority from the Trustees of the British Museum to dispose of their property. He had no such authority as Consul; and it is, therefore, difficult to understand on what ground this opinion is founded.

The Queen's Advocate assumes that the testator, Mr. Woodhouse, was induced by Mr. Saunders to make his will in his last moments, and that Mr. Saunders used undue haste in despatching to England that portion of the collection which the Trustees have received; and it therefore appears to the Queen's Advocate extraordinary that the first circumstance should have so little influence in the judgment the Trustees have founded upon the conduct of Mr. Saunders; and with respect to the second, he observes that "it would perhaps not have been very censurable on the part of the Trustees of the British Museum if they had been slow to entertain any charge against Mr. Saunders in connection with this property, for possessing any portion of which the Museum was entirely indebted to him."

The Trustees are not prepared to admit that they have been benefited in the manner assumed by the Queen's Advocate; but if such were the case, the Trustees are at a loss to understand how the Queen's Advocate can venture to assume that their opinion of the conduct of Mr. Saunders ought to have been favourably influenced by acts which the Queen's Advocate has himself specially singled out as "exceeding the bounds of a legitimate discretion," and as "errors in judgment."

With respect to the share which Mr. Newton has taken in these proceedings, the Trustees desire to record their opinion that in no case has he overstepped the limits of his duty in carrying out the investigations with which he was charged. The Trustees submit that Mr. Newton does not come forward as the "accuser" of Mr. Saunders, as he is termed by the Queen's Advocate. He has recorded for the information of the Trustees facts as he ascertained them, and statements made to him, with the names of those from whom they were received. The Queen's Advocate assumes that Mr. Saunders was stimulated by Mr. Newton in "dispatching with great secrecy and speed the collection to the Museum, in order that the municipal law of the country might be evaded, and also that the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse might have no opportunity of preventing the transmission of the collection to England;" the fact being that Mr. Newton did not hear of Mr. Woodhouse's illness, which lasted twenty-eight days, until the 6th of March, when he received Mr. Saunders' letter informing him of the demise; that he had made no communication whatever, either directly or indirectly, to Mr. Saunders from some time before the commencement of Mr. Woodhouse's last illness until the month of June 1866, when he delivered to him his credentials from the Trustees, authorizing

him to make the required investigation, and that he had never heard of the rival claims of the heirs until a despatch from Mr. Saunders to Lord Clarendon, dated March 27, was communicated to him by Mr. Panizzi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

No. 39.

Mr. Murray to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1867.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to state to you that on the receipt of your Report of the 3rd instant regarding Mr. Consul-General Saunders' proceedings in the matter of the Woodhouse collection, Lord Stanley addressed to that gentleman the despatch of which copy is herewith inclosed,* and his Lordship also caused the Trustees of the British Museum to be informed by the letter of which a copy is also inclosed for your information,† of the nature of the decision at which he had arrived.

Lord Stanley has subsequently received from the British Museum the letter which I inclose,‡ and his Lordship has desired that it should be transmitted to you for any observations which you may wish to offer.

I return to you the previous correspondence connected with the case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 39*.

Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 7.)

My Lord,

Corfu, January 29, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, transmitting the printed Report and Correspondence submitted to the Trustees of the British Museum respecting the Woodhouse collection; and I shall do myself the honour to furnish your Lordship on an early occasion with full and detailed replies upon the several points specially adverted to by your Lordship, together with such additional statements and explanations as may enable your Lordship to form an independent judgment in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 40.

The Queen's Advocate to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 9.)

My Lord,

Doctors' Commons, February , 1867.

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Murray's letter of the 21st ultimo, stating that he was directed to state to me that on the receipt of my Report of the 3rd ultimo regarding Mr. Consul-General Saunders' proceedings in the matter of the Woodhouse Collection, your Lordship addressed to that gentleman the despatch of which draft was therewith inclosed, and that your Lordship also caused the Trustees of the British Museum to be informed by the letter, draft of which was also inclosed, of the nature of the decision at which your Lordship has arrived. That your Lordship subsequently received from the British Museum the letter also inclosed, and was pleased to request that I would take the same into consideration, and furnish your Lordship with any observations I may have to offer thereupon.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have taken this case again into consideration, and have the honour to report—

That I am sorry that the Trustees of the British Museum do not approve of the opinion expressed in my Report to your Lordship, but I am obliged upon further consideration to adhere to it.

They express surprise that I have left untouched "the points upon which they placed their case." To me it seemed, and seems, that the material points arising from the full consideration of the whole case were these:—

1. Having regard to the circumstances in which the bequest was made by a

* No. 35.

† No 36.

‡ No 38.

moribund testator, domiciled at Corfu, ought Mr. Saunders to have sent any part of the collection to England, before the arrival of the heirs at Corfu, and without their consent?

2. Is there any evidence contained in the Report of Mr. Newton, that the articles said by the Trustees of the British Museum to be missing, were in the collection of the testator at the time of his making the bequest, and when they came into the custody of Mr. Saunders?

3. Was the neglect to make an inventory by Mr. Saunders after he had desired the British Museum to send out a competent person to take charge of the collection an act of indiscretion or an act of guilt?

4. Was Mr. Saunders clearly wrong in his interpretation of the words "collection and other antiquities" in the bequest?

5. Did he in the circumstances make an arrangement with the heirs of the deceased which was prudent and fair?

All these questions appeared to me to require consideration before it could be determined whether a *prima facie* case against Mr. Saunders was or was not made out; and I thought, and think, that I considered them all before I tendered my advice to your Lordship. I proceed to make some observations, as I am desired to do, on the last letter of the Trustees to the Foreign Office. I am surprised to read that the Trustees "prefer no charge against Mr. Consul-General Saunders."

It is true that on the 19th May the Trustees wrote as follows:—

"The Trustees have had before them the very valuable collection of coins and other antiquities made over to the British Museum, just before his death, by the late Mr. Woodhouse, of Corfu.

"The Trustees are sensible how much they are indebted to Mr. Consul-General Saunders for the services rendered in obtaining this collection and forwarding it to England, and I am to request that your Lordship will be pleased to direct that their best thanks may be communicated to Mr. Consul-General Saunders for the good will which has prompted him to exertions that have been successful, as they have been freely given.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) "A. PANIZZI."

But since the date of this letter the Trustees have altered their minds, and now say, "they were led to believe" (by whom is not stated) "in the first instance that the entire collection had been forwarded to them," and they complain that Mr. Saunders has sent a portion only to the Museum, and has taken upon himself "to dispose of the testator's effects, not only without sufficient authority, but in opposition to an authority he had himself recognized, namely, the testamentary directions of the deceased;" and the conclusions with which Mr. Newton closes his Report are, as I understand, fully adopted by them.

Now these conclusions contain a series of suggestions that the missing antiquities were in the collection of Mr. Woodhouse, at his death were transferred to the special and official custody of Mr. Saunders, were not given by him to the heirs, and were not sent to the British Museum, and that Mr. Saunders, while he has given evidence on the subject contradicted by other witnesses, has not accounted for their disappearance; and having adopted these conclusions in their first letter to your Lordship, in their second letter they expressed their opinion that a *prima facie* case is made out against him. A *prima facie* case of what? Why, surely of having appropriated to himself, or connived at the appropriation by others, of the missing articles, that is, in more homely language, of having been either himself guilty of or having abetted theft by others. Yet the Trustees say that so far from accusing Mr. Saunders of theft, "the contrary is the fact." I do not understand this statement.

It could not be and clearly is not meant that Mr. Saunders should be tried before a Commission for (so to speak) innocent negligence or mere carelessness, but for some offence which he has knowingly committed. What offence? What other offence is suggested? Surely none. The Trustees say in this letter they are not called upon "to make a specific charge against Mr. Saunders, for which they do not possess adequate materials;" but I must observe that in my opinion the absence of a precise and definite statement of the offence of which Mr. Saunders is *prima facie* guilty was a considerable hardship, and no indulgence to that public officer.

It became, therefore, very material to inquire on what evidence the alleged

prima facie case of such a charge rested? and I thought it my duty to state not merely that the evidence was technically irregular, or that a great part of it appeared to have been taken behind the back of the accused person, or that the most ordinary and necessary questions tending to fix the all-important question of time when they had seen the lost articles in the collection had not been put to the witnesses, but that there was really no proof whatever that the desiderated articles were in the possession of the testator at the time when the bequest was made, while there was a good deal of evidence leading to a contrary conclusion.

With respect to the omission to make an inventory, I expressed my opinion that this indiscretion was censurable, and had lead to much of the subsequent trouble. The Trustees think that the term too lenient, and that the omission was a wilful neglect of a positive duty. I am not of that opinion.

I observe that the instrument of donation has been throughout treated and called testamentary. The Trustees in this letter speak of the "testator's effects" and the "testamentary directions of the deceased;" and though the form of the instrument is ambiguous it contains this passage: "The testator having declared that these are the only things for which he desired to provide, I, the said Frederic Arthur Cortazzi, read over to the same James Woodhouse the foregoing dispositions word for word, &c.;" and then follows a regular *attestation* clause and the signature of the testator and witnesses according to the English Wills Act.

I think the instrument, of which probate would have been required in this country, resembling, perhaps, what civilians call a *donatio mortis causa*, was a will, but the will of a testator domiciled at Corfu, and that the validity or invalidity of the instrument was determinable by the law of the domicile. Whether will or deed, however, the validity of it, and the capacity of the moribund testator or donor, will be equally triable by that law. And I must repeat my opinion that after Mr. Saunders had desired (a fact wholly unnoticed in this letter of the Trustees) that a competent person should be sent out by the Museum to take charge of the collection, the instructions given to Mr. Saunders in order to prevent possible litigation, and the operation of the law of the domicile upon this instrument, to send with the utmost possible haste all the collection to England were, to say the least, unfortunate. For, whether this act was or was not in itself defensible, it certainly was (what alone I am concerned with) a principal cause of the doubts and suspicions and suggestions which have ended in what is not to be called a charge, but a statement of a *prima facie* case against Mr. Saunders.

It is stated that Mr. Newton had nothing to do with this order, and knew nothing about the heirs. If this be so the fact of the order does not affect him, but it remains a fact nevertheless.

I read with unfeigned surprise the following statement in the Trustees' letter to your Lordship:—

"It must also be remembered that twenty-three cases full of articles *belonging to the museum* were actually taken by Mr. Saunders and given to the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse *to buy peace*, and that as *this object has not been attained* the Trustees have been deprived by the unauthorized act of Mr. Saunders of this large portion of the property without any advantage to them whatever." I thought that the heirs were satisfied by the arrangement made by Mr. Saunders, and that the validity of the instrument was, therefore, not about to be litigated before the proper Tribunal in Corfu. But, if the Trustees have been "deprived of a large portion of their property," their proper remedy is before that Tribunal; the first act of which would probably be, to insist upon all the property being replaced in Corfu, in order that the heirs might have an opportunity of showing that they "had been deprived by this unauthorized act of Mr. Saunders of a large portion of their property," and of obtaining possession of it.

Moreover, this averment simply begs the question at issue, which is, whether Mr. Saunders did or did not put the true construction on the words "collection of coins and other antiquities so formed" in the instrument.

Mr. Saunders certainly ought to have known, according to the history of the transaction before me, what the testator did mean. I do not find a sufficient reason to suppose that he has put a false construction upon the words in question.

The Trustees seem to think that the fact, that at one time Mr. Saunders wrote that "he had secured the donation of Mr. Woodhouse's coins and other valuables for the National Collection by a document executed in the presence of competent witnesses," and on a subsequent occasion "that the *bequest* was urged upon the deceased in his latter moments, when obviously incapable of appreciating the

precise bearing of terms and phrases supplied by others," that there is a contradiction "which speaks for itself," that is, I presume, which supports the *primâ facie* case against Mr. Saunders.

I am of a different opinion. The two statements are not necessarily irreconcilable with each other.

I presume Mr. Saunders means to say that the testator was competent to make this bequest, all the circumstances of the case, especially his previous declarations on the subject, being considered; but that the bequest being made in language suggested not by the deceased himself, but by others, those are the best interpreters of the precise meaning of any words which appear to be ambiguous, and therefore that he (Mr. Saunders) is justified in his interpretation of the words "collection of coins and other antiquities so formed."

I perceive that your Lordship has put the question to Mr. Saunders which I suggested in my last Report. Possibly his answer may throw some new light upon this subject, but at present my former opinion is strengthened that no *primâ facie* case has been established against this gentleman.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

No. 41.

Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Corfu, February 4, 1867.

I HAVE already had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th January, transmitting the printed Report and Correspondence relating to the inquiry which the Trustees of the British Museum had considered it their duty to make into the circumstances connected with the bequest of the late Mr. James Woodhouse.

In directing my attention, in the first place, to the three points which your Lordship has deemed the most important, and requiring, therefore, the earliest notice on my part, I reserve to myself in the sequel to furnish such additional remarks and refutations as may be essential in further elucidation of the facts.

It must, however, have occurred to your Lordship, that had a suitable opportunity been afforded me of testing these allegations at the time in the usual way, such a course would have been better calculated to elicit the truth, more consonant, therefore, with reason and justice, and only what is strictly due to the humblest individual, equally entitled with myself to protection against the dark and despicable calumnies of ignorant or designing persons.

Far be it from me to impugn the motives which have led to this inquiry on the part of the Trustees; on the contrary, I court investigation into the minutest details; and while feeling it incumbent upon me to undertake the ungracious task of tearing to shreds and tatters the elaborate tissue which has been presented to them, I shall at the same time endeavour to restrain those feelings which I need not characterize, but which I may well be permitted—I had almost said expected—to entertain in connection therewith.

It appears to have been determined between the Museum and the Foreign Office, in the first instance, in consequence of anticipated difficulties and local opposition "to leave this matter in the hands of Her Majesty's Consul-General, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, in which action should be taken with the *utmost promptitude*, and at the same with as *little publicity* as possible" (pages 34 and 35).

But, my Lord, while zealously and conscientiously fulfilling the duty so confided to me, I could little expect that the very urgency of the steps which I was called upon to take, and the energy displayed in the execution of the telegraphic instructions relating thereto—the sole, be it observed, which had reached me up to the time of the embarkation of the coins and other valuables on board Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," sent expressly for this purpose—should be made the subject of insidious imputations on my character and proceedings in the discharge of so difficult a task.

I much regret that it is quite out of my power to forward to your Lordship the original draft of the bequest as prepared without the words "other antiquities," for which diligent search and inquiry have long since been made; but Dr. Zambelli

who drew the draft, has a perfect recollection of all the circumstances, as well as Mr. Vice-Consul Cortazzi, who assisted in the preparation and extension of the instrument itself.

Dr. Zambelli is supposed to have stated (at page 137), that having "informed him (Mr. Saunders) of Mr. Woodhouse's wishes, Mr. Saunders dictated the substance of a deed of gift, which Mr. Zambelli reduced into legal form. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Cortazzi (Vice-Consul) made some modifications of a formal nature in the draft, which Mr. Zambelli then took to Mr. Woodhouse, and read over to him word for word, slowly and distinctly, asking him to declare whether the document expressed his intentions. Mr. Woodhouse listened attentively, and stated that the document entirely expressed his wishes, and this statement he repeated on the following day, when the deed was formally executed."

The facts, however, are not as represented in the foregoing extract, as I shall now proceed to explain.

Having heard of Mr. Woodhouse's dangerous condition, and being aware that he had long intended to make a donation of his *coins* to the British Museum, to which subject also my attention had been called by Mr. Newton himself in the autumn of 1865 (as referred to at page 34), I prepared a letter to this effect addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be submitted to Mr. Woodhouse for his signature as a last resource.

This letter I transmitted to Dr. Zambelli, for whom Mr. Woodhouse had been expressly suggested to send, for this object (as referred to at page 225), late on the afternoon of *Friday*, the 23rd *February*. Dr. Zambelli then read this letter to Mr. Woodhouse, who fully approved the same, but felt too weak to affix his signature, stating that he would do so when stronger.

Dr. Zambelli called again to see him the following day towards noon (Saturday, the 24th), when finding his case becoming desperate, Dr. Zambelli suggested that he should declare his intentions in a notarial act, to obtain his sign-manual being no longer possible; to which Mr. Woodhouse assented, superadding that he wished also to change certain trustees whom he had formerly appointed, but who had since left the country (page 167), naming Mrs. Maria Costantini (his companion), and Mr. J. W. Taylor (his banker), in their stead.

Dr. Zambelli came to me about 1 P.M. the same day (the day of the execution of the instrument, see page 138), and told me what had occurred, asking me to draft such a deed at once, there being no time to lose; but feeling unable to comprehend precisely the intentions expressed, which he alone could properly appreciate, it was agreed that he should prepare an Italian version, and that I should reduce this to English form and phraseology.

In this draft, so prepared by Dr. Zambelli, the letter which Mr. Woodhouse had already approved for the donation of his *coins*, was *textually introduced in English*, with the addition of the words, "when recovered from the hands of my trustees," which Dr. Zambelli had deemed a proper provision.

This was sent to me, as agreed, about 3 P.M., in order that the instrument might be ready for execution towards 5 P.M., when Dr. Zambelli had engaged to return to Mr. Woodhouse.

3. A suitable preamble was then provided by Mr. Vice-Consul Cortazzi (in lieu of the form of a codicil previously contemplated), and, having then called to mind the circumstance of the necklace, which, as I had understood, Mr. Woodhouse had long since expressed an intention of presenting to the British Museum, and knowing nothing whatever of any other objects of special interest in his collection, we agreed (Mr. Cortazzi and I) to introduce the words "*and other antiquities*," to comprise this and any other articles which might be recoverable.

As soon as the document was ready for execution, I accompanied Mr. Cortazzi to the place of meeting appointed by Dr. Zambelli for the express purpose of explaining these modifications, which he approved. Mr. Cortazzi and he then immediately proceeded to the house of Mr. Woodhouse, in company with the attesting witnesses, where the instrument was for the first time carefully read over to Mr. Woodhouse by Mr. Cortazzi (as set forth in the text), the former "being unable to subscribe his name from physical incapacity" (as already foreseen), and affixing, therefore, "the sign of the cross" instead (p. 139).

Such, my Lord, is the simple history of this bequest, and of the part taken therein by Dr. Zambelli and myself.

Dr. Zambelli, therefore, could never have intended to convey the impression that, after having first consulted with Mr. Woodhouse and drafted a deed (said to have

been dictated by me), which Dr. Zambelli reduced into legal form, and wherein some modifications were made by Mr. Cortazzi and myself, such draft Mr. Zambelli then took to Mr. Woodhouse and read over to him word for word, slowly and distinctly, and that Mr. Woodhouse, having then stated that the document entirely expressed his wishes, *repeated this statement on the following day, when the deed was formally executed!* (see foregoing quotation).

This misapprehension, however, may well serve to illustrate how easily mistakes may occur in this mode of taking *ex parte evidence*, even when described as "*very distinct and positive*" (pages 57, 58), and considered to have "*a very important bearing on the whole question*" (page 58), which mistakes would certainly have been avoided by a more frank and courteous dealing towards me and by suitable explanations on my part.

But if the evidence of so intelligent a person as Dr. Zambelli, deservedly described as of the highest repute, and thoroughly conversant with the English language, can be so unwittingly distorted, what must not be inferred of the miserable imputations ascribed to low uneducated persons, scarcely capable of comprehending or responding with appreciable accuracy, whose statements are manifestly incoherent and conflicting, and whose reputation is in many cases not of such a standard as to enhance the value of their testimony and justify unlimited confidence?

Shall it be said, my Lord, that the so-called "*evidence*" of such persons, taken, as I have already described, in the absence of controlling power of correction, with the tendency to misconception already evinced under the most favourable auspices, and hinging upon palpable discrepancies at every turn of the page, can be accounted even as a feather in the scale? It is for your Lordship and the Trustees to reply.

It is, however, stated (page 58) that Dr. Zambelli "never entertained any doubt that the intention of Mr. Woodhouse, *as expressed in the instrument*, was to bequeath his antiquities equally with his coins to the British Museum;" and that, in his instructions to Dr. Zambelli, Mr. Woodhouse made no reservations or directions that particular objects out of the entire collection of antiquities should be picked out for the British Museum."

In a letter, however, to Mr. Newton of the 18th September, 1865, written only a few months before his death (page 135), Mr. Woodhouse himself does speak of picking out certain objects "to be sent to British Museum," which he hoped to do "before Christmas" (he died in February following), such objects being adverted to under the *scanty designation of "coins, &c."*

Herein we read the genuine inspiration of his mind at the time—his own unbiassed idea. But let it be assumed that the subsequent intentions, as expressed in the bequest (from whatever source originating), afforded a truer clue to his ultimate determination, and that some "qualified person" (say Mr. Newton) had been sent hither, as adverted to in my despatch of the 26th February (page 194), for the purpose of carrying into effect the intentions so expressed. What then would have obviously ensued? He would have claimed the entire collection of coins, and, of course, *all* other antiquities appertaining to the estate, *to be recovered from the hands of Mr. Woodhouse's trustees*, as expressed in the instrument (page 139), the word *all* being, however, wanting therein (see page 170). Would he have succeeded in obtaining these *prior to the arrival of the heirs*? Would the said trustees have been disposed to recognize such a claim on their own individual responsibility while the heirs were telegraphing to them in an opposite sense (page 65)? Who should enable them to determine whether this or that object of *questionable antiquity* (and many have been thus canvassed) should be conceded or otherwise? The consequence is evident and incontestable. Matters must have remained *in statu quo* for discussion with the heirs, who, as already shown, were prepared to contest the validity of the bequest, and who (as adverted to in my despatch to the Earl of Clarendon of July 13, at page 217), "on hearing of the pretensions now raised, have unhesitatingly expressed their firm belief that it would have been better for them had they been refused everything, as in such case they *must have obtained all!*"

Such, my Lord, is the consummation which might not improbably have resulted if—happily, indeed, for me—the interests of the British Museum in this hard-fought conflict had been confided to other hands.

When, however, the telegraphic instructions were first transmitted to me, an *authentic copy* of the instrument itself was in the possession of the Museum, as well as a copy of the then accompanying despatch to the Earl of Clarendon of the

26th February (page 194), explaining the manner in which I proposed to carry out the intentions of the donor, while requesting "to be furnished with the necessary instructions for my guidance in this respect" (page 194), and furthermore applying to Mr. Newton himself, in an unofficial form, "for any special directions in the matter" (page 193); the telegraphic reply from Earl Russell being simply to "Send the things home, as suggested in your despatch of February 26" (page 35), namely, as has been already repeatedly quoted—perhaps *usque ad nauseam*—in a certain strong box, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Woodhouse himself; and although it is assumed (at page 60) that "the instructions sent out to Mr. Saunders by telegram did not require from him *any prodigy at all*, but simply that he should send home the objects which had been bequeathed to the British Museum," I would submit that the only construction to be put upon such telegram, irrespective of any such prodigy, was to send certain things, in a certain way, *as suggested*, and not other things, in another way, *not suggested*.

But it has been objected (at page 59) "that among the antiquities sent, were many picked out at hap-hazard by Mr. Reichardt, and selected, not because they were known to have been especially destined by Mr. Woodhouse for the British Museum, but because, in the judgment of Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Reichardt, they were deemed worthy of the British Museum."

My object was (as every one knows here) to recover for the British Museum *as much as possible*, with the concurrence of the trustees of the deceased, under the general latitude of the terms of the bequest, and in concert therefore with the latter, and with the aid of the Rev. Mr. Reichardt as an expert, *I did the best I could* for the interest of the Museum in the sense adverted to in the foregoing extract; and if more were required (as I had no reason to anticipate), I should in such case have been duly assisted by an officer of the Museum, furnished with explicit instructions in the matter; whereas I never received another line upon the subject until the 27th March, *ten days after the articles had been shipped, and a week after the actual departure of the vessel*, as referred to in my letters to Lord Clarendon and Mr. Panizzi at pages 169, 189, and 194. Also subsequently to the arrival of the heirs, who were far more disposed to dispute what had been sent already, than concede more.

Parcel.

I now proceed to the subject of the parcel alluded to in Dr. Zambelli's evidence in the words quoted in your Lordship's despatch, and the contents of which parcel your Lordship desires me to explain.

When Dr. Zambelli was in communication with me respecting Mr. Woodhouse's affairs, as already detailed, no kind of allusion was ever made to any such parcel, as Dr. Zambelli himself can attest; nor, amid the mass of information obtained from various sources by Mr. Newton, do I observe that either the companion of the deceased, or any other person, adverted thereto.

Can it be supposed that none of these persons were questioned thereon? Assuredly not. Yet no one mentions such a parcel.

But shall it be assumed that Mr. Woodhouse had prepared this parcel—had secreted this parcel, unknown to all? That no one had aided him in the selection of its contents and adjustment thereof? That it was perchance the one containing the objects which he had hoped to send before *Christmas*, and which, in his aforesaid letter to Mr. Newton, he had designated as "*coins, &c.*"

The Rev. Mr. Reichardt, who had frequently studied his coins, and who assisted in making the invoice thereof, found all that he had noticed—certainly all the choice ones—in the collection sent to the British Museum. The parcel, therefore, did not contain these.

The Ithacan necklace which the deceased had in the greatest repute, and notoriously destined for the British Museum, was not there. It was found elsewhere, and has safely reached its destination.

If then not the intended Christmas donation, when was this parcel prepared, where secreted, what its contents? The whole seems an enigma to me.

Certainly no such parcel was found on the premises, as I most positively and solemnly affirm.

If in reality such a parcel ever did exist, it could hardly have remained unknown to any of those members of the household most intimately trusted; and, indeed, we find it stated (page 52), that as a certain "Genevra Ceccoli attended on Mr. Woodhouse all through his illness, and was present at his death, she must

necessarily have had constantly under her eye the valuable antiquities in his bed room."

But the aforesaid Genevra Ceccoli is well known to have been intimately associated with certain notorious characters who were constantly prowling about the house during the last illness of the deceased, and his Albanian servant Leonidas is at this moment a convicted felon, sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment for robbing his mistress. Where then were the "*good and faithful servants*," whom, "so far as Mr. Newton can ascertain, Mr. Woodhouse appears to have had, for the most part round him?" (page 8). Gone! He had parted with his confidential valet "*in June 1865*," with his female servant, Angela Caim, "*three months later*;" while the persons who composed his household at the time of his death," were the aforesaid Genevra Ceccoli, and the Albanian Leonidas, in addition of course to Mrs. Maria Costantini; also the said Angela Caim, who had returned at the request of the former, on the day before his death (page 77).

When, moreover, the peculiar facilities afforded for secret access to, and egress from, the premises, are taken into account, as well as the circumstance of boxes having been removed therefrom by the said Leonidas previously to the demise, as referred to in various depositions (page 45), and legal proceedings connected therewith (page 213), it scarcely needs any great amount of penetration to form some reasonable surmise what may have become of any "*missing articles*."

Inventory.

Passing now to the question of the inventory, to which your Lordship finally adverts, I shall proceed to show, that to have attempted any operation of the kind, would not only have involved interminable perplexity, but would have served to compromise the interests committed to my charge.

In the first instance, until it was known what course the Museum would determine to pursue, I could only take such precautions as were deemed requisite for the safe custody of everything; but when furnished with the telegraphic instructions on the 7th of March, followed shortly after by the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "*Enterprise*" on the 10th, it became a matter of extreme urgency to effect the shipment with the least possible delay, whereas the best mode of obtaining this object would hardly have been to inaugurate the proceedings with a complicated inventory, which was no business of mine, unsought, unrequired by any one.

Moreover, the greatest difficulty having been experienced in consequence of the heirs being on their way out, with the declared intention of disputing the bequest; and the trustees of the deceased being desirous of awaiting their arrival (as referred to at page 30 of the Report, and in my despatches to the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Panizzi of the 30th June, at pages 168 and 188), any pretext for delay would have been eagerly jumped at to avoid responsibility, whereby *all would have been irretrievably lost!*

When, however, the articles were actually embarked, without waiting for the invoice, sent subsequently overland with my letter of the 27th March (page 196), and when again, as set forth in my despatch to your Lordship of the 23rd July (page 225), "*I was strenuously pressed by the administrators to detain the vessel another week to enable the heirs to arrive*," Dr. Lusi called upon me on the part of Mrs. Maria Costantini, in company with her co-trustee Mr. Taylor, not for the purpose of suggesting an inventory, as alleged, but solely *for the purpose of urging such detention*, the impossibility whereof I had however already explained by a note just written to this effect, having been pre-advised of the contemplated visit for this special object, and by a fortuitous circumstance, meeting them at the door of the Consular Office as I was then on the point of going on board to take leave of the captain, I hastily replied on this matter of *detention*, without *any other question* being mooted by either of the parties.

As to the objects already embarked, the affair was a *fait accompli* before Dr. Lusi's visit on Monday the 19th, the precise date being clearly defined by the circumstances already adverted to, and certainly no discussion respecting an inventory ever took place with Dr. Lusi on any other occasion.

As regards a similar suggestion attributed to Dr. Zambelli his own printed evidence refutes any such allegation, for he declares (at page 137) that "*after this (the execution of the deed on Saturday the 24th February) he had no occasion to be consulted, nor had he interfered directly or indirectly in the steps taken after*

Mr. Woodhouse's death, in order "to secure the effects, either in the interests of the heirs-at-law or of the British Museum."

Yet in the next paragraph but one he is made to aver, that "*immediately after Mr. Woodhouse's death* Mr. Zambelli suggested to Mr. Saunders the propriety of having an inventory made of the collections, but Mr. Saunders declined to do so" (page 138).

The former of these statements is undoubtedly the correct one, as fully confirmed by Dr. Zambelli himself.

But with respect to a general inventory, comprising of course all other articles appertaining to the estate, I would further submit that, although as I have already shown, no such suggestions were made to me by other parties to the transactions, as adverted to in your Lordship's despatch, such a proceeding on my own part would have been an unjustifiable interference in a matter wherein the heirs-at-law were coming to look after their own affairs, a proceeding therefore which could not have been arbitrarily insisted upon, still less *prior to their arrival*, which the trustees of the deceased had themselves neither sought nor required (as may be readily observed by the probing and suggestive questions on this head Nos. 1 to 7, at pages 141, 142, and the replies thereto), which moreover, in the case of trustees expressly deputed by the deceased to carry out his wishes, and acting under instructions from the heirs, in nowise devolved upon me, and which, in fact, if formally insisted on by them, would assuredly have served to fetter my proceedings and preclude all possible action in the matter.

I would, however, further submit that if, regardless of all objections, such a course had been pursued in the first instance, my responsibility would have been immeasurably increased, the more especially as the impression would necessarily have prevailed, that the "missing objects," be they what they may, had disappeared in consequence of some negligence during the dilatory process of extending such an inventory, and should the detention arising therefrom have involved other complications in the sequel what—I would ask—would have been my position as regards the want of alacrity displayed on the occasion and the consequences thereof?

Still, my Lord, the duty was not mine in any case, as the following legal opinion may serve to elucidate:—

"En vertu des notions communes à presque toutes les législations, à celles du moins qui, comme la nôtre, ont pris pour modèle le Code Napoléon, lorsqu'à l'ouverture d'une succession il y a des exécuteurs institués et acceptant leur mandat, c'est à eux, et à eux seuls, qu'incombe le devoir de faire inventaire. Vous, Monsieur, vous n'aviez pas la qualité d'exécuteur, et je le savais."

The expounder of the foregoing doctrine is no other than Dr. Zambelli. My Lord, I have now done with the inventory question.

Conclusion.

As a climax, however, to the many remarkable circumstances connected with this bequest, there is one more to which I must beg, in conclusion, to invite your Lordship's attention, namely, that whereas the heirs of the deceased are *in England* and open to any proceedings which the Museum may think fitting to adopt for the recovery of such "objects missing" as may be in their possession, the said heirs have been hitherto exempt from any pretensions of the kind.

Thus, my Lord, after having, in the execution of the onerous duty imposed upon me, exerted myself to the utmost for the benefit of the Museum, it is I who am held accountable for articles which, unless spirited away before I set foot on the premises, or such trifles as they cared not to retain, are assuredly in the hands of the heirs, who, if indeed deemed advisable, might be compelled by due process of law to relinquish whatsoever may not properly appertain to them.

Such a requital, my Lord, could least have been anticipated from such a quarter, and may aptly serve to illustrate the *trop de zèle* principle which has been my chief stumbling-block on this occasion.

In discussing a matter which has been made so offensively personal, I have endeavoured, and, as I would fain hope, not unsuccessfully, to avoid transgressing the limits of temperate comment and confutation, while passing unnoticed any sarcastic remark, any malignant inference, met with on the way, and confining myself as far as possible to indispensable details.

I reserve to myself, under the form of an Appendix, to enter deeper into the aspersions of the Museum Report, with which I am loth to sully the contents of a serious despatch.

In dispensing therefore with further comments in a matter whereon I must have already been deemed tediously diffuse, I confidently appeal to your Lordship for such a verdict as shall conspicuously serve to vindicate those principles of even-handed justice which constitute the patrimony of the nation and the palladium of the aggrieved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

P.S.—A duplicate of this despatch will accompany the Appendix.

S. S. S.

No. 42.

Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 26.)

My Lord,

Corfu, March 15, 1867.

IN transmitting to your Lordship the accompanying Appendix to my Report upon the subject of the Woodhouse Collection, I feel compelled to trouble your Lordship with the following additional remarks on the proceedings in this case.

I was in the first instance courteously invited by the principal Librarian to render such assistance as might be in my power in furtherance of the objects of this inquiry; and on the presentation of Mr. Panizzi's letter to this effect (Inclosure No. 9), I at once furnished the fullest explanations upon the subject, as set forth in the Museum Report (page 38).

During the progress of this inquiry, conducted, as I have already had occasion to submit, in a manner alike indecorous and derogatory to myself, and contrary to any recognized principles of equity, I remained a passive spectator of passing events, scrupulously abstaining from any kind of interference on the one hand, and lending every required assistance on the other, whensoever the officer of the Museum had occasion to avail himself thereof.

How far it may be deemed consistent with the intentions of the Trustees, as evinced in their name by Mr. Panizzi, that such an inquiry should have been so conducted, I pause not to discuss; but, in the face of anomalies not unfrequently forced upon my attention by different members of the community, I continued, as aforesaid, to act in the sense of the invitation conveyed to me, without caring to notice any other proceedings.

When at length all these gleanings had been effectually garnered, after more than a month's delay, closing my eyes to all that had preceded, I submitted, as your Lordship is already aware, to a further and more searching examination in matters of detail, the result of which is also set forth in the Museum Report (page 149).

It may be well conceived, however, that, under the circumstances stated, nothing but a paramount sense of duty could have induced me to submit to such an ordeal.

I have since replied in the fullest sense upon the matters referred to in your Lordship's despatch upon this subject, and have now furnished your Lordship, in the Appendix, with such additional statements as the allegations in the Museum Report have appeared to require.

I may, however, be permitted to observe that I have not thought fitting to recognize the competency of the Reporter to draw his own malevolent deductions from fallacious premises, by responding thereto; and, inasmuch as many of such assumptions are of a virulent and offensive character, it would be scarcely possible to discuss such matters on equal terms.

While, however, inviting your Lordship's attention to those indications of the spirit which has dictated this Report, and governed all proceedings here in connection therewith, I would beg to explain to your Lordship in a general sense:—

1. That in encountering the heirs-at-law with the weapons of Treaty rights in matters of intestacy, as explained in my letter to Mr. Panizzi of the 30th of June

(page 169), such remarks applied to the interference of the local tribunals, as under discussion at the time, and could not refer to the proceedings of the Consulate in the several other matters now adverted to, wherein I was co-operating in pursuance of the solicitation of the Managing Trustee, and not in virtue of Treaty rights. Thus when the Consulate had to recover from Mr. Woodhouse's trustees *one* portion of the effects (as provided by the bequest), it was manifestly from the same parties alone that the heirs-at-law could recover the other.

But before the latter could enter upon their inheritance, it was essential that their legitimate title should be distinctly established, which circumstance, as set forth in my letter to the said heirs (page 172), served as a fulcrum to induce them to recognize the bequest as "the basis of all subsequent proceedings in the matter."

2. That the words contained in my despatch of the 26th February (page 194), and afterwards referred to as a quotation from that despatch, and as explanatory of my proceedings in conformity therewith, has been strangely misconstrued as then "*first announced* to Mr. Panizzi in Mr. Saunders' letter of June 30" (page 170), a similar reference being also made in my despatch to the Earl of Clarendon of the same date (page 188), these three communications being singularly dispersed and reversed in the series, whereas, by establishing the priority of the original passage, as quoted from *my first despatch upon the subject* (page 170), it is manifest that I was not only *authorized*, but distinctly *instructed* to act on this basis, by the telegram drafted in the presence of the Reporter himself (page 35).

3. The redactor of these deductions was perfectly aware that a subsequent letter from Mr. Panizzi, to which he adverts (14, page 67), (sent through a circuitous channel), did not reach me until a week after the actual departure of the vessel to which the coins and other valuables had been consigned, as referred to in various parts of his Report, and especially in my two letters to Mr. Panizzi of the 27th March and 30th June (pages 196 and 170). Yet it would be sought to assume that such a letter should have served to exercise a retroactive effect on accomplished facts, by influencing events which had occurred more than a week prior to its reception.

Moreover, a two-fold sanction and approval by Mr. Panizzi, in the name of the Trustees, served to ratify and confirm my proceedings in this respect, after deliberate report on the result obtained, and with the full consciousness of those about him who had previously "seen Mr. Woodhouse's Collection" (page 101).

4. That as regards relative bulk and value, it is incontestably demonstrable that the *smaller* portion *in bulk* infinitely exceeded the residue *in value*, the British Museum being in possession of the *former*; but recovered from, and consequently *assigned by*, the Trustees of the deceased, and prior to the arrival of opponents who would have contested the whole.

5. That the Woodhouse Collection, as depicted by the reporter, bears little resemblance to the descriptions of the several deponents, as found at the time of the demise, more especially as regards golden ornaments and other valuables of the kind, irrespective of coins; that it has been clearly shown that boxes were mysteriously abstracted from the premises prior to the demise; that one of the servants of the household is now a condemned felon; and that as to the assumed intentions of the deceased, it never was "the declared intention of Mr. Woodhouse for many years to bequeath this collection to the British Museum," but only certain select portions thereof.

I shall trouble your Lordship with no further comments on such deductions; but I must at the same time earnestly and emphatically appeal to your Lordship, in the double capacity with which your Lordship is invested, as Secretary of State and official Trustee of the British Museum, to uphold your subordinates in the one capacity against the aspersions of your dependents in the other.

I have now, my Lord, no more to say as regards the part which I have taken taken to obtain for the British Museum "the very valuable collection of coins and other antiquities," adverted to in Mr. Panizzi's letter of thanks of the 19th of May already referred to.

If, indeed, your Lordship and the Trustees be not fully satisfied with my action in this respect from *first* to *last*, I am open to any consequences which your Lordship may see fit to determine.

If, however, the result should be otherwise, then I cannot doubt that your Lordship and the Trustees will provide that honourable reparation be afforded.

It is, however, I would submit, no slight infliction that character should be thus recklessly tampered with, and made the subject of opprobrious comments, under the mantle of, I would say, *questionable* privilege, and these paraded in printed Reports for private and confidential circulation among the magnates of the realm.

In a community where intimately known, a familiar may afford to despise the shafts of calumny, where a comparative stranger might succumb. But what criterion is available in other quarters, as to materials so presented, and deductions so submitted? And how are such aspersions to be effectually cancelled from public records?

I am fully aware, my Lord, that I have already trespassed too long on your Lordship's attention, but I crave your indulgence for the freedom of my remarks under circumstances which I feel assured will be deemed of themselves a sufficient apology.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 42.

APPENDIX.

Preamble.

BEFORE entering upon other details, it would seem desirable to call attention to the unintelligible manner in which the correspondence upon this subject has been presented, without regard to order of priority, and mixed up from time to time with irrelevant matters, whereby the whole becomes involved in a tangled skein of inextricable confusion.

Thus, Mr. Saunders' letter to Mr. Panizzi of June 30 (page 166), followed, after a considerable interval, by his despatch of the *same date* to the Earl of Clarendon (page 187), is succeeded by another of March 27 (page 190); all these being inserted prior to that of February 26 (page 194)—the first in the order of primogeniture, transmitting an authentic copy of the instrument conveying the bequest, which instrument, however, is transferred to another place (page 138).

The natural consequence of such a medley has been to render the whole a loose and unconnected assortment of materials, utterly unavoidable as a serial development of matters under discussion, from the absence of all consecutive links, and comparatively valueless, involving a sacrifice of labour and attention beyond reasonable expectation.

Such a complication has not unnaturally led to unwarrantable conclusions in matters of the highest importance, even on the part of Mr. Newton himself. How much more, then, must not such liabilities be incurred by others? For, by a singular oversight, he on several occasions lays particular stress on what he terms the "peculiar construction" which Mr. Saunders puts on the words *and other antiquities* in the instrument, a construction" (as Mr. Newton conceives) "*first announced* to Mr. Panizzi in his (Mr. Saunders) letter of June 30 (page 68); while, as avowed in the body of the Report (page 39), in his despatch to Lord Clarendon of the same date, Mr. Saunders is supposed to define "his notion of these words more exactly, stating that the antiquities actually bequeathed by Mr. Woodhouse were some which he had long since expressed his intention of presenting to the British Museum" (page 188).

But it so happens that this identical definition of Mr. Saunders' notion of these words is distinctly set forth *ipsissimis verbis* in his *first* despatch upon this subject, of February 26 (page 194); and, moreover, the self-same definition, attributed to the aforesaid despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, is simultaneously comprised in the letter to Mr. Panizzi (page 170), although Mr. Newton's attention was inadvertently confined to an earlier part of the same letter (page 166), where another passage occurs bearing upon the subject.

Under these circumstances, it may well be conceived that Mr. Newton will the more readily concur in what Mr. Saunders is inclined to consider the incontestable verities to be deduced from such premises—namely, as set forth in his aforesaid despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, that, "if *his* interpretation of the intentions of the donors (as originally explained by him, and to the definition of which he had,

indeed, been himself a party, in drawing up the bequest) had been objected to, it was reasonable to suppose that some indication of such divergence of opinion would have been afforded him in the first instance" (page 189), and, further, as expressed in his then-accompanying letter to Mr. Panizzi (page 170), that "it would have been natural to suppose that any discrepancy in this respect would have been at once pointed out, instead of allowing him to *grope his way in the dark*, under the full conviction not only of fulfilling the real intentions of the donor, but of receiving—as, in fact, he really did receive in flattering terms—the thanks of the Trustees for his successful exertions in this respect." (Inclosures 7 and 8.)

A rearrangement, therefore, of such correspondence would seem to be an essential preliminary to a correct appreciation of details, as by the following summary, comprising *several other letters hitherto omitted, whereof copies are now annexed* :—

No.	From and to whom.	Date.
1	Mr. Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon	February 26, 1866
	Annex 1. Copy of bequest	February 24, "
2	Mr. Saunders to Mr. Newton	February 26, "
3	Mr. Murray to Mr. Saunders	March 6, "
4	Mr. Murray to Mr. Saunders	March 8, "
	Annex 1. Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Saunders	March 7, "
5	Mr. Saunders to Trustees of British Museum	March 19, "
6	Mr. Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon	March 27, "
	Annex 1. Mr. Saunders to Mr. Panizzi	March 27, "
	Annex 2. List of Articles.	
7	Mr. Murray to Mr. Saunders	May 5, "
	Annex 1. Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Saunders	May 2, "
8	Mr. Murray to Mr. Saunders	May 24, "
	Annex 1. Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon	May 19, "
9	Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Saunders	June 13, "
10	Mr. Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon	June 30, "
11	Mr. Saunders to Mr. Panizzi	June 30, "
	Annexes 1 and 2. Correspondence with heirs.	
12	Mr. Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon	July 13, "
13	Mr. Saunders to Lord Stanley	July 23, "
14	Mr. Winter Jones to Mr. Saunders	November 29, "
15	Mr. Saunders to Mr. Winter Jones	December 31, "
<i>Supplementary.</i>		
16	Renunciation of Sarah Puddick.	
17	Summary of police evidence.	
18	Mr. Saunders to Count Sir L. Dusmani.	
19	Mr. Taylor to Mr. Saunders.	
20	Mr. Saunders to Mr. Taylor.	

The last despatch in this series is exhibited (page 224) with certain interpolations, reproduced in another part of the Report (page 56), where the obscurity of the text is not unnaturally attributed to some carelessness in the transcriber. The obvious remedy of striking out the extraneous passage—from "previously" to "previously"—provides the required correction, as follows:—

"At the conclusion of the narrative, which Mr. Newton said perfectly agreed with all he had previously heard from me upon the subject, he asked me whether the deceased had seen, or heard read to him, the draft of the bequest previously to the execution thereof; to which I replied, 'Certainly not.'"

Mr. Newton conceives "that Mr. Saunders means to assert that Mr. Woodhouse signed the instrument without having had the text previously read over to him." But Mr. Saunders spoke of the "*draft*."

As to the inference which Mr. Newton would seek to draw (at page 57)—that "it would seem to be the object of Mr. Saunders, by these" (and other) "statements and remarks, to cast doubts, at this eleventh hour, on the validity of the instrument"—Mr. Saunders would observe that, after having struggled from the commencement in the van of its supporters—after having fought for its recognition by the heirs—after having wrested from them a document (page 173) which, although only specifically referring to coins, made no reservation in other respects, and might almost be held tantamount to a virtual recognition of the whole—it may well be allowed that, in advocating conciliation on the one hand, reasons should be advanced on the other, to justify the expediency of such a course, rather than compromise the issue by the absence of explicit details.

Copy of the second document referred to in Mr. Saunders' letter to Mr. Panizzi of 30th June (page 169), whereby Sarah Puddick makes a corresponding renunciation on her part, is also annexed (Inclosure No. 16).

Depositions.

Turning to the depositions of the several individuals whose conflicting testimony has now for the first time been brought to light, it would seem difficult to conceive that their manifold discrepancies can have failed to attract the notice of any careful inquirer; nor can it be supposed that, in exhibiting all the fallacies supplied by the internal evidence of the parties themselves, the deductions to be drawn therefrom can have been unconsciously disregarded.

Taking the "evidence" seriatim, the servants of the household appear first on the list, followed by statement of Mrs. Maria Costantini, the companion of the deceased.

Spiro Gazzis, formerly cook to the late Mr. Woodhouse, having "left him in 1857," believes that Mr. Woodhouse had "*a register* in which he wrote down all his antiquities." (page 70.)

Salvatore Fanti who "was for twenty-three years servant to Mr. Woodhouse, left his service on 14th June, 1865." "Is quite certain that Mr. Woodhouse had *complete catalogues* of all his collections; he was very particular in entering every purchase, with full description and price, in *books* which he kept in the *iron chest*" (page 71).

This evidence is stated to have been taken down by Mr. E. B. de Fonblanque, who singularly enough appears in an unknown character on several occasions. (See page 69).

Subsequently the same deponent, Salvatore Fanti, in "evidence" taken down by Mr. Newton, "is certain that Mr. Woodhouse had a *register* of all his antiquities which he kept in his *iron safe*. It was written on loose *folio sheets*. Remembers that it was kept in a case which was uppermost in the safe, and had to be lifted out whenever money was put in" (page 74).

Mr. de Fonblanque is very positive "about the catalogue in Mr. Woodhouse's possession; saw it in his hands about 1863, &c. It was in *several rough bound volumes*" (page 81).

Maria Costantini "was quite certain that Mr. Woodhouse left a regular catalogue of the various objects of his collection; was most particular in noting down every purchase in books which she had often seen; they were kept in the *iron safe* with his papers and monies" (page 83).

This statement is founded on "*notes of a conversation*" with Mr. de Fonblanque, but subsequently, "on being asked by Mr. Newton about the inventory of the Museum which, according to Salvatore Fanti, Mr. Woodhouse kept in the *iron safe*, deponent said that in the last year of his life Mr. Woodhouse, becoming more infirm, kept this and other papers *in the drawer of his commò*, to be near at hand" (page 84).

Genevra Ceccoli "believes that Mr. Woodhouse had a *register* of his antiquities, and that he kept it in the *chest of drawers (commò)* in the little room where the iron safe was" (page 162).

Angela Caim was present at the opening of this *commò* in the room where the safe was. "She states that in the same room was the *commò* of Mr. Woodhouse, which contained the papers relating to his affairs. They found in this a *packet of papers*. After having replaced everything in the *commò* they closed it again" (page 79).

Mr. Arcadino, Cancellière of the British Consulate, coincides in this description of its contents. "Near the safe was a chest of drawers (*commò*) with various papers of no consequence" (page 154).

No such catalogue, register, or inventory, having been found in the locality referred to, nor in the iron safe itself (see Whitfield, page 158), it may not be impossible that the heirs may have met with such records among the shelves or drawers of the library, described as "full of books" (page 151), and appertaining to them alone. In the contrary case they must have been removed by some one familiar with the locality where they were kept, and interested in their disappearance.

The next subject which presents itself to notice in Salvatore Fanti's "evidence" (taken down as aforesaid by Mr. de Fonblanque) is that of "the bronze plates with inscriptions."

Salvatore Fanti states that "up to the time of his leaving (June 14, 1865), these plates were in Mr. Woodhouse's possession; they were kept on the top of an oak case in Mr. Woodhouse's bed-room. Must have noticed it had they been removed before the date of his leaving the house (page 70). Is positive they were in Mr. Woodhouse's possession when he left his service in June 1865" (page 71).

The history of these bronze plates has been already discussed on various occasions. They were certainly not found on the premises after the demise. The circumstances under which they were delivered to Mr. Taylor by Mr. Woodhouse have been recorded in a solemn declaration by the former in a statutory form (pages 209-11). Other persons have testified to having seen these plates long since in Mr. Taylor's possession, among these Count Savini, Papal Consul-General here, and Mr. A. F. Boyd, late Treasurer-General, now in England.

The fact, therefore, of these plates having been consigned to Mr. Taylor by Mr. Woodhouse previously to the departure of Mr. Boyd, and consequently, previously to the cession of these islands in June 1864, would seem to be indisputable, and Mr. Taylor's declaration aforesaid vouches for their having never to his knowledge been out of his possession since the day when they were given to him by Mr. Woodhouse. All discussion, therefore, upon this subject would seem to be narrowed within the limit of what may have been "the real intentions of Mr. Woodhouse at the time" (page 217).

The suggestion by Mr. Newton of some possible misunderstanding in this respect, seemed to offer the readiest solution (page 63); but, as set forth in Mr. Saunders' despatch to the Earl of Clarendon of July 13th (page 217), "whatever those intentions may have been, or whatever convictions may have been entertained in this respect," an equitable settlement of the question to the satisfaction of all parties was then available, upon terms which the aforesaid suggestion would have spontaneously prompted.

Salvatore Fanti "never to his knowledge saw the silver lamp (engraved in Mustoxidi, Delle Cose Corciresi), although the carpenter Alessandro Poli is sure that he saw it five months before Mr. Woodhouse's death. It was on a *commò* or on a shelf in the drawing-room" (page 163). General Moore also saw it in January or February 1865, and says that it "stood on the *side-board*" (page 228).

Salvatore Fanti, however, did not quit Mr. Woodhouse's service till June 1865 (page 70); he had been twenty-three years with him, and was "a man of some intelligence, who took great interest in his master's museum, and who has drawn some of his antiquities in the book which accompanies his evidence" (page 4). He must have been constantly in the habit of handling the objects on the side-board, and in other parts of the room. Can it then be supposed that this lamp habitually stood there? If so, indeed, with thieves about the premises, and with the temptation of unbridled license during the last illness of the deceased, can it be difficult to account for the disappearance of an object said to be so accessible, and at the same time so portable? ("poichè non pesa che un tetradramma:" Mustoxidi, loc. cit., page 250), or, as the same author elsewhere explains, 359 grains English (page 441), say $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. troy.

As, however, Fanti had never noticed it, the natural inference would seem to be that it was usually secreted elsewhere, and only exhibited on extraordinary occasions. No such object was met with after the demise, nor were "any special directions" furnished by Mr. Newton, *as requested* (page 193), whereby particular researches might have been made for articles so pointed out; and, moreover, no one present having ever seen or heard of such a lamp, no inquiries could be made upon the subject, as would otherwise have been the case.

Fanti next speaks of rings; "believes that the heirs-at-law took 141, all of them he believes were antique" (page 71). "Many of the intaglios appeared to Mr. Reichardt to be modern" (page 132). Mr. Woodhouse himself evidently entertained a similar opinion of these rings, for, by a memorandum adverting to the sums spent upon "antiquities," as recorded in his annual summary of expenditure in the possession of the heirs-at-law, he makes a distinction as to the sums expended for the purchase of *rings*, which are stated to have been paid for, not under the denomination of antiquities, but under that of "theatres and amusements."

Certainly these rings could not be recognized in the mass as unquestionably antique, and they could not, therefore, possibly have been relinquished on the part of the trustees of the deceased prior to the arrival of the heirs. The rings of undoubted antiquity, "found set apart with some other gold ornaments from

tombs" (page 143), were forwarded to the British Museum (No. 7, C. of Invoice, page 203); but the former must have involved a serious legal question and responsibility affecting the trustees, and consequently could not be given up with the latter.

Besides these rings, found, strangely enough, in a loose tray among brushes, combs, socks, and other wearing apparel (pages 84 and 149), Fanti also mentions a certain "box covered with black leather and bound with brass bands at the corners. This was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 1 foot wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ foot deep," and "contained many rings with stones. There were at least 400 rings. They were arranged in trays mounted in velvet, as jewellers' trays are mounted. Thinks there were as many as *twenty trays* in this case" (page 74).

Demetrio Miatzi, goldsmith, "remembers the box in which these rings were kept. Thinks that it was a black box covered with leather. It was a *shallow* box, about 2 feet long and 16 inches wide" (page 106).

Mr. Newton would identify the boxes here spoken of with that adverted to by James Whitfield, as "a black trunk, bound with brass, and with an arched top" (afterwards spoken of as a "leather trunk" "measuring about 2 feet long by 15 inches by 18 in depth" (page 158).

"Alessandro Poli (page 163) also speaks of a black box in Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 2 feet deep. There can (in Mr. Newton's opinion) hardly be a doubt that these witnesses are speaking of the *same trunk*. The difference in the estimate of its size is not more than might be expected, considering that the calculations of these dimensions are made from memory" (page 15).

But the difference in regard to the *depth* is enormous, Fanti stating 9 inches, Whitfield 18 inches, and Poli 2 feet, while Miatzi declares "it was a shallow box."

Poli, however, does not speak of this box as containing *rings*; on the contrary, he states that "the rings were kept in *two small mahogany boxes* which had locks. The length of these boxes was 1 foot by 7 inches by 5 inches. The rings were arranged as jewellers arrange them, in grooves mounted with velvet. Thinks that there was at least *one tray* of rings in each case; below were coins" (page 163).

Mr. Romano declares that "Mr. Woodhouse had *three drawers* full of engraved stones. Thinks that he may have had in all 700, *the greater part of which were in rings*. These rings were in divisions" (page 106).

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Passing from the *exterior* dimensions of these boxes to their *interior* construction and contents, that described by Fanti is stated to have contained at least 400 *rings* arranged in about 20 *trays* mounted in velvet, whereas the box spoken of by Whitfield had *no trays at all*, but contained "Mr. Woodhouse's decorations, a necklace with white stones as pendants from a gold chain, together with a few rings. On these stones were figures cut in relief" (evidently alluding to the Ithaca collar). "The rings were in a *little tin box*." There were also "one or two pasteboard boxes, probably for *jewels*" (page 158), *not* supposed "to have contained *rings*," as erroneously quoted at page 15.

All these objects are indeed accounted for; the decoration of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was sent to the officer of arms of the order, on inviting the knights to attend the funeral, the necklace was sent to the British Museum (No. 7 A of the invoice); the few rings on four steel key rings were delivered to the heirs with the others, and the one or two pasteboard boxes were very probably those which contained a new watch chain, sundry locketts and other modern trinkets delivered to the heirs.

If then "there can hardly be a doubt that these witnesses are speaking of the *same box*," what had become of the *twenty trays* and 400 *rings* which Fanti's contained, and how were these replaced by other objects so essentially dissimilar?

The only inference would seem to be, that the black leather box bound with brass bands and 9 inches deep, which is said to have been kept under a certain washing-stand in Fanti's time of service, was not identical with the black leather trunk 18 inches deep, bound with brass and with an arched top, found, as alleged, under the same washing-stand eight or nine months later; and that, as no other box answering to Fanti's description was seen *by any one* after the demise, among the many who describe the contents of the several rooms, that box had certainly disappeared. (See further under Angela Caim's evidence in the sequel.)

Salvatore Fanti subsequently speaks of ordering two strong cases to be made

by the carpenter Giuseppe Grasso "about a month or two before he left Mr. Woodhouse's service;" say, therefore, about April or May 1865 (page 71).

The aforesaid carpenter, on being examined on this head in July 1866, declares (page 128) that the two cases lined with tin made for Mr. Woodhouse "were delivered to him at his house *two years and a half ago*," say, therefore, January 1864; consequently about fifteen months before Salvatore Fanti professes to have ordered them.

But, according to Grasso's evidence aforesaid, Mr. Woodhouse himself is stated to have ordered these cases, some time in the year 1863; for the carpenter "could not take the order then, having his hands full of work for the garrison, but *after a time having got through this work*, was able to make the cases for Mr. Woodhouse. They took about a month to make;" so that these cases, being ordered by Mr. Woodhouse in 1863, and being delivered to him in January 1864, Fanti not only repeats the order in April or May 1865, but actually then suggests the object of their construction, to which "Mr. Woodhouse agreed." They were "about 4 feet high and 6 feet long."

Grasso, however, who made them, gives their dimensions as 3 feet by 23 inches by 22 inches deep, and 27 inches by 23 inches by 27 inches, the one being therefore less than *half* the size described by Fanti who professes to have ordered them, and the second *smaller than the first* by 1,449 cubic inches.

But what became of these two boxes, lined with tin, bound with iron, and with rope handles, unlike any others? One of these, indeed, carefully protected with a white duck cover (pages 20, 80, 160, 162, 151, &c.), and adverted to in Mr. Saunders' despatch to the Earl of Clarendon of February 26th (page 194) as "a strong box already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables," contained the objects transmitted to the British Museum.

Genevra Ceccoli solves the mystery as to the other, which stood in the kitchen, and which, as Mr. Newton observes (page 20), "corresponds in description with the second case made by Grasso." It was made of "deal with rope handles, and, as deponent believes, bound with iron." "It was lined in side with tin. Its length was about 27 inches, its height about 18 inches, its width, perhaps, 2 feet."

"*They kept the food in this, because no mice could get into it*" (page 162).

"*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.*"

Angela Caim's evidence, already adverted to, may require some further remarks. The large (?) chest of hard black wood "which stood on the "chest of drawers, *commô*," would seem to be the same as that mentioned by Fanti, occupying usually this position, and described by him as a "chest of hard oak" (page 71). According to the latter "this chest contained coins. The size "was 1 foot long, the same width, height 6 inches; it was quite plain," obviously identical with that referred to in Mr. Saunder's evidence (page 150) as found upon the said chest of drawers, and described as "a box of dark wood, containing coins" (No. 1 of the invoice sent to the British Museum). It would not seem improbable that this is the box mentioned by the carpenter Grasso as made "out of a piece of oak from a wrecked ship, which had been blackened and hardened from lying long in the sea-water" (page 128). When, however, referred to (page 150) as "a large chest of dark oak," such a designation could hardly be conceived to apply to the box already described as found on the chest of drawers, nor could either the question or the answer have been understood in this sense. But Angela Caim speaks of this as a "*large chest*," and could mean no other than Fanti's coin box as aforesaid; 1 foot long and 6 inches deep, which the British Museum, as the possessor thereof, is in a position to compare with the original.

Furthermore, James Whitfield (page 159) being "asked whether there was not in the bed-room a chest made of hard oak, made from a shipwrecked vessel, stated that he remembered Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor speaking about such a chest on the day they first examined the house." No one, however, had then heard of any chest or box made of any particular material, such as here alluded to, and the aforesaid remark was manifestly intended to apply to inquiries made at the time as regards another box or chest supposed to have contained the family plate, which, not being found, and the existence of such plate being, moreover, denied by Mrs. Maria Costantini, became a subject of conversation.

The "small box" subsequently described by Angela Caim as "then missing," on the first day of the demise, may not impossibly be the same as that referred to by the jeweller, Miatzi (page 106), the colour of the leather, whether black or dark green, being nearly allied in recollection, which box, as already explained, has been considered by Mr. Newton (page 15) to correspond with the one adverted to by

Salvatore Fanti containing the twenty trays of rings, never seen, as previously demonstrated, Angela Caim's evidence on this head tending therefore to corroborate the fact of this being "then missing."

But the question suggests itself, may not this missing box or cassetta be one of the two removed from the house by the Albanian servant, Leonidas, a few days before Mr. Woodhouse's death, as adverted to in the summary of evidence transmitted with Mr. Saunders' despatch to the Earl of Clarendon of July 13th (page 215).

Mr. Newton observes (page 51) that, "no such written summary of evidence having been given to him, he could of course furnish the British Museum only with such evidence as he could obtain from his own notes of the statements made to him by M. Angelopulo," the Sub-Mirarch, but then acting Chief Director of the Police in the absence of his superior, who, however, had shown these depositions to Mr. Newton in writing on the 7th July (page 45).

The substance thereof was at all events carefully recapitulated in the denunciation against Maria Costantini, bearing date the 9th July, and signed by Mr. Newton (page 212).

Copy and translation of this summary of evidence, as transmitted at the time, are annexed, very similar in substance to the account given thereof by Mr. Newton at page 45 (Inclosure No. 17).

Hence it appears that, a few days before Mr. Woodhouse's death, the Albanian servant was employed by his mistress to convey two boxes, one larger than the other, to the house of her friend Maria Liotto; that he was accompanied by a certain Zoi Milio, who carried the larger one, and who, being examined, confirmed this; but that Maria Liotto denied it.

Maria Costantini, however, subsequently confessed that the said Albanian "did carry a box from Mr. Woodhouse's house to that of Maria Liotto five or six days before the demise," which, however, as she avers, "contained two pairs of sheets and a few articles of her own which she thought proper to deposit in a friend's house, knowing that Mr. Woodhouse would soon die and wishing to have some place of refuge in case she was suddenly turned out of his house" (page 47).

What then was the smaller box, if not the aforesaid missing cassetta of Angela Caim, the ring box of Fanti and Miatzi, before alluded to?

It may scarcely be needful to discuss what may, or may not, have been the contents of the larger one. Had, however, the consignment been of so simple a character, what need was there of any mystery in the matter, and why should the friend have strenuously denied the circumstance of any thing whatever having been so consigned, either by the Albanian or any other person, as by the police evidence aforesaid? The remarks, therefore, on this head, contained in Mr. Saunderson's despatch of July 23rd (page 225), namely, that such a pretext was utterly ridiculous, can hardly be affected by the unsuccessful issue of the search, which, as Mr. Newton observes, "the grounds of suspicion were sufficient to justify" (page 55).

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that no account has yet been taken of what the followers of Genevra Ceccoli may have accomplished on their part; the more especially as one of these, a Sicilian of notorious ill-fame, was familiarly admitted to the premises on all occasions, and was seeking to intrude even after the demise, when he was turned away by James Whitfield.

With reference to the latter portion of Angela Caim's evidence respecting "a box full of precious objects" said to have been stolen from the apartments of Mr. Woodhouse by the Albanian servant Leonidas, and entrusted to the care of another Albanian servant living on the story above; Mr. Newton received from the alleged informant, Miss Carter, "a positive assurance that no such communications as Angela Caim represents, were made by her to Maria Costantini" (page 54); and certainly Mr. Saunders never heard of such a matter before.

That the Signora Maria, however, should not have entered into any discussion thereon with Madame Lusi on the occasion when the deponent, as alleged, accompanied the former to the apartments of the latter for the purpose, can hardly be assumed without invalidating this deponent's testimony altogether.

"In reference to this story Mr. Newton would observe (page 54), that it is contradicted by the evidence of Genevra Ceccoli, who declares that *none of the boxes were taken by the Albanian before Mr. Saunders took possession*," whereas it has been already established a few pages before (page 47) and admitted by Leonidas and

Maria Costantini, "that he did carry a box" (or boxes) "from Mr. Woodhouse's house to that of Maria Liotto *five or six days before the demise.*"

The two statements of Maria Costantini next in succession (No. 7 A and B), require but a passing notice, the greater part of the matter therein referred to having already been discussed.

Both these statements are compiled from *notes of conversations*, the first with Mr. de Fonblanque (page 81), the second with Mr. Newton (page 84), and it would be preposterous to dwell much on such materials.

The only point whereon any remarks need be made is that of the exponent being required to leave the house of the deceased, considered as a grievance on her part; nor can it be deemed unnatural that she should have wished to remain on a spot sacred to her by past associations. But, according to her own account, she had already anticipated such a result as the natural consequence of the demise; when she sent away her "two pairs of sheets and a few articles of her own which she thought proper to deposit in a friend's house, wishing to have some place of refuge in case she was suddenly turned out of the house" (page 47).

No such asperity, however, was exercised towards her, she having been allowed to remain for several days until amicably persuaded to retire to an hotel, on the assurance from her co-trustee that all her expenses should be defrayed by the heirs, which the latter confirmed.

The suggestion as to her removal did not emanate from Mr. Saunders (as represented at page 21), but he concurred in its propriety and is prepared to maintain this. Although the remaining apartments were under lock and seal, who could say but that, amid the many suspicious characters frequenting the premises (page 225), locks might be tampered with, or fictitious burglaries invented by some of these adventurers, these servants and others, whose presence in the house was considered "to compromise the safe custody of the effects" (page 141).

Having gone through the depositions of the members of the household, with all links of evidence connected therewith, it may be sufficient to take a more cursory review of the residue, because, in a great measure, anticipated as aforesaid, and leaving, therefore, less material to deal with.

We now enter upon a new field of discovery; in an extensive "List of objects missing from the Woodhouse Museum" (page 85 to 127) collected with indefatigable zeal and industry from the mental stores of "a number of persons who sold antiquities to Mr. Woodhouse at various periods" during the last twenty and thirty years (page 4).

Some of the objects in this list, described with marvellous precision by certain peasants whose intelligence Mr. Newton has observed to be the characteristic of their class (page 5), and whose wonderful memory is scarcely less worthy of encomium,—would seem to be strikingly illustrative of that talent for *modern mythology* wherewith the Greek peasants in general, and those of the Phæcian race in particular, are notoriously gifted, who would almost feel to lose caste by coming down from fiction to facts, and who appear to have inherited a vested title to cultivate the regions of romance.

If by any happy incident the heirs of the late Mr. Woodhouse should happen to have discovered among his unexamined library books the "several rough-bound volumes" alluded to by Mr. de Fonblanque (page 81), wherein he was in the habit of noting the different objects purchased, a curious comparison might be instituted between these and the collection now brought to light,—for, in evidence as in everything else, extremes may be found to meet, so that excessive minuteness and precision on the one hand, or consummate looseness and inaccuracy on the other, closely approximate.

Certain remarkable objects, indeed, may well be calculated to rivet attention for an indefinite period, such as the "*seventeen glass eggs, about one inch long,*" ingeniously associated by their facetious depositor with "*the figure of a man in glass; the water ran in at his head, and out at the natural outlet below. Found with the eggs*" (page 111); or again in the case of the "*three gold snakes more than a foot long*" (page 105) which Mr. Woodhouse appears to have hid under a bushel since he had purchased them "*about a year and a-half ago,*" a period when some one of his many friends and acquaintances might have been expected to hear of such an acquisition.

The only snakes, indeed, supposed to have existed in connection with his establishment were, imprimis, one by domestic tradition, said to occupy his wine-

cellar, in consequence of which its contents had remained unvisited and untasted for a number of years, a standing joke in the place; secondly, another python in his garden near town, which, for a similar reason, had been untrodden by him for an indefinite period; and, thirdly, a "silver snake" (No. 7 E of the Invoice), sent to the British Museum (page 203).

Leaving, then, to these intelligent countrymen the merit of their respective reminiscences, as furnishing the materials for a new museum, which the redactor has diligently collected and ticketed with the initials of the several contributors (page 85, Note) as a labour of love, we pass on to the statement of the Rev. W. Reichardt next in succession.

The deponent "never saw in the collection the bronze plates now in the hands of Mr. Taylor, nor the silver lamp, or bronze plate engraved in Mustoxidi's work. During the last few months of Mr. Woodhouse's life saw him about once or twice a month. During this time his collection was scattered about in various places. Mr. Woodhouse was in the habit of leaving trays of coins here and there open. Mr. Reichardt does not consider that the collection was then in order. Never heard that Mr. Woodhouse had made an inventory of his collection" (page 133).

Such is the last account on record of the state of this collection prior to the demise. And how was it found after the demise? "The coins and antiquities were not all in one place, but in a state of disorder all over the suite of apartments" (page 140). *Verbum sat.*

Next follows a certain Inspector of Police, Stamati Vlaccopulo, a Paxiote, who had been ordered to watch the two guards placed at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house.

"One night, about 10 P.M., deponent was making his rounds, and saw Messrs. Saunders and Taylor come out of Mr. Woodhouse's house. Mr. Taylor had something in his hand; did not particularly observe what it was, but thinks it was a small box. Asked the guards what was going on there. The guards said that Messrs. Saunders and Taylor had taken away a *cassetta*. This was some days after the demise of Mr. Woodhouse, and certainly after the funeral" (page 136).

This deponent must certainly be endowed with surprising powers of perception, as Mr. Saunders never on any occasion visited the premises later than 3 P.M. But he probably adverts to the circumstance when *M. Arcadino* (the Cancelliere of the Consulate), and *not Mr. Saunders*, assisted at the departure of the Signora Maria; for he speaks of "some days after the demise, and certainly after the funeral." Moreover, one of the constables, Giovanni Chillari, makes the same ridiculous mistake on that particular occasion; for he states (page 178), "In the evening (of the fourth day) Mr. Taylor came, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, and carried away the Signora Maria with her servants," &c.; after which "*Mr. Saunders* and Mr. Taylor sealed the doors and consigned them thus sealed to the care of the deponent."

The other constable, however, Spiro Cazzaro, furnishes a more correct version of this incident. He states that "the same evening (of the fourth day), at 7 o'clock, a carriage came, in which Mr. Taylor placed the Signora Woodhouse and her servants," &c., and that, after all the parties had quitted the premises, Mr. Taylor remained with *M. Arcadino*, and placed the seals on the doors" (page 176).

But the mendacious assertions of Inspector Vlaccopulo have been rendered still more egregious by the manner in which this passage has been paraphrased by Mr. Newton, in the text of the Report, as follows:—

"Observing that Mr. Saunders had something in his hand, which he believed to have been a small box, he asked the policeman on guard what was going on there, and was told that Messrs. Saunders and Taylor had taken away a small box" (page 26).

The somewhat important explanation that the Inspector "did not particularly observe what it was," is here omitted; while, by a singular coincidence, his confusion of ideas infects Mr. Newton, and his comedy of errors is acted over again with a new transformation of persons, viz., Mr. Saunders vice Arcadino, in the one case, and vice Taylor in the other, although Mr. Saunders was not present at all.

No sooner, moreover, does the wizard Inspector conjure Mr. Saunders upon the scene than Mr. Newton forthwith slips a "small box" into his hands.

It should, however, be noted that all this time the interior apartments to which Maria Costantini and her associates would otherwise have had access, were under lock and seal, and the keys deposited at the Consulate under Mr. Saunders' custody.

The next statement is that of Dr. Zambelli, already discussed; but with reference to the concluding question put to him respecting "the inventory sent to the British Museum by Mr. Saunders," it should be observed that this document was not drawn up by the Consulate, but by Mr. Woodhouse's trustees, and was sent in the original under their signatures as a *voucher* for what had been consigned for transmission, in which sense it has been not inaptly termed an *invoice*.

Passing over Mr. Taylor's statement as containing no facts deserving of further comment, Mr. Saunders' evidence appears next, wherein one or two corrections, however unimportant, may be supplied.

1. There was "no press with *open* shelves at the top and bottom" (page 150). That referred to, wherein the silver dishes were found, had glazed doors above, and wooden doors below.

2. The day of the funeral was the 27th, not the 28th, as doubtfully mentioned (page 152). This is established by the entry in the chaplain's register of burials, and by the official announcement inviting the Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to attend, as by annexed copy (Inclosure No. 18).

3. It is stated that "the date of the letter of the Captain of the 'Enterprise' to Mr. Saunders, and of his reply, was March 12th" (page 152). The letter addressed to Mr. Saunders, on the 12th, announcing the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," was from the Senior Naval Officer, Captain White, of His Majesty's ship "Cossack," and Mr. Saunders' reply, was dated March 13th.

4. It is further stated that "the shipment of the coins and other antiquities was *completed* on the 17th *instant*" (*sic*). The shipment of all the packages by Mr. Saunders was *effected* on Saturday the 17th March, but the marble altar was *subsequently* embarked on Monday the 19th, when the shipment was finally *completed* "according to the inventory sent," as by Mr. Saunders' letter to Mr. Panizzi, of 30th June (page 108), and despatch of same date to the Earl of Clarendon (page 188). The point might hardly have been worth noticing but for the allusion thereto at page 29 of the report.

Mr. Arcadino's evidence having been adverted to where expedient, James Whitfield, keeper of the English cemetery, appears next on the list; whose statements as to the "black (leathern) trunk bound with brass and with an arched top" have been already noticed.

But the deponent, after adverting to the "black leathern trunk bound with brass and with an arched top" already treated of, speaks also of another "box about the same size which he thinks was mahogany. This contained ancient gold ornaments like buckles lying loose." There must be some strange confusion in such a description. "These objects were left in this box and others from the leather trunk were put in," although he previously declared that these objects had been "replaced," and, subsequently, he carried this trunk into the library. He further states that "the box was then sealed up and taken by deponent the same morning to the Consulate by himself," together with "six silver side dishes."

No such box or silver dishes were however taken to the Consulate on that occasion by him or any one else. The dishes indeed were sent to the Consulate later, on the occasion of the general move with the iron safe, as deposed by Mr. Saunders (page 152), and as distinctly recollected by Mr. Vice-Consul Cortazzi; but with respect to the contents of the aforesaid trunk as enumerated by deponent, the objects found therein have already been minutely accounted for under Fanti's evidence, including Mr. Woodhouse's decoration, taken therefrom and sent to the officer at arms as already referred to, and the only conceivable *buckle* was connected therewith.

It must, however, be perfectly impossible for any one to call to mind, at this distance of time, each particular box, its colour, dimensions, and material; the respective contents as distinguished from any other; the identical spot where found, and other minutiae of detail scarcely likely to fix attention amid such a chaos of confusion as that existing in the apartments after the demise,—still more hazardous must it prove to interpret the meaning of others, and render an intelligible account of all they may have intended to say in the confessional of a secret inquisition.

The evidence of Genevra Ceccoli and Alessandro Poli follow, neither of which present any further subject of comment than the matters already referred to from time to time.

Dr. Lusi's evidence upon the subject of the inventory has been already disposed

of. But he subsequently refers to "a cabinet of ebony inlaid with ivory. In the drawers were all manner of gold ornaments" (page 165).

There was only one such cabinet on the premises (page 28). Fanti mentions this as "containing the choicest specimens of *glass* from tombs" (page 75). James Whitfield saw this cabinet opened on the day of the demise. "It was found locked" (page 159), "Inside was *ancient glass*." "The glass having been replaced, the cabinet was sealed up again." Mr. Arcadino also states, that this cabinet contained "*ancient glass*" (page 155). It is further described in Mr. Saunders' evidence (page 150). "This contained eight drawers. In two of these drawers were the specimens of *inlaid glass* (No. 7 K. L. M. of the Invoice)," sent to the British Museum. "The other drawers were empty" (Whitfield, page 159).

Yet Dr. Lusi is supposed to declare that, some time after this, "in the drawers were all manner of gold ornaments."

Moreover, it is added, that Mr. Taylor "objected to the removal of these to the Consulate by Mr. Saunders, Dr. Lusi expostulated with Mr. Saunders, but to no effect."

No such ornaments having existed there, Dr. Lusi could not have meant to say that he had seen any, or expostulated on the subject. Mr. Taylor, on the other hand, declares in his own evidence, that "the property so removed was taken to the Consulate for safe keeping *at his own suggestion*" (page 142).

Dr. Lusi's alleged expostulations could only refer to the old story of the detention of Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," on quite a different occasion, as already explained (see also page 153); and must certainly have been completely misunderstood when associated with events which never occurred, and objects never seen.

The cart question now introduced, consists in determining, whether the iron chest, the strong box, and all the several boxes containing the coins, &c., were transported to the Consulate at the same time in *one* cart load, or in *two* cart loads on different occasions, the object being, as it would seem, to verify the assertion of one of the constables, Spiro Cazzaro (page 176), that, when the iron safe and other boxes were conveyed to the Consulate, "the cart stopped at the door of Mr. Taylor's house for a quarter of an hour, as the deponent noticed from his post at the door of Mr. Woodhouse. He observed that the men took things out of the cart there."

Mr. Newton, however, admits (p. 25) that "all the other witnesses agree in stating that the cart containing the iron safe went straight to the Consulate." This is sufficient to stamp the character of the deponent as an infamous scoundrel."

The mere question, therefore, of the double or single journey would seem to have been stripped of its importance. The substance, however, of the evidence is as follows:

Athanasi Korkylos, a Greek carpenter living in the basement of the house of Mr. Woodhouse, states that a box bound with iron, heavy, and made of deal, accompanied the iron safe "in the same cart" (page 166); and although the ideal dimensions recorded are vastly inferior, yet deponent states that *two persons* lifted it, and certainly no other such box was taken to the Consulate, excepting the strong box subsequently forwarded to the British Museum.

Andreas Kombalitis, a mason, deposes to the same effect. He states that the iron safe, a large case of wood about the same size (which could only be the strong box), and a small box (mentioned also by others), were conveyed in the same cart. Both these witnesses coincide also in stating that no policeman accompanied the cart, which Mr. Arcadino, the Cancelliere of the Consulate, escorted, as deposed at page 156, "never losing sight of it."

This would seem amply sufficient to authenticate the facts, without dwelling further upon the extravagant assertions of these paltry constables, or upon the confused notions of certain Maltese porters, as to their recollections upon the subject.

The general evidence of the two constables may be taken as follows:

The first of these, Spiro Cazzaro, has already sufficiently distinguished himself as an impudent imposter in the matter of the alleged stopping of the cart. The second, Giovanni Chillari, is the one who furnished the ridiculous account of Mr. Saunders having "carried away" the Signora Maria, as already referred to. It remains to be seen how far they may be enabled to redeem their character in the sequel.

Now, as these constables profess to recollect so accurately all that passed from day to day, when there were so many persons coming and going at different times, and so many other things to confuse their minds, they will surely be able to tell us something rational about the clergyman's visit to the house at the time of the demise, when their faculties were not distracted and disturbed by innumerable other complications.

Cazzaro declares that the clergyman (M. Reichardt) having come twice in the night, came the "second time about three-quarters of an hour before the death of Mr. Woodhouse. He remained only a quarter of an hour (page 174)." Consequently he must have left *half-an-hour before the demise*.

His comrade Chillari asserts (page 177) that Mr. Reichardt came "the second time at 2 A.M., when he remained till 5 A.M., and then went away." He must, therefore, have remained about *three hours* there.

On turning to Mr. Reichardt's evidence on this heard (pages 131 and 132), we learn that "Mr. Woodhouse died on the morning of February 26, about 3 A.M. Mr. Reichardt was summoned from his own house, but found him *already dead*. After remaining about *a quarter of an hour* at the deathbed, Mr. Reichardt returned to his own house."

Such a result may serve as a standard to measure the degree of accuracy to be expected from these constables on other matters.

But take we now another test. To expect that all the particular dates and hours and persons and things which they pretend to remember should be strictly correct would be unreasonable. But they can hardly be liable to much misconception as to what happened on the *first day*. On that occasion, according to Cazzaro, "about 9:30 A.M. Mr. Saunders came to the house with Mr. Taylor, and they remained up stairs *three-quarters of an hour*" (page 175). Chillari coincides in this computation, stating that "towards 9:30 A.M. Mr. Saunders came, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, and also by his own Secretary Mr. Arcadino. They remained in the house, *about an hour*, when they went away" (pages 177 and 178).

Such consistency is the more remarkable when confronted with the depositions of others, showing all that was done during such brief period of *one hour or less* (pages 77, 149, 154, and 157), which, in fact, occupied from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. as stated at page 140.

Their notions of *time* are evidently incalculately vague. Their powers of *vision* no less defective. Their *inventive genius* alone would seem to have exercised an absorbing influence over other faculties, as already exemplified; but proceed we on our way.

Cazzaro further declares (page 176) that on the occasion of removing the money from the premises, "when the porters arrived they carried away to the *Consulate* sacks of money on their shoulders. They made two journeys carrying these, and accompanied by the *deponent* as employé of the police."

His companion is again scrupulously consistent in repeating this deliberate falsehood, for he states: "After two or three hours they sent for porters and carried away sacks of dollars. . . . The money was sent to the *Consulate*, accompanied by one of the two policemen posted at the door, viz., Spiro Cazzaro di Nicola" (page 179).

Now, this money was never conveyed to the Consulate at all, but delivered at Mr. Taylor's premises close at hand, as stated by the porter Paolo Cammellare and others (pages 182, 154, and 149), in fact, within sight of Mr. Woodhouse's door, whereas the Consulate is far away. Thus these two constables are again deliberately asserting what they well knew to be absolutely false; for no one could entertain the belief that he actually took two long walks, under very peculiar circumstances, to deposit sacks of money in a fictitious position where never taken at all, however much memory might betray him in matters of every day occurrence.

What credit can then attach to minute details, to the going and coming of this person or that person on particular days, and at specified hours, to the "small box" here, or the "sealed packet" there, or those other "things" which Mr. Taylor "on going out" always carried away under his great coat, a garment, by the way which he never wears, whereas, as Chillari states, these visits were generally in the morning" (page 180).

With regard to any such visits of Mr. Taylor *alone*, both constables allude, in the first instance, to days *anterior* to the departure of his co-trustee; whereas the second constable, in adverting to a *later* period, speaks of this as a *sequel*, in close

connection with the removal of the "marble bath," which occurred subsequently to the arrival of the heirs, and in pursuance of their directions. Chillari "believes that this bath was ancient." It was open to inspection here, having been sold by auction for family use.

But it is the more absurd that these constables should pretend to be so precise as to who came in, or who went out, from time to time, when it is considered that other families occupied the superior stories of the same house; and it must also be observed that Dr. Lusi, the legal adviser of the trustees in this matter, occupied one of those stories, with whom Mr. Taylor was in frequent communication; nor should it be forgotten that it was the latter who suggested that these constables should be stationed and retained there.

What shall be said of Mr. de Fonblanque's "Notes of Conversations," wherein he indulges from time to time, and whereof another example now presents itself (page 184)? In what character does he assume such a part, and under what possible pretext are such "Notes" presented and commented upon *as evidence*?

Thus Mr. Newton remarks (page 28), that "Dr. Lusi's account of this matter is confirmed by Mr. Taylor's statement to Mr. de Fonblanque," which he then quotes in confutation of the evidence of Mr. Arcadino.

The specimen referred to stands as follows:—"I confess that I was very much annoyed when Mr. Saunders removed the property to the Consulate, and shipped it without reference to me, and I wrote him a letter of remonstrance, but *I now believe he did what was best under the circumstances*;" and again, "I never waived any claims as trustee; I could not question the authority of the Consul; *I did not remonstrate* against the removal of the antiquities (property) to the Consulate. I was very angry about it" (page 28).

Before quoting, however, such apocryphal notes *as evidence*, Mr. Newton might surely have referred to the more authentic version of Mr. Taylor's declarations upon this head, as made to Mr. Newton himself, whereby he would have observed that "the property so removed was taken to the Consulate *at Mr. Taylor's suggestion*" (page 142).

But Mr. Taylor wrote Mr. Saunders "a letter of remonstrance." Such a letter could not apply (as alleged) to the aforesaid removal of the property to the Consulate. It could be no other than the one referring to Dr. Lusi's intended visit, in connection with the proposed detention of Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," which was no letter of remonstrance at all. Copy of this and of Mr. Saunder's reply thereto, are annexed (Inclosures 19 and 20).

This letter serves to establish the *object* of that visit (as previously adverted to), and the *date* thereof, as subsequent to the embarkation of the marble altar, on Monday, the 19th March, whereas all the boxes containing the coins, &c., had been already sent on board on Saturday the 17th. It further speaks of the *personal* responsibility of the co-trustees as connected with the consignment of those objects previously to the arrival of the heirs then at Ancona; and it indicates a tendency to consider that consignment as not yet formally effected, for which another week's delay is requested.

But Mr. Saunders at once declined to listen to such a proposal, stating that the vessel could not be detained any longer, and that it was useless to enter into further discussions upon the subject.

To the difficulties so experienced, allusion is made in Mr. Saunder's letter to Mr. Panizzi of 30th June (page 168), wherein it is stated that "from the obstacles encountered in this respect, there cannot be a doubt that nothing whatever would have been effected had Mr. Saunder's persisted in urging more." Mr. Saunders felt that the formal declaration of consignment of these objects under the signature of the co-trustees, could be sent overland in the sequel (as was done), and that, in the event of any subsequent difficulty on this head, it was better that any questions connected therewith should be solved in England. In assuming such a responsibility he conceives that he was acting in the well-considered interest of the British Museum, to avert any obstacles *in limine* on the parts of the heirs-at-law. In fact, this would seem to have been the turning point of the scale, wherein the slightest hesitation to accept such responsibility would have served to open the door to local litigation, sequestrations, and the like.

The remainder of the quotation from the aforesaid "Notes" (*as given at page 28*), confutes itself. But it should be observed that the apparent contradiction between the first and last parts of this statement, has led to a singular *correction of the text*; for although, in point of fact, Mr. Taylor *did not remonstrate* against the

removal of the property to the Consulate, as stated by himself, yet Mr. de Fonblanque, in his "Notes," asserts that he "*did remonstrate*" (page 186); and it is only by a felicitous inspiration, drawn perhaps from recollections of Mr. Taylor's evidence, that Mr. Newton quotes *the contrary*, and says he "*did not*."

But, alas, this happy adjunct of a negative, intuitively supplied, was too soon destined to lose its charm, the *not remonstrating* against the removal of the property (suggested by Mr. Taylor himself), being forthwith followed by his being "very angry about it" (page 186).

Again, Mr. Newton observes (page 40), that "it will be seen, by comparing Mr. Taylor's statements (at pages 141 and 185), that he throws the responsibility of all the proceedings after the demise, as far as possible, on Her Majesty's Consul-General;" but the one statement is authentic, the other apocryphal, consequently it is to the former alone that any credit is due; and by referring to this (page 141), it will be seen that Mr. Taylor's replies to Mr. Newton's queries Nos. 1 to 7 upon the subject of the general inventory, and to query No. 3 respecting the removal of the property to the Consulate (these being the two matters referred to in the above quotation), are diametrically opposed to such an inference, whereas it is only from the apocrypha (page 187) that such inconsistent deductions can be drawn.

The whole of this remarkable body of evidence is finally brought to a close with that of Nicoletta Giustiniana (page 192), who assisted the heirs in packing the residue of the objects which they took away. "This was several days after they had begun their packing," and confined, apparently, to articles which they considered of inferior character. "The quantity of ancient glass was considerable; some of it was of a green colour;" and "much" of it, as deposed by Mr. Reichardt (page 133) "consisted of duplicates of a very ordinary kind, or was broken." She also remembered certain "*terra cotta* heads." "Remembers packing two *bronze* helmets." "Does not remember packing a bronze sword. Packed a *bronze* figure of a man." Her *opinion* was also courted as a test of its antiquity, but her verdict was, unfortunately, adverse: "Thinks this was modern."

Raffaele Scugnetti, carpenter, who assisted the heirs in packing, states that he "made twenty-three cases of deal for the heirs," and that he "packed them all but two cases. Among the objects he packed were arms, guns, clothes, books, presses, and a number of ordinary antiquities, such as *terra cottas*, vases, *glass bottles*, &c." (page 183).

With this evidence of the packing before him, and with the probability of such articles being removed by the heirs, Mr. Newton would exculpate the Albanian servant by the argument that he "was too ignorant to be able to appreciate the interest of the objects stolen," and that "the intrinsic value of objects in *bronze*, or *glass*, or *terra cotta*, such as those which are *missing* from the Woodhouse collection, is so insignificant that they would hardly be worth the risk incurred in such a robbery" (pages 55-6).

But Mr. Newton was not unaware that at that very moment this Albanian was awaiting his trial on a charge of robbing his mistress, for which he is now a condemned felon. It also appears, from the evidence of Angela Caim, that besides the two boxes which he removed to another house four or five days before the demise, he likewise conveyed a *third* box to "the apartments of Dr. Lusi, who lived in the story above Mr. Woodhouse (page 53), which box was received from him in trust by an Albanian servant there. This is elsewhere stated to have occurred "either immediately before or immediately after Mr. Woodhouse's "death" (page 47), when the precautionary measure of placing constables at the door prevented an egress from the house.

The Signora Lusi described this as "a box full of precious objects," which, however, she would not open in her servant's absence, alleging that, although consigned in trust, "he had the key." "On calling the next day, Maria Costantini was told by the Signora Lusi that her servant had carried the box to a certain shop" (page 54). But this box, the contents of which were so studiously concealed even from Maria Costantini herself, was afterwards (on examination by the Advocate Fiscal) said to contain "a certain *musical instrument* ("Credat Judæus"), which had been sent in a box by the Signora Maria to Madame Lusi," the former of whom was eagerly seeking to ascertain its contents, while the latter spoke of it, on the occasion of Angela Caim's visit in company with Maria Costantini, as "a box full of precious objects."

Furthermore, Miss Carter was supposed to have stated that the "Consul and Mr. Taylor knew of this" (pages 53, 80); but "Mr. Newton received from her a

positive assurance that no such communications as Angela Caim represents were made by her by Maria Costantini" (page 54), although the interview between the latter and Madame Lusi, as described by Angela Caim, can be in nowise affected by such denial. Mr. Saunders, however, heard of this for the first time from Mr. Newton's report.

Moreover, when treating of such *missing* objects, Mr. Newton would seem entirely to ignore the fact of the heirs being in anywise connected with their disappearance on the one hand, while, on the other, enhancing their value and extent by recording the intellectual efforts of intelligent countrymen, worthy of the tales of Aladdin himself.

The materials from which these confutations are drawn, being supplied in the Report itself, were no less available to Mr. Newton *then* than to Mr. Saunders *now*, who has not gone beyond the length of Mr. Newton's *own pen* in search thereof. He has not condescended to extend the field of inquiry to counter-statements, with the solitary exception of Dr. Zambelli, Mr. Newton's confidential adviser, whose declaration of non-intervention (page 137) was already sufficiently explicit, but whose distinct denial as to the alleged inventory suggestion, might possibly be deemed essential to obviate any misconception in this respect.

While, however, thus restricted to the printed evidence of the parties themselves, it is clearly perceptible that in many instances the deponents could never have intended to utter the manifest inconsistencies attributed to them, and that their meaning must have been strangely misinterpreted and misapplied; whereas it might have been expected that a sounder discretion would have been exercised in regard to any conclusions drawn therefrom.

Ere addressing himself, however, to these conclusions, Mr. Saunders would first glance at that passage with which Mr. Newton closes his Report (page 66), wherein he refers to the "confused and contradictory statements" which have encumbered the case, and to the difficulty experienced of being "sufficiently full and explicit, without lapsing into prolixity and losing sight of the objects of this inquiry."

Such confusion, contradictions, and prolixity require no further comment, but it is to the *objects* of this inquiry that some remarks may still be due.

Had it been deemed advisable to attack the heirs of the deceased for the recovery of such "other antiquities" from the Woodhouse collection as they possessed, proceedings would have been instituted in England where the parties reside. So far, however, from having recourse to such measures, the Trustees of the British Museum have resolved not to prosecute the claim made by Mr. Newton on their behalf, to certain inscribed stones or marbles appertaining to that collection, and deposited under sequestration in the British Consulate (Inclosure No. 14).

If, however, bent on recovering objects abstracted by others, it might have been expected that, when an effective clue had been obtained to certain suspected parties, less hesitation would have been evinced to follow up such clue instantler, without wasting time in preliminary inquiries likely to compromise the issue, as already anticipated (page 44), nor was a like delicacy exhibited towards others.

But, finally, to suppose that, contrary to all reasonable presumption, it can ever have been intended, while inviting concert and co-operation in furtherance of a public object, to violate all recognized principles of British equity by such proceedings, would be suggestive rather of those repugnant practices of bygone ages when treasure-trove was apt to be requited by torture and the rack.

Mr. Saunders would therefore submit that, after having thoroughly sifted the so-called evidence whereby such scandalous imputations are sought to be conveyed, it cannot be expected that he should deign to enter here upon the unjustifiable tenor of Mr. Newton's conclusions, as unwarrantable assumptions, which conscious rectitude must indignantly repudiate, and impartial judgment unequivocally condemn.

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS;

INCLOSURES TO APPENDIX.

Inclosure 1.

*Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon, February 26, 1866.**

[See No. 1, page 1.]

Annex to Inclosure 1.

Declaration of Mr. Woodhouse.

[See Inclosure 51 in Museum Report, page 138.]

Inclosure 2.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Newton.†

My dear Sir,

Corfu, February 26, 1866.

POOR Mr. Woodhouse died this morning; and although he has not, I believe, left any other testamentary dispositions, I have secured the donation of his coins and other valuables for the national collection by a document executed in the presence of competent witnesses only two days before his death.

I have written officially upon the subject to the Earl of Clarendon, who will doubtless transmit to the Museum authorities the authentic copy of the document aforesaid, which I have sent to the Foreign Office.

There is a strong box, which was prepared by the deceased to receive his donation, ready for the coins and other valuables, which I propose to embark in the first ship of war leaving this for Malta; but if you should think it desirable to come out yourself, in order to determine what is worth selecting, or if you have any special directions to give in the matter, pray furnish me with the requisite instructions for my guidance therein.

Believe, me, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 3.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders.—(Received March 7, 9 A.M.)

[See No. 3*, p. 3.]

Inclosure 4.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders, March 8, 1866.—(Received March 27, vid Athens.)

[See No. 5, p. 4.]

Annex to Inclosure 4.

Mr. Panizzi to Consul-General Saunders, March 7, 1866.—(Received March 27.)

[See Inclosure 75 in Museum Report, page 195; and p. 3, ante.]

* In Museum Report, page 194; and Annex thereto, page 138.

† In Museum Report, page 193.

Inclosure 5.

Consul-General Saunders to the Trustees of the British Museum.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Corfu, March 19, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, in pursuance of instructions received from Earl Russell, I have embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," proceeding to Malta, a large case, lined with tin, containing eight sealed boxes of coins and other valuables from the collection of the late James Woodhouse, of this place; whereof a detailed inventory will be forwarded by post, under cover to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The keys of the aforesaid boxes are herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 6.

Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon, March 27, 1866.

[See Inclosure 71 in Museum Report, page 190; and p. 4, *ante.*]

Annex 1.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Panizzi, March 27, 1866.

[See Inclosure 76 in Museum Report, page 196.]

Annex 2.

List of Articles.

[See Museum Report, page 198.]

Annexes 3 and 4.

Correspondence with the Heirs.

[See Inclosure 11.]

Inclosure 7.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders, May 5, 1866.—(Received May 12.

[See No. 9, p. 7.]

Annex to Inclosure 7.

Mr. Panizzi to Consul-General Saunders, May 2, 1866.—(Received May 12.,

[See Inclosure in No. 8, page 6.]

Inclosure 8.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders, May 24, 1866.—(Received June 2.

[See No. 11, p. 7.]

Annex to Inclosure 8.

Mr. Panizzi to the Earl of Clarendon, May 19, 1866.—(Received June 2.)

[See No. 10, p. 7.]

Inclosure 9.

Mr. Panizzi to Consul-General Saunders.—(Received June 26.)

Sir,

British Museum, June 13, 1866.

I AM directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to acquaint you that they have received information which induces them to believe that many valuable articles belonging to the late Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities, and which were intended by him to form part of his donation to the British Museum, have not been received with the rest of the collection. The Trustees have, therefore, sent Mr. Newton, Keeper of the Classical Antiquities in the Museum, to Corfu, in order to make inquiries on the subject; and I am to express their hope that you will render such assistance as may be in your power in furtherance of this public object.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. PANIZZU.

Inclosure 10.

Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon, June 30, 1866.

[See Inclosure 70 in British Museum Report, page 187; and p. 8, *ante.*]

Annex to Inclosure 10.

[See Inclosure 11.]

Inclosure 11.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Panizzi, June 30, 1866.

[See Inclosure 61 in Museum Report, page 166; and p. 9, *ante.*]

Annexes to Inclosure 11.

Correspondence between Consul-General Saunders and the Heirs of Mr. Woodhouse.

[See Museum Report, pages 172 and 173.]

Inclosure 12.

Consul-General Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon, July 13, 1866.

[See Inclosure 85 in Museum Report, page 214; and p. 12, *ante.*]

Inclosure 13.

*Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley, July 23, 1866.**

[See No. 19, p. 18.]

Inclosure 14.

Mr. Winter Jones to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

British Museum, November 29, 1866.

THE Trustees of the British Museum having resolved not to prosecute the claim made by Mr. Newton on their behalf to certain inscribed stones or marbles appertaining to the museum of the late Mr. James Woodhouse and deposited under sequestration in the British Consulate on the 5th July, 1866, I am directed to inform you that, in conformity with such resolution, they desire that the said sequestration be removed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

* In Museum Report, page 224.

Inclosure 15.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Winter Jones.

Sir,

Corfu, December 31, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, acquainting me that the Trustees of the British Museum, having resolved not to prosecute the claim made by Mr. Newton on their behalf to certain inscribed stones or marbles appertaining to the museum of the late Mr. James Woodhouse, and deposited, under sequestration, in the British Consulate on the 5th of July last, they desire that the said sequestration be removed; and I have accordingly communicated this resolution to the heirs of the deceased for their information and guidance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 16.

Deposition of Sarah Puddick.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

I, BENJAMIN SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Lord Mayor of the City of London, do hereby certify that, on the day of the date hereof, personally came and appeared before me Francis Christopher Vernon Pike, the declarant named in the Declaration hereunto annexed, and by solemn declaration, which the said declarant then made before me in due form of law, did solemnly and sincerely declare to be true the several matters and things mentioned and contained in the said annexed Declaration.

In faith and testimony whereof, I, the said Lord Mayor, have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the office of mayoralty of the said city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the authority or paper writing mentioned and referred to in and by the said Declaration to be hereunto also annexed.

Dated in London, the 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1866.

(Signed)

B. J. PHILLIPS, *Mayor.*RICH. J. PAWLEY, *Registrar.*

London to wit.

I, Francis Christopher Vernon Pike, of No. 6, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, solicitor, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was present on the 2nd day of May, 1866, and did see Sarah Puddick, of No. 22, Westbourne Park Terrace, in the county of Middlesex, wife of John Edward Puddick, of the same place, gentleman, duly sign the authority or paper writing hereunto annexed, and that the signature "Sarah Puddick" subscribed thereto is of the proper handwriting of the said Sarah Puddick, and that the signature "Fra. C. V. Pike" subscribed thereto as the witness attesting the signature thereto of the said Sarah Puddick is of the proper handwriting of declarant; and I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously, believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of Voluntary and extra-Judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

(Signed)

FRA. C. V. PIKE.

Declared at the Mansion House, London, this 3rd day of May, 1866.

Before me,

(Signed)

B. J. PHILLIPS, *Lord Mayor.*

To Sidney Smith Saunders, Esq., Consul-General, Corfu.

In the matter of the estate of James Woodhouse, late of Corfu, Esq., deceased.

Sir, 22, *Westbourne Park Terrace, London, May 2, 1866.*

I have received your Decree dated the 6th day of April, 1866, which informs me that James Woodhouse, my brother, and John Edward Puddick, my husband, did duly recognize a Declaration made by my uncle, the said James Woodhouse, deceased, dated the 24th day of February, 1866, bestowing his collection of coins on the British Museum. I fully approve of this, as well as the fact that you have delivered part of the effects of the said deceased to my said brother and husband: and I hereby request and authorize you to pay and deliver all the rest and residue of the moneys and other effects belonging to the estate of my uncle, the said James Woodhouse, deceased, and to which I am entitled as one of his next of kin unto James William Taylor, of Corfu, Esquire, whose receipt shall be a full and ample discharge to you for the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SARAH PUDDICK.

Witness to the signing of the said Sarah Puddick,

(Signed) FRA. C. V. PIKE.
6, *Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, Solicitor.*

This is the authority or paper writing referred to in the Declaration of Francis Christopher Vernon Pike, made this 3rd day of May. 1866.

Before me,
(Signed) B. S. PHILLIPS, *Lord Mayor.*

Inclosure 17.

Summary of Evidence obtained by Corfu Police.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 16, p. 14.]

Inclosure 18.

Consul-General Saunders to Count Dusmani.

Sir, *Corfu, February 26, 1866.*

AS Officer of Arms of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, I transmit to you herewith the Insignia of a Knight Companion of the said Order, belonging to the late James Woodhouse, who died here this day; and I have at the same time to request that in your aforesaid capacity you will assist at the funeral of the deceased with the accustomed formalities, and that you will also invite the Prelate and other Knights of the most distinguished Order to accompany the procession, which will leave the house of the deceased to-morrow the 27th February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 19.

Mr. Taylor to Consul-General Saunders.

Dear Sir, *Monday morning, March 19, 1866.*

I HAVE sent the piece of marble to St. Nicolo, and have also seen Dr. Lusi, who, on the part of the Signora, objects to deliver over the coins, &c., until the nephew's arrival, especially as he is so near as Ancona.

Could you oblige me by keeping the steamer another week, by which time the nephew will be here, and everything done according to order, and relieve both the Signora and myself from *personal* responsibility; or, as Dr. Lusi says, will you receive the coins from us, and relieve us from all future consequences, should the heirs raise any objection?

Dr. Lusi wishes to see you on the subject; will 11 o'clock suit you?

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES W. TAYLOR

Inclosure 20.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Taylor.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Monday, March 19, 1866.

THE "Enterprise" cannot possibly be kept any longer, and will leave to-morrow morning. As to Dr. Lusi, I can have nothing to say to him upon the subject of the coins, &c., which have been duly consigned on board since Saturday last, and there is therefore no use in discussing the matter any further.

Yours truly,
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 43.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Murray.—(Received March .)

My dear Sir,

Corfu, March 15, 1867.

IN sending herewith the supplementary portion of my remarks and explanations upon the subject of the Woodhouse collection, I feel that there is something still to be submitted as to what should be the next move, for it must be manifestly unfair to leave the report thereon to any of the Museum Authorities, still less to Mr. Newton himself. I might as well be deemed competent to be my own arbiter in such a matter, or to adjudicate upon his proceedings; for whatever he might submit would be law for the Museum Authorities and consequently for the Trustees.

What, therefore, I consider myself fairly entitled to ask is, that I should not be left in the hands of sophists and casuists, and that either the matter be now reported on by a Foreign Office man or referred to a select Committee whereof the principal Librarian of both Departments should be members, and any other persons, exclusive, of course, of Mr. Newton himself.

Moreover, I would submit that with the example which has been already afforded of what is to be expected from Museum Reports it would be impossible to expect that any principle of fairness should prevail in printing anything which has emanated from me in self-defence; for in proportion as my arguments may be telling ones so much the more will subterfuges be resorted to for the purpose of rendering them disconnected and unintelligible. What, I would ask, can be said of the shuffling manner in which the correspondence has been presented? I say not this in an offensive sense, but, as it were, the indiscriminate dispersion from place to place without order or connection at all. Then to take a specimen, look to my No. 38, at page 224, with an unintelligible interpolation which any one would have corrected by striking out the extraneous lines; or if not liking to tamper with the text, what would have been easier than to refer the copy to the Foreign Office to compare with the original? Moreover, to crown the whole, who would have supposed that the defective quotation should be given over again, *tale quale*, in the body of the Report itself (at page 56), with the remark that the sentence "is not very clear," although its obscurity "may be due to some carelessness in the transcriber"! And then he draws a manifestly false conclusion by attributing to me a meaning as regards the *text* of the instrument which I only applied to the *draft*.

However, it would be an endless task to enter into all the absurdities and malignities of the Museum Report; but what I feel anxious to submit is, that the correspondence should be printed over again in proper order and sequence, that is to say, the official portion thereof as given by me in the Index thereto, which appears in the *preamble* of my Appendix: for without this no one can possibly understand anything of the merits of the case, and it is, I conceive, only due to me, and even to the Foreign Office itself, that the matter should be so rendered intelligible.

I have added the different references in the several inclosures and annexes for the purpose of facilitating such matters, but the whole should be reprinted with my explanations, and a copy thereof furnished to all who have had the previous Report, comprising doubtless all the Trustees, which is adding insult to injury, and for which adequate reparation should be afforded me equal to the extent of the offence so inflicted.

I cannot expect that the Museum will do this, and therefore I must hope that my own Department will, by allowing the printing to be placed in Harrison's hands,

and although the affair is really a public scandal and of public interest, yet if there be any question as to *expense*, then let *me* be chargeable therewith.

Moreover it would not be fair and reasonable that my remarks should be cut up by mere subtleties to detract therefrom, without my being enabled to reply thereto; as if Mr. Newton is to be allowed a rejoinder, I should be entitled to the same latitude myself, and I contend therefore that it is only just that I should be allowed to produce my own defence free from any more of his impurities.

I have been anxious to avoid as much as possible instilling any venom into my remarks, and for this reason I have abstained from the insertion of what I had originally intended as part of my present despatch, whereof I now annex a confidential extract as contemplated. The whole of the details adverted to are strictly correct, but I have no wish to expose all the iniquities of which I have had reason to complain.

Moreover, I have a right to put forward the several letters addressed to me in the name of the Trustees in terms of the highest commendation for what I had done, and this after deliberate report on the articles transmitted sent (as explained in my accompanying letter to the Trustees) as articles *from* the Woodhouse collection, and not (as the *ex post facto* interpretation would seek to infer) as the *whole*. And if it be argued that certain special objects should have been sent, I would ask, firstly, *were they there?* and if so, why were they not pointed out when I asked for instructions, and "special directions," even privately, from Mr. Newton himself, as shown by my letter to him in the Report (page 193)?

The fact is they saw the difficulty of carrying out the matter themselves, and made, therefore, a cat's paw of me in order not to burn their own fingers, which I readily undertook, and successfully accomplished to their perfect satisfaction, and then suddenly they turn round and make me the scapegoat for all the unattainable objects which no one had ever thought of before, and which, if thus intended at first, should, at least, have been duly explained and left to an officer of the Museum to carry out.

Moreover, fancy such imputations being discussed at Athens with an ex-Minister, Mr. Valaoriti, who, if he had not intimately known me, and taken up the cudgels on my behalf, might have been expected to accept as gospel all that was muttered against me there.

However, the mail is closing, and I cannot continue. All I ask is that Lord Stanley will not allow me to be drawn and quartered any more by Mr. Newton without some equitable report on the merits of the case, and, as I cannot doubt in the sequel, some fitting reparation for all I have been already condemned to suffer unheard.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Extract from Draft of Despatch No. 14.

HOW far it may be deemed consistent with the intentions of the Trustees, as evinced in their name by Mr. Panizzi, that such an inquiry should have been so conducted, I pause not to discuss; let it not, however, be supposed that such proceedings were un contemplated in the first instance; on the contrary, they were the preliminaries; they were founded on prepossessions discussed at Athens, they were adopted with deliberate design, and, in fact, the officer of the Museum had not been many hours in Corfu before the whole place was redolent of his imputations.

But he was not alone. He was accompanied by an *adlatus* in an unostensible character, disconnected with the British Museum, and, as it were, picked up on the way, who busied himself at once in active concert with the officer of the Museum, collecting his fabulous "Notes of Conversations," and his so-called "evidence taken down," as acceptable contributions to the common stock retailed in the Museum Report.

In the face, however, of such machinations and mystifications, not unfrequently forced upon my attention by different members of the community, I continued, as aforesaid, to act in the sense of the invitation conveyed to me, without caring to notice any other proceedings.

Mr. Murray to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1867.

WITH reference to your report received on the 9th ultimo, respecting the charge made by the British Museum against Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu, in the matter of the Woodhouse collection, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, together with the former papers, the accompanying further despatches, and a private letter, which have been received from Mr. Saunders* containing his vindication of his conduct and proceedings; and I am to request that you will favour Lord Stanley with your opinion thereupon, and upon the course which it will now be right and proper for Lord Stanley to take in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

The Queen's Advocate to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 8.)

My Lord,

Temple, May 7, 1867.

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Murray's letter of the 30th March last, stating that with reference to my Report received on the 9th February, respecting the charge made by the British Museum against Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu, in the matter of the Woodhouse collection, he was directed by your Lordship to transmit to me, together with the former papers, the accompanying further despatches and a private letter which had been received from Mr. Saunders containing his vindication of his conduct and proceedings; and Mr. Murray was to request that I would furnish your Lordship with my opinion thereupon, and upon the course which it will now be right and proper for your Lordship to take in this matter.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have again considered this case, and have the honour to report—

That it is certainly to be regretted that the draft of the bequest prepared without the words "other antiquities" has been lost; but there is no good reason to suspect or impugn the substantial accuracy of the statement made by Mr. Consul-General Saunders as to the preparation and execution of this testamentary instrument.

With regard to the parcel O, I can find no ground to connect Mr. Consul-General Saunders with the disappearance of it (if, indeed, there be not some mistake as to its existence); one of the servants (Leonidas) who appears to have had access to the property of the dying man has since been convicted as a felon, and sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment, for robbing his mistress. There seems to be good reason also to suspect that another of the servants who had equal access was also an untrustworthy person; and these facts are very properly, I think, brought to the notice of your Lordship in the letter of Mr. Saunders.

With respect to the inventory, the excuse which Mr. Saunders offers for not having made it is, that it must have been of a very complicated character, and must, therefore, have occupied a considerable time, whereas it was most expedient for the interests of the British Museum that no delay should happen, but that the collection should be shipped immediately for England; and here I must again observe that the parties who had the most right to complain of the conduct of Mr. Consul-General Saunders were the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse, a fact which the following paragraph in Mr. Saunders' letter places in very strong light: "Moreover the greatest difficulty having been experienced in consequence of the heirs being on the way out with the declared intention of disputing the bequest, and the trustees of the deceased being desirous of awaiting their arrival, as referred to at page 30 of the Report, and in my despatches to the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Panizzi of the 30th June (pages 168 and 188), any pretext for delay would have been eagerly jumped at to avoid responsibility, whereby all would have been irretrievably lost."

Whether this opinion be well founded or not, it cannot be reasonably denied that the haste of Mr. Consul-General Saunders to transmit the collection to

* Nos. 41, 42, and 43.

England arose out of his zeal to forward the interests, and obey the specific directions on this point, of the British Museum.

I have considered the statements made in this case. I think it unnecessary to travel over the grounds stated in my former Reports, to which I desire to refer; but I am bound to say that I retain my opinion that whatever error of discretion there may have been, no *prima facie* case of guilt has been made out against Mr. Consul-General Saunders; and I do not think it is incumbent upon your Lordship to prosecute any further inquiry into this matter.

If your Lordship should entertain a different opinion, it appears to me that the proposal contained in the private letter of Mr. Consul-General Saunders to Mr. Murray is equitable, namely, "that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee, whereof the principal Librarian of both Departments should be members, and any other persons, exclusive, of course, of Mr. Newton himself."

I do not think any such reference necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

No. 46.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 22, 1867.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th of January last, I am directed by Lord Stanley to request that you will state to the Trustees of the British Museum that his Lordship has received from Mr. Consul-General Saunders detailed explanations as to his conduct and proceedings in the matter of the Woodhouse collection, as brought under Lord Stanley's consideration in the private and confidential statement inclosed in your letter of the 13th of November, 1866.

Copies of Mr. Saunders' despatches are herewith inclosed, and I am to inform you that though Lord Stanley is of opinion that there is evidence of some indiscretion and want of judgment in the manner in which Mr. Saunders acted in regard to the matter at issue, his Lordship is satisfied, after consultation with the Queen's Advocate, that there is nothing apparent in Mr. Saunders' proceedings which could be construed into an imputation that, in acting as he has done, he has been influenced by any improper motives, as the statement in your letter of the 13th of November, 1866, would seem to imply.

A copy of the Queen's Advocate's last opinion on this subject is herewith inclosed.*

I am to add, that as a notice has been given in the House of Commons that the papers on this subject will be moved for, to which motion no opposition, as far as the Foreign Office is concerned, will be offered, Lord Stanley will have no objection to the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons for inquiry into this matter, if such a course should be thought expedient.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 47.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 22, 1867.

LORD STANLEY has had under his consideration your despatches of the 4th February and 15th March, explaining your proceedings in the matter of Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities; and I am directed by his Lordship to state to you, that though he is of opinion that there is evidence of some indiscretion and want of judgment in the manner in which you acted in regard to the matter at issue, his Lordship is satisfied, after consultation with the Queen's Advocate, that there is nothing apparent in your proceedings which could be construed into an imputation that in acting as you have done you have been influenced by any improper motives, as the statement, of which copy was inclosed in my despatch of the 7th of January, seemed to imply.

* No. 45.

I inclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which Lord Stanley has cause to be addressed to the British Museum.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 48.

Mr. Winter Jones to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 29.)

My Lord,

British Museum, May 27, 1867.

I AM directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Report from Mr. Newton, dated the 22nd of May, having reference to the Woodhouse collection of antiquities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. WINTER JONES.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Report by Mr. Newton.

*Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities,
May 22, 1867.*

MR. NEWTON has the honour to report to the Trustees that on the 18th instant, he received a letter from Mr. James Woodhouse, the nephew and co-heir of Mr. Woodhouse of Corfu, inviting him to examine the antiquities from his uncle's collection which he received from Mr. Saunders.

In consequence of this invitation Mr. Newton had an interview yesterday with Messrs. Woodhouse and Puddick, and inspected the collection of antiquities brought by them from Corfu. This collection is of a very miscellaneous character, but may be arranged generally under the following heads:—Gold objects, silver objects, bronzes, gems, marbles, terracottas, glass, fictile vases, coins, objects in lead, miscellaneous antiquities.

1. The *gold objects* consist principally of a collection of rings, 144 in number, most of which contain gems in modern settings. The other gold objects are a single pendant of an earring, a few scraps of bractiate gold, and other insignificant fragments.

2. *Silver Objects.*—The lamp with an Archaic inscription engraved in Mustoxidi, page 241 (see Mr. Newton's Report, page 90). An earring, some *spatulæ*, and other small objects.

3. *Bronzes.*—The tablet with the Decree of *Proxenia*: engraved Mustoxidi, page 188 (see Report page 90, No. 1).

Tablet with Archaic inscription: Mustoxidi, page 233 (Report, page 90, No. 2).

Diskos with figure of athlete, engraved on both sides (Report, page 90, No. 3).

Large key, with letters (*ibid.*, page 91, No. 10).

Two helmets (*ibid.*, page 91, Nos. 12, 13).

Female figure in attitude of Venus of Medicis (*ibid.*, page 91, No. 19).

Rake terminating in a hand (*ibid.*, page 92, No. 29).

Sixteen small bulls (*ibid.*, page 92, No. 41).

Bell (*ibid.*, page 92, No. 102).

Several plain mirrors (*ibid.*, page 92, No. 65).

Astragali (*ibid.*, page 92, No. 103).

Vase (*ibid.*, page 92, No. 107).

A number of small bronze figures (*ibid.*, page 93, No. 112).

Armlets (*ibid.*, page 93, No. 126).

Inscribed weight (*ibid.*, page 93, No. 130).

A small relief, representing a female figure and a large bird.

A number of arrowheads and other instruments.

4. *Gems.* A number of unmounted gems, some ancient, some modern.

Mr. Newton had not time to examine these, one by one, with a view to their identification with the list given in his Report.

5. *Marbles*.—A female head which may be the one described (Report, page 95, No. 1).

6. *Terracottas*.—Various lamps (see Report, page 96, No. 1).

Plates of red Samian-ware (*ibid.*, page 96, No. 8).

Various figures and heads similar to those described in the Report under *Terracottas*.

7. *Glass*.—Some good specimens of inlaid glass, two of which corresponded in character with those described (Report, page 98, Nos. 3 and 29), other specimens of green and yellow glass; a large glass bead inlaid with several colours.

8. *Fictile Vases*.—A vase in the form of an Archaic siren (Report, page 99, No. 10).

A collection of Archaic vases of Corinthian fabric, probably those from the tomb of Menekrates (*ibid.*, page 99, No. 11).

A large vase, with red figures, probably that described (Report, page 99, No. 1).

Many *lekythi* (see *ibid.*, page 99, No. 3).

9. *Coins*.—A few Roman and Mediaeval coins, not of any value.

10. *Objects in Lead*.—A small tablet inscribed with several words, probably of the same import as those discovered by Mr. Newton at Cnidus.

It will be seen by the foregoing list that of the objects noted in Mr. Newton's Report as missing from the Woodhouse collection, a certain number have been identified as having been taken by the heirs. Of the objects so identified, the three most important are the silver lamp with the Archaic inscription, the bronze tablet inscribed with the decree of *Proxenia*, both of which are engraved in Mustoxidi's work; also the bronze disk with the figure of an athlete incised on both sides.

On referring to Mr. Taylor's statement (page 144 of Mr. Newton's Report), and to that of Mr. Reichardt (page 133, *ibid.*), it will be seen that Mr. Newton particularly inquired for these objects, exhibiting the engravings of the two first, and that neither Mr. Taylor nor Mr. Reichardt had any recollection of them. Mr. Saunders also failed to remember anything about these three objects. From the statement made yesterday to Mr. Newton by Messrs. Woodhouse and Puddick, it would appear that these three objects were found stowed away in out-of-the-way places, which would account for their not having been observed during the partial and cursory examination of the antiquities made by Messrs. Saunders and Taylor. It appears, however, from Mr. James Woodhouse's statement to Mr. Newton yesterday that Mr. Taylor missed the silver lamp at the time of taking possession after the demise, and asked the heirs if they had ever found it.

With regard to many of the objects taken by the heirs, and especially the glass, terracottas, fictile vases, and gems, it is probable that they may be identical with similar objects noted as missing in Mr. Newton's Report, but of which he was unable to obtain descriptions sufficiently accurate for their identification.

On the other hand, of the series of gold ornaments enumerated as missing in Mr. Newton's list, the heirs have only received a portion of the rings and a few scraps of little value.

The disappearance of the many precious objects, such as necklaces, diadems, earrings, &c., which from the testimony of those who knew the museum in Mr. Woodhouse's lifetime, were one of its principal features, has still to be accounted for.

There are also many bronzes in Mr. Newton's list of which the heirs have no knowledge, such, for instance, as No. 11, page 91 of the Report; No. 18, *ibid.*; No. 128, page 93, *ibid.*; No. 108, *ibid.*

These gentlemen state that on being put in possession of the house and effects by Mr. Saunders, they found the cabinets and boxes broken open and ransacked, though the keys of these cabinets, distinguished by their several labels, were lying beside them; that silver dishes, manuscripts, and other objects belonging to the museum were lying about in disorder in the apartments; that the whole museum had been turned over and its arrangement disturbed; that on entering the rooms they commenced making an inventory of the several objects in them; that Mr. Taylor requested them to defer doing this till Maria Costantini had cleared out her own property; and that they subsequently made an inventory of all the antiquities as they packed them.

It should be observed here that these statements of the heirs as to the unguarded and disordered state in which they found the museum are hardly to be reconciled with Mr. Saunders' statement (Report, page 167), that on first taking

possession of the house he "deposited under lock and seal such articles as required to be placed in security."

The heirs further state that, while Mr. Saunders informed them that the words "and other antiquities" were inserted in the instrument for the purpose of securing for the Museum a particular necklace, he gave no hint to them that various other antiquities had been assigned by him to the Museum under the same clause, and that he never exhibited to them a copy of the invoice sent to the Trustees.

After this statement on the part of the heirs it is easy to understand why in the document in which they recognize the validity of the bequest as regards the rings, "they are silent as regards antiquities," an omission on their part of which Mr. Saunders did not inform Mr. Panizzi till about three months after the demise. (See his letter of June 30; Report, page 169, and *ibid.*, page 61.)

The heirs also stated to Mr. Newton that, whereas Mr. Taylor, after their arrival at Corfu, informed them that there were 300 rings in the collection of Mr. Woodhouse, they only received 144. The Trustees are aware that the number of rings handed over by Mr. Saunders to the British Museum was 24.

Mr. Newton has only to add that he was received by the heirs in a very frank and cordial manner, and that there appears to be every disposition on their part to co-operate with the Trustees in furthering the investigation which formed the subject of Mr. Newton's mission to Corfu.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

No. 49.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1867.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the British Museum,* containing a further report by Mr. Newton in regard to the Woodhouse collection, and I am to state that you are at liberty to make any observations which may occur to you thereon.

You will have seen by the letter to the British Museum, of which a copy was inclosed in my despatch to you of the 22nd instant, that a notice has been given in the House of Commons of a motion for papers relative to the collection above mentioned.

That notice, of which a copy is annexed, and to which no opposition will be made by Lord Stanley, will probably be followed by a motion, which will also be unopposed, for a Select Committee to inquire into this matter.

In such case it is not to be doubted that you will be summoned by the Committee to appear before them; and I am directed to give you this intimation of the course which is likely to be pursued by the House of Commons, in order that you may be prepared to obey the summons of the Committee, and that you may meanwhile collect all information and documents which may be necessary for your defence.

It will of course be desirable that you should obtain, and if possible on oath, any statements which may be useful for this purpose, and also a copy of the original trust-deed which was cancelled by the one signed shortly before Mr. Woodhouse's death.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

Inclosure in No. 49.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 30, 1867.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House copies of the Report of the Trustees of the British Museum of Mr. Newton's proceedings at Corfu, relative to objects missing from the Woodhouse Collection:

And, of all correspondence or extracts relative to the bequest by Mr. Woodhouse of his antiquities to the British Museum which has taken place between the Foreign Office and Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu, between the Foreign Office and the Trustees of the British Museum, and between Mr. Consul-General Saunders and the Trustees of the British Museum.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by such Members of this House as are of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

(Signed)

D. LE MARCHANT,

Cl. Ho. Com.

No. 50.

Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Corfu, June 5, 1867.

I HAVE had the honour to receive Mr. Murray's despatch of the 22nd of May, communicating your Lordship's opinion on my proceedings in the matter of Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities, after consultation with the Queen's Advocate thereon.

I can only feel grateful to your Lordship for the steps taken to submit the papers in this case to legal consideration; and by the two Reports with which I have been favoured, as the result of such references, my subsequent expositions and comments have only been forestalled, with a perspicacity which, under all the disadvantages of insidious representations, is the more remarkable.

While gratified to learn that your Lordship is satisfied, under such eminent advice, that there is nothing apparent in my proceedings which could be construed into an imputation that, in acting as I have done, I have been influenced by any improper motives, I can at the same time hardly reconcile to myself the astounding fact of such inferences being drawn in such a quarter, in the fullest consciousness that, from beginning to end, I have only been actuated by the earnest desire to promote the interests of the British Museum to the utmost, in a matter which, having been specially recommended to my notice on a former occasion,* I had myself initiated and carried to a successful issue, with no inconsiderable responsibility as regards the heirs-at-law.

When, moreover, it is considered that such opprobrious insinuations have been circulated to my prejudice, confessedly without any adequate materials to justify a charge against me, which is distinctly repudiated on the part of the Trustees,—when it is averred that the latter were led to believe in the first instance that the entire collection had been forwarded to them, whereas their own officer who had seen and reported on that collection† at a former period (1863), and to whom I had privately addressed myself for “any special directions in the matter,”‡ could hardly have laboured under any misconception in this respect,—when it is furthermore assumed that twenty-three cases full of articles *belonging to the Museum* were actually taken by me and given to the heirs, although (as I have already shown) this giving and taking was no possible affair of mine, whereas by turning to the only evidence which adverts to these twenty-three cases (that of the carpenter Raffaele Scagnetti), it is distinctly announced that among the objects he packed (in twenty-one of these cases) “were arms, guns, clothes, books, presses,” &c., which “large portion of the property” of the deceased would appear to be comprised and claimed under the general category of “other antiquities” *belonging to the Museum*,—when, moreover, it is stated that Mr. Newton had nothing to do with the order conveyed to me, although it will be seen, at page 35 of his own Report, that the said order, after full discussion, was actually drafted “*in Mr. Newton's presence*,”—such an antithesis is established between antecedents and consequents as might rather be deemed to partake of the fabulous than constitute the reality.

With regard, however, to any evidence which may be conceived to exist, of “some indiscretion and want of judgment” on my part in the matter at issue, I would beg to submit to your Lordship, with due deference, that whatever opinion to this effect may have been entertained in the first instance, it may be reasonably inferred that such opinion was founded upon the assumed correctness of certain unwarrantable assertions (since distinctly refuted), tending to show that “the

* Museum Report, page 34.

† Ibid., *loc. cit.*, page 191.

‡ Ibid., *loc. cit.*, page 193.

neglect to make an inventory of the effects of the deceased was contrary to suggestions which were more than once offered to me by other parties to the transaction," such neglect being defined, in your Lordship's despatch of the 7th January, as "the main cause of the doubts which have been felt as to the propriety of my conduct in this matter, and of the inquiry which has been the consequence of those doubts."

On the other hand, the exculpatory arguments tendered by me on this head in my despatch to your Lordship of the 4th February last, have not, as I would venture to submit, been reputed unavailing or inadequate, but, on the contrary, interpreted in a laudable sense, as evincing my "zeal to forward the interests and obey the specific directions of the British Museum," under circumstances wherein perhaps an officer of that establishment would hardly have succeeded so well, and wherein, as the sequel has served to demonstrate, the most obvious transgression on my part was doubtless that of having obtruded my services in the first instance, and placed myself in a position to merit the requital bestowed upon me, in the obloquy of these mysterious *primâ facie* evidences of some undefined offence.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 51.

Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley.—(Received June 18.)

My Lord,

Corfu, June 11, 1867.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegraphic message of yesterday, received last night, I have the honour to transmit by this day's mail the required copies of my correspondence with Messrs. Woodhouse and Puddick upon the subject of the Woodhouse bequest, a portion of which correspondence was inclosed in my despatch of the 27th March, 1866.

I am led to infer, from the absence of these papers, that the missing copies were not improbably forwarded to the British Museum, although other copies were subsequently sent by me to Mr. Panizzi (on the 30th June), which circumstance is adverted to in Mr. Newton's last Report of the 22nd May as leaving the Museum uninformed upon this subject till about three months after the demise, the declaration in question being already one month after that event.

It is, however, to be observed that this declaration, dated the 26th March, was transmitted to the Foreign Office on the following day (27th March), and by another letter of the same date addressed to Mr. Panizzi, his attention was particularly called thereto in the following words:

"I have at the same time to mention that the heirs of the deceased now here have recognised this donation in a document whereof copy has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, while, however, requesting that they may be allowed the cession of such duplicates as may not be required for the use of the Museum."

It could hardly, therefore, be doubtful that, in the event of such copies not being communicated to the Museum at the time, Mr. Panizzi would apply to the Foreign Office for the requisite information in this respect, and, indeed, so far from being held accountable for any omission on this head, it might more naturally have been anticipated that I had earned a special title to encomium for having thereby secured, on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum, a distinct recognition of the validity of the bequest in regard to the coins, and a virtual recognition in other respects, no exception being made as to any other objects already transmitted at the time.

When, however, it is averred that I never exhibited to the said heirs a copy of the invoice or inventory of articles so transmitted to the British Museum, the inference sought to be drawn therefrom is delusive and malevolent; for the original draft, drawn up by the managing trustee, and in his possession, was duly exhibited to them, previously even to my being furnished with the transcript therefrom forwarded to the Museum, and bearing the signatures of the trustees of the deceased, sent to me with their cognisance and concurrence on the morning of the 27th, their declaration being dated the 26th: and, furthermore, previously to consigning to me the said declaration of recognition, such was the good faith exhibited towards them in the matter, that, while the question of their "intention to recognise or dispute the last dispositions of the deceased" still hung in suspense, as

adverted to in my letter of the same morning (Inclosure 3), they requested and obtained permission from me to visit the premises in company with the managing trustee and the Cancellier of this office, who was expressly deputed to break the seals and open the premises for this purpose.

I am further informed that the trustees of the deceased, acting under legal advice, purposely abstained from putting me in possession of the aforesaid invoice or inventory of the objects shipped by Her Majesty's ship "Enterprise" until after the heirs had been consulted in the matter, holding that no formal consignment of such articles had been effected, in accordance with the terms of the bequest, until the delivery thereof had been duly made under their sign-manual; and consequently leaving the whole responsibility of the shipment upon my shoulders in the event of any opposition on the part of the heirs.

I had not, however, failed to perceive this tendency at the time, as already set forth in the Appendix to my despatch of February 4 in the following words:—

"Mr. Saunders felt that the formal declaration of consignment of these objects, under the signature of the co-trustees, could be sent overland in the sequel (as was done), and that, in the event of any subsequent difficulty on this head, it was better that any questions connected therewith should be solved in England. In assuming such a responsibility he conceives that he was acting in the well-considered interest of the British Museum to avert any obstacles *in limine* on the part of the heirs at law. In fact, this would seem to have been the turning point of the scale, wherein the slightest hesitation to accept such responsibility would have served to open the door to local litigation, sequestrations, and the like."

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

P.S.—I subjoin an authentic copy of the bequest itself, in consequence of the allusion to this date in the telegraphic message.

S. S. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

Consul-General Saunders to Mr. J. Woodhouse.

Sir, Corfu, February 26, 1866.
YOU have already been informed by telegraph of the death of your uncle, Mr. James Woodhouse, which took place this morning; and as it will be essential that his lawful heirs (of which I am informed you are one) should substantiate their claims in this respect before the competent authorities in England, in order that they may be duly recognized in their aforesaid capacity, I transmit to you herewith an authentic copy of the only paper which has been found containing any testamentary dispositions on the part of the deceased, upon which it is probable that letters of administration will be granted to the next of kin, when the value of the testator's property shall have been duly ascertained.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

Messrs. J. Woodhouse and Puddick to Consul-General Saunders.

Sir, Carter's Hotel, March 26, 1866.
IN consequence of the information received from Mr. Taylor and from yourself, dated February 26, we, the next of kin of the late Mr. James Woodhouse, have arrived at Corfu.

Having had the honour of an interview, and satisfied you of our identity, we are ready to make the customary affidavits as to our being the only next of kin; and therefore request you to be good enough to afford us the necessary facilities for realizing the effects of the late Mr. James Woodhouse.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES WOODHOUSE,
Nephew of the above-named James Woodhouse.
J. E. PUDDICK,

Husband of the Niece of the above-named James Woodhouse.

Inclosure 3 in No. 51.

Consul-General Saunders to Messrs. J. Woodhouse and Puddick, March 26, 1866

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 6.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 51.

Petition of Messrs. J. Woodhouse and Puddick.

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 6.]

Inclosure 5 in No. 51.

Deed executed by Mr. Woodhouse.

[See Inclosure in No. 1.]

No. 52.

Consul-General Saunders to Lord Stanley.—(Received June 19.)

My Lord,

Corfu, June 12, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Murray's despatch of the 30th ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter from the British Museum, with copy of a further Report by Mr. Newton in regard to the Woodhouse collection, and intimating the course which is likely to be pursued with reference to a motion whereof notice has been given in the House of Commons for papers upon this subject.

I shall be prepared to attend any summons which may be conveyed to me to appear before a Select Committee of the House to inquire into this matter; but, with regard to any information and documents which may be necessary for my defence, I would beg to submit that, in the absence of any "specific charge," which, so far as I am informed, has been distinctly repudiated, or any "precise and definite statement of the offence" imputable to me, I am hardly in a position differing from that of any other person whose testimony may be desired by the Committee.

In the mean time I have the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, an authentic copy of the original trust deed (or rather last will and testament) referred to by your Lordship as cancelled by Mr. Woodhouse, to which allusion is apparently made in the preamble of the testamentary dispositions signed shortly before Mr. Woodhouse's death, and adverted to in my letter to Mr. Panizzi, of the 30th June, 1866.*

Turning now to Mr. Newton's further report upon the subject of this bequest, I am happy to observe that the several objects adverted to in his letter to Mr. Panizzi, of October 24, 1863,† have now been found; together with various other articles noted in his report of last year as missing from the Woodhouse collection, recently "identified as having been taken by the heirs;" and I would invite your Lordship's particular attention to the remarks which I had already the honour to submit on this head, in concluding my despatch of the 4th February last, and to the peculiar exemption hitherto enjoyed by the said heirs as regards any proceedings for the recovery of such objects, reputed missing, to which the British Museum might lay claim.

Mr. Newton now informs the Trustees that, "of the objects so identified, the three most important are the silver lamp with the Archaic inscription; the bronze tablet inscribed with the decree of *proxenia*, both of which are engraved in Mustoxidi's work; also the bronze disk with the figure of an athlete incised on both sides;" and that the heirs, Messrs. Woodhouse and Puddick, stated "that these three objects were found stowed away in *out of the way places*, which would account for their not having been observed during the partial and cursory examination of the antiquities made by Messrs. Saunders and Taylor."

Nevertheless it is noted (as if matter of surprise) that although "Mr. Newton particularly inquired for these objects, exhibiting the engravings of the two first, neither Mr. Taylor nor Mr. Reichardt had any *recollection* of them, Mr. Saunders" (of course) "also failed to remember anything about these three objects," having

* Museum Report, 1866, page 167.

† Ibid., page 101.

already informed Mr. Newton "that he never saw nor heard of the valuable missing articles specified," until first mentioned to him by Mr. Newton himself (loc. cit. p. 38).

It is then averred, from some statement attributed to one of the heirs (Mr. James Woodhouse), "that Mr. Taylor missed the silver lamp at the time of taking possession after the demise, and asked the heirs if they had ever found it;" whereas the subject was first mooted here on the occasion of Mr. Newton's subsequent visit in June, and the inquiries adverted to were addressed to Mr. Puddick (verbally) at a later period in England.

Mr. Newton then proceeds to observe that although many of the objects taken by the heirs may be identical with similar objects noted as missing before, on the other hand, of the series of gold ornaments enumerated as missing in Mr. Newton's list, the heirs have only received a portion of the rings and a few scraps of little value.

The disappearance of the precious objects adverted to, however hypothetical in many respects, would indeed be sufficiently accounted for by the character of the persons in attendance on the deceased in his last illness; and by the clandestine removal of boxes* from the premises by the now condemned felon Leonidas, one of which boxes, conveyed to the apartments above, was described† as "full of precious objects."

But, furthermore, no proof whatever has been adduced to justify the assumption that such articles were in the possession of the testator at the time when the bequest was made; while, however, there is no lack of evidence tending to the contrary.

Mr. Newton then proceeds to enter upon a new phase altogether, confuting himself by advocating the interests of the heirs, in contradistinction to the position hitherto sustained on behalf of the Museum. Thus, while only a few sentences before he was speaking of objects "not having been observed during the *partial and cursory* examination of the antiquities made by Messrs. Saunders and Taylor," he now complains, as attorney for the heirs, that "they found the cabinets and boxes broken open and ransacked, though the keys of these cabinets, distinguished by their several labels, were lying beside them; that silver dishes, MSS., and other objects belonging to the Museum were lying about in disorder in the apartments; that the whole Museum had been turned over and its arrangements disturbed."

But, my Lord, no such complaints were ever broached to me here by the heirs themselves, who moreover, as already explained in my despatch of yesterday, had visited and examined the premises *prior* to making up their minds whether they should dispute or recognize accomplished facts.

The dumb testimony of the boxes sent to the Museum, *with their respective keys*, will serve to show that these latter were made available whenever discovered; and although silver dishes there were *none*, save and except those deposited *at the Consulate*, I have yet to learn that such articles can be classified with "other objects belonging to the Museum;" and as to the "disorder in the apartments," Mr. Reichardt's testimony on this head as to their normal state *prior to the demise* is given in the following words:—

"During the last few months of Mr. Woodhouse's life, saw him about once or twice a-month. During this time his collection was scattered about in various places. Mr. Woodhouse was in the habit of leaving trays of coins here and there open" (loc. cit. p. 33).

The state of things is described as existing *after* the demise. "The coins and antiquities were not all in one place, but in a state of *disorder* all over the suite of apartments." (Ibid., p. 140.)

Certainly the researches made on the occasion and the removal of a number of boxes and other objects into one small crowded room for additional security under lock and seal, were scarcely likely to improve this state of chaos, but rather tending to render confusion worse confounded.

Mr. Newton then proceeds (still in his capacity as advocate for the heirs) to ventilate on behalf of his new clients the argument of *unauthorized concessions* made to the British Museum, although in his capacity of officer of the Museum he had hitherto maintained the opposite doctrine of *unauthorized concessions to the heirs*.

It is now propounded as a grievance of the latter that "Mr. Saunders informed them that the words *and other antiquities* were inserted in the instrument for the purpose of securing for the Museum a particular necklace, he gave no hint to them

* Museum Report, loc. cit., pages 45, 47, and 213.

† Ibid., pages 54 and 80.

that various other antiquities had been assigned by him to the Museum under the same clause, and that he never exhibited to them a copy of the invoice sent to the Trustees."

The latter part of this plaint has been already disposed of by my preceding despatch of yesterday, and with regard to the rest it may be reduced to the simple formula whether in point of fact the Museum has, or has not, already received *too much*, instead of *too little* as hitherto insisted upon.

But it never appears to have occurred to Mr. Newton in either of his aforesaid capacities that whichever of the contending parties may be in the right, or whichever in the wrong, in this respect, the bone of contention lies between them, and would hardly, perhaps, fall to the lot of either if brought into Court here and disposed of according to the law of the domicile.

Finally, it is asserted that "whereas Mr. Taylor, after their arrival in Corfu, informed them (the heirs) that there were 300 rings in the collection of Mr. Woodhouse, they only received 144," other 24 being sent to the British Museum.

But the tray with divisional grooves containing these rings was consigned, together with the said rings,* to the heirs, and was so "closely packed" at the time that several attempts to count them accurately proved fruitless, so that it was eventually found essential to turn them all out upon the table to verify the number.

If, moreover, they had any reason to anticipate, from information derived from other sources, that a much larger number would have been forthcoming, they could hardly have failed to mention this at the time, and to exhibit some disappointment in this respect; whereas, so far from any indications of such a tendency, their full and entire satisfaction was conspicuously evinced by the fact of their requesting my acceptance of one of the rings as a token thereof.

I need hardly trouble your Lordship with further comments, leaving it to others to appreciate the curious episode adverted to in the concluding words of Mr. Newton's aforesaid Report of his inter-communication with the heirs, namely, "that there appears to be every disposition on their part to co-operate with the Trustees in furthering the investigation which formed the subject of Mr. Newton's mission to Corfu," thereby (as he might have continued) secured a double advantage in an alliance, offensive and defensive, on the one hand, and in the application of the hammer and anvil principle on the other.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Copy of a Paper in the handwriting of the late James Woodhouse, of Corfu, purporting to be a Draft of his last Will and Testament, the original of which was destroyed by him, as set forth in the endorsement thereon, whereof copy is also appended.

(Draft.)

THIS is the last will and testament of me, James Woodhouse, Deputy-Commissary-General.

1st. That as soon after my death as may be convenient a capital sum shall be formed of all the moneys which I may possess, or that may be due to me at the time of my death, together with the proceeds of the sales of all my goods and chattels of whatsoever description.

2ndly. That the capital sum so formed shall be invested either altogether or in parts, as my executors hereinafter named may determine, at interest, for the exclusive use and benefit of my dear friend Maria Constantini, for the term of her natural life.

3rdly. That at the death of the said Maria Constantini such capital sum shall devolve to my brother's children, James and Sarah, in equal shares, for the benefit of their respective children—that is, one-half to the daughter of James, and the other half to the daughters of Sarah.

And I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint Charles Ragueneau, Esquire, retired Auditor-General of the Ionian Government, and Henry Baker, Esquire, Treasurer-General of the said Government, to be the executors of this my last will and testament, authorizing them to receive whatever moneys may be due to me at the time of my death.

* Museum Report, *loc. cit.*, page 150.

In witness whereof, I, the said James Woodhouse, have hereunto set my hand and seal at Corfu, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) J. W.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

(In pencil.)

(Signed) CALOGERA, }
DENDRINO, } *Assistants in the General Treasury.*

Copy of Endorsement on the foregoing in Mr. Woodhouse's handwriting.

The original of this was destroyed by me, in order that it might not be prejudicial to a new arrangement I had been compelled to make in favour of my dear friend Maria Constantini, for the reasons stated in my letter to my brother's widow, dated 4th July, 1857.

(No. 881.)

I hereby certify the above to be a true and faithful copy of the original draft as aforesaid, found among the papers of the deceased James Woodhouse, and existing in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of this office, at Corfu, this twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

British Consulate, Corfu.

(Signed) FREDERICK CORTAZZI, *Vice-Consul.*

No. 53.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Winter Jones.

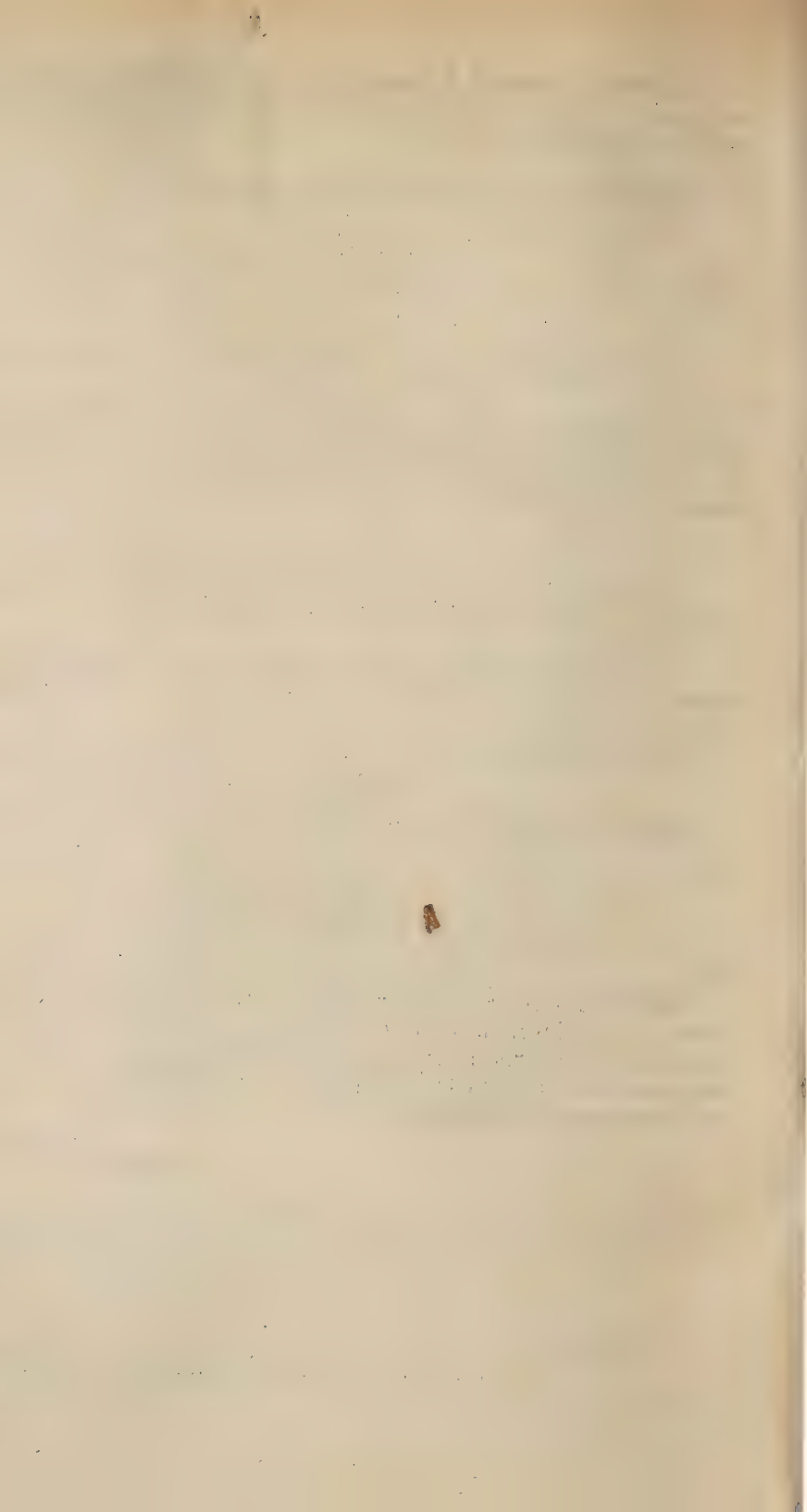
Sir,

Foreign Office, June 22, 1867.

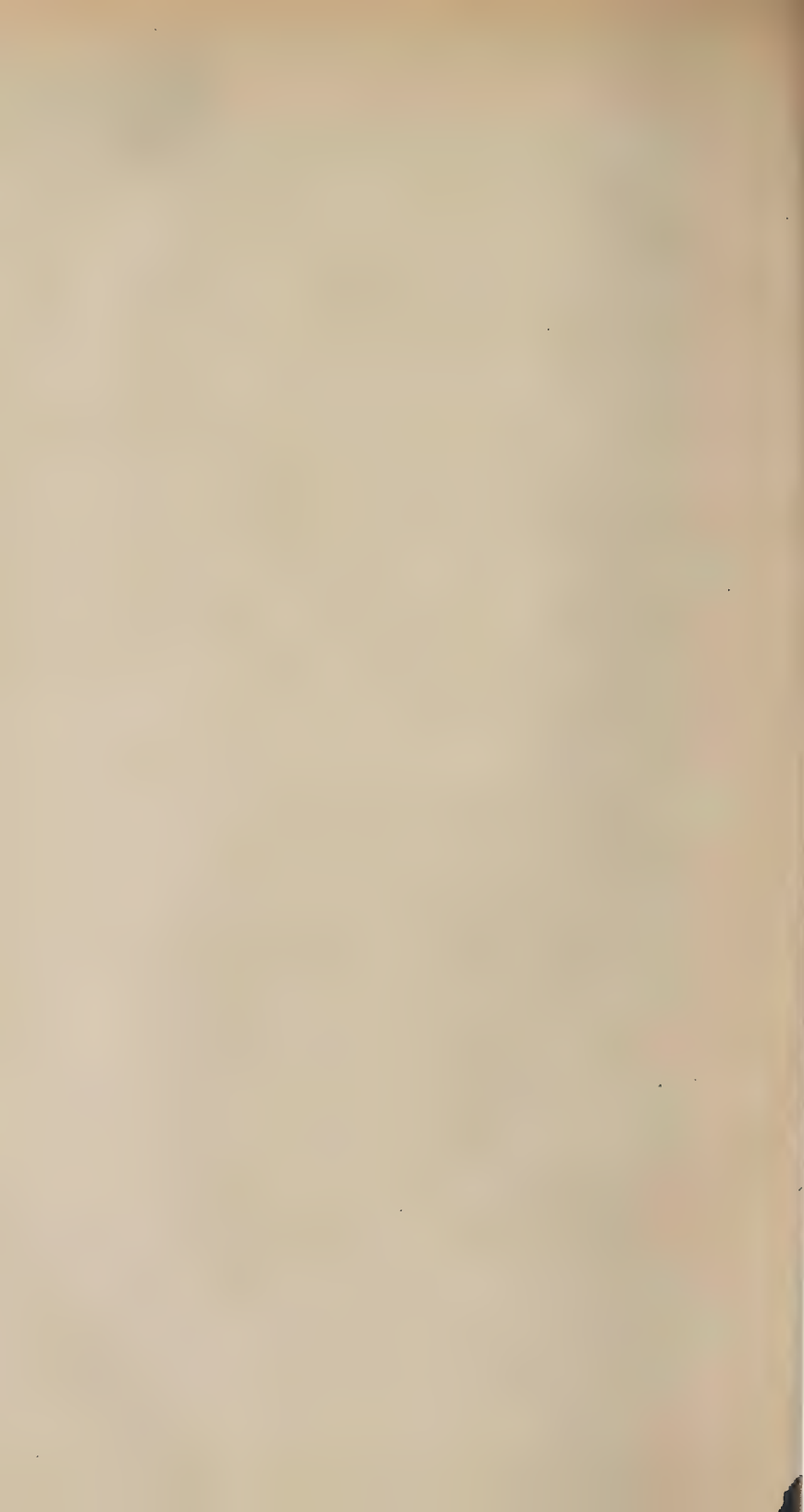
WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to previous correspondence, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Trustees of the British Museum, the accompanying copy of a further despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu,* upon the subject of the Woodhouse Collection.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.



REPORT BY MR. NEWTON OF HIS PRO-
CEEDINGS AT CORFU RELATIVE TO
OBJECTS MISSING FROM THE WOOD-
HOUSE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.



BRITISH MUSEUM.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES,

OCTOBER 11, 1866.

MR. NEWTON has the honour to report to the Trustees that, in pursuance of instructions communicated to him at their special meeting on the 4th of June last, he proceeded to Corfu, *viâ* Constantinople and Athens, for the purpose of making enquiries respecting certain objects missing from the Woodhouse Collections.

Leaving London on the evening of June 4th, Mr. Newton arrived in Constantinople on the 15th of the same month, and proceeded thence to Athens on the 20th, arriving there on the 22nd.

At Constantinople Mr. Newton learnt nothing in reference to his mission, but at Athens he obtained valuable information from Mr. Lambro, a very intelligent dealer in antiquities, formerly resident at Corfu, and well acquainted with Mr. Woodhouse and his collections. At Athens, also, Mr. Newton was introduced to Dr. Zambelli of Corfu, who had been employed by Mr. Woodhouse to draw up the instrument by which he bequeathed his collections to the British Museum. He also became acquainted, through Mr. Erskine, with Mr. Valoriti, a Corfiote gentleman, who has been recently Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, and who had known Mr. Woodhouse for many years. Leaving Athens by the next steamer, Mr. Newton arrived at Corfu June 26th, and lost no time in presenting to

Mr. Saunders the letter from the Trustees, of which he was the bearer. After hearing that gentleman's account of his proceedings in regard to the Woodhouse bequest, Mr. Newton proceeded to question Mr. Taylor, the Signora Maria Costantini, and a number of other persons, in reference to the subject of his mission.

The miscellaneous evidence collected by Mr. Newton at Corfu and elsewhere, may be arranged under the following heads:—

1. Evidence relating to the Museum of Mr. Woodhouse its extent, and the character of the objects it contained; the time occupied in its formation; the sources from which it was obtained; the prices known to have been paid by Mr. Woodhouse for certain objects; the manner in which it was arranged and the precautions used by its owner for its safe custody.

2. Evidence to show that it had been the declared intention of Mr. Woodhouse, for some time previous to his death to bequeath his collections to the British Museum.

3. Evidence in reference to the last illness of Mr. Woodhouse, and as to the manner in which the instrument bequeathing the collections to the Trustees, and bearing date February 24th, 1866, was prepared and executed.

4. Evidence as to the proceedings of Mr. Consul General Saunders and Mr. Taylor, in reference to this bequest after the demise.

5. Evidence in reference to the question what objects are missing from the Woodhouse Collection, and whether their disappearance can be accounted for.

1. Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities of the Greek and Roman period was well known to English residents at Corfu, and to travellers visiting the island. It consisted of Greek Coins, including many choice and rare specimens, Gold and Silver Ornaments, Bronzes, Glass, Fictile Vases, Terracottas, Marble Statues and Reliefs, Inscriptions on marble, bronze, and lead, Ivory Carvings, and various Miscellaneous Antiquities, among which was an extensive series of weights in lead and stone. Mr. Woodhouse appears to have commenced buying antiquities while employed in the Commissariat in Sicily; and he continued to add to his collection from the period of his first arrival in Corfu, upwards of fifty years ago, to within a few months of his death. His opportuni-

ies were great—occupying a high official post in the Ionian Islands for many years, having a good income, and giving liberal prizes for every object offered him, he had a complete command of the market for antiquities, not only in Corfu itself, but in the other Ionian Islands and the opposite coast of Greece; and he appears to have obtained many objects from Smyrna and the Archipelago. In corroboration of these statements, Mr. Newton would here refer to the evidence of five of Mr. Woodhouse's old servants (Inclosures 1 to 5), which extends over the whole period from 1830 to 1865. As he was much respected and had great local influence as Treasurer of the Ionian Islands, his Museum was from time to time enriched by presents from persons whom he had obliged by extending to them his protection.

Mr. Woodhouse kept a very exact register of all his antiquities, entering each article as he bought it, with a note of the price and the source whence it was obtained. This register is no longer to be found, but the fact of its existence in the hands of Mr. Woodhouse is attested by the evidence of Mr. De Fonblanque (Inclosure 6), of Mr. Woodhouse's old servant, Salvatore Fanti (Inclosure 3), of the Signora Maria Costantini, Mr. Woodhouse's companion for upwards of 50 years (Inclosure 7), and of Spiridion Grammatikò (Inclosure 12).

In the absence of this register the only data from which a description of the Woodhouse Museum can be made are the following:—

1. The coins and other antiquities transmitted by Mr. Consul General Saunders to the Trustees as the entire bequest made to the Museum by Mr. Woodhouse.

2. Certain antiquities handed over by Mr. Saunders to the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse, the quantity and quality of which is at present unknown to Mr. Newton, but which Messrs. Saunders and Taylor state to have consisted chiefly of rings, terra cottas, vases, bronzes, and miscellaneous antiquities, and which are said by them to have been of no great value, so far as they could judge.

3. The marbles and other antiquities found by Mr. Newton in the custody of Mr. Saunders (Inclosure 45).

4. The bronze tablets at present in Mr. Taylor's possession, which he states to have been given to him by Mr. Woodhouse.

5. The marbles found by Mr. Newton in Mr. Taylor's garden, and at present deposited under sequester at the British Consulate (Inclosure 88).

6. A number of antiquities known to have formed part of the Woodhouse Museum, and which are at present unaccounted for. A list of these missing antiquities, classed under the several heads of gold ornaments, silver ornaments, bronzes, vases, terra cottas, objects in lead, and miscellaneous antiquities, is here annexed (Inclosure 8). This list, containing mention or detailed description of upwards of a thousand objects, has been made out from the following sources:—

1. The work by Mustoxidi, *Delle Cose Corciresi*, Corfu, 1848, in which three objects from the Woodhouse Museum are engraved, and various others described.

2. Two works by a Swiss archæologist, W. Vischer, who visited Corfu in 1853, and who, in his "*Epigraphische und Archäologische Beiträge aus Griechenland*, Basel 1855," and in his "*Erinnerungen und Eindrücke aus Griechenland*, Basel, 1857," p. 24, has described some of the more remarkable objects in the Woodhouse Collection.

3. Mr. Newton's letter to Mr. Panizzi, under date Oct. 24. 1863 (Inclosure 9).

4. Lady Strangford's letter to Mr. De Fonblanque (Inclosure 10).

5. General Moore's letter to Mr. Newton (Inclosure 91).

6. The evidence of Messrs. Lambro, Spiridion Grammatikò, and Romano (Inclosures 11, 12, 13), all persons well acquainted with the Woodhouse Collection.

7. The evidence of Mr. Woodhouse's old servant, Salvatore Fanti, a man of some intelligence, who took great interest in his master's Museum, and who has drawn some of his antiquities in the book which accompanies his evidence (Inclosure 3).

8. The evidence of Demetrio Miatzi, a jeweller at Corfu who was employed by Mr. Woodhouse to repair his rings (Inclosure 14).

9. The evidence of a number of persons who sold antiquities to Mr. Woodhouse at various times. Some of these antiquities came from the Borgo of Stratia, the site of the ancient city of Coreyra, others from a place near the modern

city, called Tria Gephyria, but by far the more important objects in the annexed list were found in an Hellenic Necropolis at Megalommatas, near St. Elena, at a few miles' distance from the town of Corfu. It is stated in Mustoxidi, p. 307, that about the year 1846, a built tomb was discovered here, together with lamps, vases, painted with and without figures, phials, cups, rings, ear-rings, gold wreaths composed of olive-leaves, ornaments, Roman coins of Augustus and Tiberius, and inscribed sepulchral marbles. Mr. Newton visited this spot and took down the depositions of a number of Greek peasants who had discovered tombs there at various periods within the last 16 years. The evidence of these peasants is given (Inclosures 15—28) from notes taken at the time by Mr. Newton. Their testimony was given in the most straightforward manner, and with that intelligence which Mr. Newton has observed to be the characteristic of the Greek peasant in all the islands of which he has had experience. It appears from this evidence that the antiquities found in the tombs at St. Elena, and purchased by Mr. Woodhouse, were a most valuable and interesting collection, consisting of gold ornaments, inlaid glass, bronze figures, mirrors, arms and implements, terra cotta figures, and small painted Greek vases, probably consisting, for the most part, of *lekythi* and *aryballi*. The number and variety of the gold ornaments in this list quite correspond with Lady Strangford's description of what she saw in the Woodhouse Museum in 1863. The number of pairs of gold ear-rings mentioned in these depositions amounts to 83. The number of gold rings to upwards of 250. Among the ornaments were a gold wreath of a most rare form, and quantities of gold leaves from wreaths.

One witness deposes to having sold to Mr. Woodhouse more than a pound weight of these leaves; another witness sold about half a pound. Among the ornaments were two bars of solid gold, which weighed three and a half sovereigns, and for which Mr. Woodhouse gave £4; an anchor and a sword, about three inches long. Many specimens of inlaid glass are mentioned, which, from the description, would seem to have been of a very rare kind. Numbers of bronze mirrors, some of them engraved with figures, and a variety of curious implements in bronze, are also mentioned. In many instances the witness

states the prices paid by Mr. Woodhouse for the antiquities, and the sum of the prices thus given amounts upwards of 1,100 dollars.

The scientific value of this collection was greatly enhanced by the fact that Mr. Woodhouse was in the habit of noting, in the case of each object found in the tombs, the circumstances of its discovery and what objects were found with it, and that in several instances sepulchral marbles, inscribed with the names of the persons buried, were found in the tombs. Many of these inscribed sepulchral monuments probably exist in the collection of marbles removed from Mr. Woodhouse's house and *casino* by Mr. Saunders, and now sequestered in the British Consulate, as will be hereafter related.

The antiquities found in the tombs at Tria Gephyria, Corfu, and other places in Corfu, do not appear to have been of the same importance as those obtained from the Necropolis of St. Elena, but the depositions of the peasants who excavated these tombs (Inclosures 29—41), shew that Mr. Woodhouse purchased from them an entire gold wreath, many leaves from wreaths, nine gold rings, six pairs of ear-rings, and several specimens of inlaid glass.

Mr. Woodhouse, as has been already stated, purchased many antiquities from the Borgo of Stratia, the site of the ancient Coreyra, which is still called Palæopolis. Many of the objects were found in the ancient wells in gardens. See the evidence (Inclosures 37, 38, 40). These antiquities consisted of gold and silver ornaments, gems, bronze figures, vases, and implements, and marble heads. Among the bronzes were two inscribed plates, published in the work of Mustoxides already referred to. Mr. Newton regrets that his limited time did not permit him to follow up this enquiry by visiting the other Ionian islands and the opposite coast of Continental Greece, and personally examining the persons from whom Mr. Woodhouse obtained antiquities. There is reason to believe that his Museum was enriched by objects found in tombs at Ithaca and Cephalonia, and in reference to the former of these islands, the narrative of Dr. Lee's excavations there, *Archæologia*, xxxiii., p. 36, shows that the tombs in Ithaca yielded the same kind of gold ornaments and glass as have been found in St. Elena in Corfu. The Museum of

Woodhouse was particularly rich in engraved stones or gems, as Mr. Newton remarks in his letter to Mr. Panizzi (Inclosure 9). Mr. Romano, an accomplished Corfiote archæologist (Inclosure 13), computes their number at not less than 700, the greater part of which were set in rings.

This calculation is confirmed by the evidence of Demetri Miatzi, a jeweller at Corfu (Inclosure 14), who was employed by Mr. Woodhouse to mount such stones in rings, and who states that there were at least 500 such rings with antique stones.

From the evidence of the work of Vischer (Epigraphische Beiträge) already referred to, and also of Mr. Grammatikò, a dealer in antiquities at Corfu (Inclosure 12), and of two other dealers (Inclosures 42, 43), we learn what were the subjects of some of the engraved stones.

Mr. Woodhouse appears to have arranged his Museum as follows:—In his bedroom, Room 4 of the accompanying Plan of the first floor (Inclosure 89), he kept the greater part of his coins, gold ornaments, and rings, in a chest of drawers and various boxes. Some few valuables seem to have been kept in a small adjoining room, where he kept his money in an iron safe. In his drawing-room (No. 1 of the Plan), was an inlaid ebony cabinet, containing glass; and a number of vases, bronze figures, and silver dishes here stood exposed to public view, on tables, side-boards, cabinets, and on the chimney-piece.

The next room (No. 2 of the Plan) contained a few reliefs, but in the small library (No. 3), was a large and miscellaneous collection of bronzes, terra cottas, painted fictile vases, leaden weights, and other objects, partly shewn in glass cases, partly locked up in drawers.

The collection of sculptured marbles was distributed partly in the basement, partly in Mr. Woodhouse's country house (*casino*), and in the garden attached to it. A glance at the plan will show that the arrangement adopted by Mr. Woodhouse was one well calculated to insure the safe custody of his Museum. The coins and other precious objects were principally kept in his bedroom, or in rooms immediately adjoining. The library contained the less valuable part of his collection; and it was in that room that Mr. Woodhouse usually shewed his

antiquities to visitors. When he exhibited any portion of his coins or more precious objects, he was in the habit of having such of his cases as he thought proper to produce, brought into the library for the occasion, and subsequently carried back to his bedroom. He was not very easy of access to strangers, and it was his habit never to show more than a portion of his Museum at a time; indeed, from the enquiries Mr. Newton has made, he thinks it doubtful whether any person ever saw the whole of it. So far as Mr. Newton can ascertain, Mr. Woodhouse appears to have had, for the most part, round him good and faithful servants. In June, 1865, he parted with Salvatore Fanti, who had been his valet, or *cameriere*, for 24 years, and who seems to have been well acquainted with his Museum, and to have been in the confidence of his master. Three months later, he parted with his female servant, Angela Caim, who had been in his service for 12 years. The persons who composed his household at the time of his death will be subsequently noticed.

2. Evidence as to the intentions of Mr. Woodhouse to bequeath his collections to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Mr. Woodhouse appears to have entertained this intention for many years, and it was a matter very generally known in Corfu, as can be attested by Sir Henry Storks, Sir Drummond Wolff, Mr. De Fonblanque, Dr. Dasent, Mr. Boyd, General Moore, and others. Mr. Newton visited Corfu in October, 1863, and having obtained an introduction to Mr. Woodhouse, through Sir Henry Storks, had an interview with him, the result of which is stated in the letter to Mr. Panizzi (Inclosure 9), already referred to. On that occasion, Mr. Woodhouse received Mr. Newton in the most cordial manner, and informed him that it had long been his intention to bequeath his collections to the British Museum. He then proceeded to show him a number of very rare coins, a collection of gold ornaments, gems, ancient glass, bronzes, and terra cottas, among which Mr. Newton particularly noticed a bronze disk and two bronze inscribed tablets. After describing generally what he saw, Mr. Newton adds these words: "All these objects Mr. Woodhouse told me several times he intended to bequeath to the British Museum." From the evidence of Mr. Grasso, a Sicilian cabinet-maker at Corfu (Inclosure 44),

It appears that about the time of Mr. Newton's visit to Mr. Woodhouse, he ordered two large packing cases to be made by Grasso to receive the antiquities destined to be presented to the British Museum. These packing cases, as nearly as Mr. Grasso can remember, were respectively 3 ft. by 23 in. by 22 in.; and 27 in. by 23 in. by 27 in. They were strongly made, lined with tin, and hooped outside with iron. Mr. Woodhouse inspected them with great care, in order to be satisfied that they were sufficiently strong. They were delivered at Mr. Woodhouse's house about January, 1864. Mr. Grasso states in his deposition that Mr. Woodhouse, on giving him the order, showed him the antiquities which he wished to pack in these cases, among which Mr. Grasso saw many gold earrings, and other ornaments in gold and silver, bronze objects, coins, and other precious antiquities. Mr. Woodhouse told Mr. Grasso that he intended to send all these precious things to England as a present to the Queen.

Although Mr. Woodhouse openly announced to Mr. Newton and to others his intention of bequeathing his antiquities to the British Museum, he had not, up to January, 1864, made any will. During the years 1864 and 1865, Mr. Woodhouse appears to have purchased very few antiquities; he considered his Museum as complete.

In January, 1865, Mr. Woodhouse received a visit from General Moore, who stayed about a month in Corfu, and spent several days in examining his collection of coins and antiquities. In the course of those interviews Mr. Woodhouse assured General Moore more than once that it was his intention to pack up his coins and antiquities in the month of May following, and then to present them to the British Museum (Enclosure 91). About Easter, 1865, the collection was seen by Mr. Comnos, of Athens, who then particularly noticed the bronze plate with the Decree of *Proxenia* (engraved Mustoxidi, 188, pl. vi.), and now missing. About March in the same year, the Reverend Mr. Reichardt, a Prussian clergyman of the Anglican Church, then recently established at Corfu, became acquainted with Mr. Woodhouse, and about Midsummer last was allowed to see his Collection. Mr. Newton has not been able to ascertain whether any other person saw Mr. Woodhouse's Museum since that date. About the end of

May, 1865, Mr. Newton, touching at Corfu on his return from the Levant, called on Mr. Woodhouse; and in a report to the Trustees under date June 8th, 1865, states that—"Mr. Woodhouse received him most cordially, and assured him most positively that a portion of his collection was already packed, and that it was his intention to take an early opportunity of sending it to England to be presented to the British Museum. On that occasion Mr. Woodhouse spoke of his Museum generally, and not of his coins only. Before leaving Corfu Mr. Newton had an interview with Mr. Consul General Saunders on the subject of Mr. Woodhouse's intended donation, and received from him the assurance that he would use his best endeavours to give effect to these liberal intentions. In September, 1865, Mr. Woodhouse wrote to Mr. Newton a letter (Inclosure 48) in which he states that he hopes to send off shortly "the coins, &c.," intended for the British Museum. Mr. Reichardt states in his evidence (Inclosure 47) that Mr. Woodhouse showed him the draft of this letter, and that he expressed at the same time his regret that he had never been able to make a proper descriptive catalogue of his coins; that he had once made dissertations on some of his coins, which, not being satisfied with, he had afterwards burnt. Mr. Reichardt said in reply that, if it was Mr. Woodhouse's intention to send any part of his collection to the British Museum, he should accompany it with a catalogue fit for publication.

Though Mr. Woodhouse had for the most part ceased to add to his collection during the last two years of his life, it appears that about three months before his death he purchased from Mr. Spiridion Zamboliotis, a dealer at Corfu, a very rare silver coin of Athens and a gold ring (Inclosure 43). At the commencement of the present year, Mr. Woodhouse's health began to decline, and according to the evidence of Maria Costantini (Inclosure 7), he was in a very weak state for a month or two before he died, and during this time he frequently expressed to her his uneasiness with respect to his collections; and quite recently he had remarked that it would make him quite happy to think that, long after he was dead, his name would remain inscribed in the British Museum in connection with his antiquities. He does not appear to have

called in a doctor till he had been suffering for some days from diarrhœa.

He was then attended by an eminent physician, Dr. Vanitacchi, for twenty-eight days. His illness terminated fatally on the 26th of February. Dr. Vanitacchi informed Mr. Newton that he suffered much pain and nervous irritation from gangrene of the toes, but that he retained his senses and his mental faculties till within a few hours of his death. Two days before that took place, Mr. Woodhouse sent for Dr. Zambelli, who had been his friend for many years. From Dr. Zambelli's evidence (Inclosure 50) it appears that when he called on Mr. Woodhouse, he found him lying in bed very ill; that he informed Dr. Zambelli that he was uneasy about his Collection, which he destined for the British Museum; that, with a view of forwarding it to England more securely, he had already made up a parcel in which he had packed a part of the Collection, intending to put up the remaining portions when he should feel better; that for the present he begged Dr. Zambelli to receive the parcel already prepared, and to take care that it was sent to England.

Dr. Zambelli replied that H.M. Consul was the proper person to take charge of a parcel containing such precious objects; but that neither he nor Mr. Saunders would take charge of it without a document under Mr. Woodhouse's hand, setting forth the contents, and the intentions of the donor. Mr. Woodhouse accordingly authorized Dr. Zambelli to draw up such a document, and begged him to introduce a clause appointing as trustees Mr. James Taylor, of Corfu, and the Signora Maria Costantini. Dr. Zambelli at once informed Mr. Saunders of Mr. Woodhouse's wishes, and Mr. Saunders accordingly dictated the substance of an instrument which Dr. Zambelli reduced into legal form.

Mr. Saunders and Vice-Consul Cortazzi made some modifications in the form of draft, which Dr. Zambelli then took to Mr. Woodhouse and read over to him, word for word, very slowly, and distinctly, asking him to declare whether it expressed his intentions.

Mr. Woodhouse listened attentively, and stated that the document entirely expressed his wishes; and this statement he repeated on the following day, February 24th, when the instru-

ment was formally executed in the presence of the subscribing witnesses. (Inclosure 51.)

On the 25th February, Mr. Saunders caused two policemen to be placed at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house.

This he states (Inclosure 61) to have been done in consequence of suspicions entertained of servants and others. The guards were already placed at the door at five o'clock in the evening.

The next morning, February 26th, at about 3.30 A.M., Mr. Woodhouse expired. Mr. Taylor came to the house about 7 A.M. (Inclosure 62). Mr. Saunders having received notice of the demise early the same morning, at 10 A.M. entered the house of the deceased, accompanied by his Cancelliere, Mr. Arcadino, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Whitfield, and proceeded to take possession of the effects of Mr. Woodhouse. Mr. Saunders states (Inclosure 61) that, believing Mr. Woodhouse to have made no will, he acted in this case by virtue of the treaty between Greece and England, which empowers the British Consul to administer the effects of a British subject dying intestate.

An account of the proceedings which then took place will be found in the statements made by Mr. Saunders, Mr. Arcadino, and Mr. Taylor (Inclosures 52, 53, 54), and in the evidence of Mr. Whitfield, who accompanied them (Inclosure 55). Having obtained the keys from the Signora Maria Costantini, Mr. Saunders proceeded to examine the various presses, boxes, and cabinets in the house, making search for a will and for valuables of all kinds. The first place examined was a small room (No. 6 of the Plan) which contained Mr. Woodhouse's writing-desk and an iron safe in which he kept his money. In the safe were found a number of sacks containing money, which was counted, and having been made up into sums of 500 dollars, was then replaced in the sacks. An inventory of this money was made.

According to Mr. Whitfield, there was a bundle of old looking papers in the safe. These papers were foolscap size and about a quire in quantity. These were all examined to see if a will was among them.

The money found in the safe was sent in the sacks to Mr. Taylor's house by Mr. Saunders' directions. This was done

the same day, according to Mr. Saunders and to Mr. Arcadino; but according to Mr. Whitfield, the money was replaced after being counted, and the safe then sealed up. This statement is probably correct, as it is corroborated by other witnesses, whose evidence will be presently cited.

Mr. Whitfield states that in the writing-desk near the safe, Mr. Saunders found some rings, silver coins, leaden weights, iron weights, and leaden sling-bolts with names, which he took out and placed on a large tray. Mr. Arcadino describes his desk as a chest of drawers containing papers of no consequence. Angela Caim (Inclosure 5) states that Mr. Woodhouse kept in this desk all the papers relating to his affairs, and this is confirmed by Gencvra Ceccoli (Inclosure 56), who declares that Mr. Woodhouse told her so, and states her belief that in this desk was the register of his antiquities.

Mr. Saunders then proceeded to examine the bedroom (No. 1 of the Plan) in which the body of Mr. Woodhouse was then lying without any person watching it. According to Mr. Saunders, the following antiquities and articles of value were found in this room:—

In the north-east corner of the room was a chest of drawers, *commò*, containing wearing apparel, brushes, and also a tray with rings packed close in grooves formed by movable slides or rings of wood. These rings were taken by the heirs (Inclosures 68 and 69). The chest of drawers was found locked. Upon it was a box of dark wood, containing coins (No. 1 of the list—Inclosure 76), also one or more small wooden boxes containing coins, (probably the boxes entered 2 and 3 in the Invoice referred to above).

Mr. Arcadino describes the rings found in the chest of drawers as of gold, having for the most part stones set in them. He thinks they were about 100 in number, but does not know whether they were ancient or modern.

On the north side of the room, and west of the *commò*, was a press with open shelves at the top and bottom. In the lower part were some clothes, and also some silver dishes, afterwards taken to the Consulate.

Next on this side was a washing-stand.

On the south side of the room was a press containing the trunks of the Signora Maria Costantini and various articles

of the house. Next to this press was a cupboard containing various bottles of medicine.

After describing the arrangement of the bedroom, so far as he could remember it, Mr. Saunders states that he thought that in this room was found a small japanned tin box, containing, if he remembered right, a card box, in which was found the gold objects (Invoice No. 7c), that this was locked up, and had to be broken open, and that he believes that it stood on the chest of drawers in the north-eastern corner. He further states that one or more boxes covered, with green leather, and similar in appearance to despatch-boxes, were found, to the best of his belief, in the bedroom; and that he thinks that in one of these may have been the necklace and cameos, sent to the British Museum (No. 7 of the Invoice), the insignia of Mr. Woodhouse's order, and his gold medals.

According to the evidence of Mr. Whitfield and Salvatore Fanti, this japanned tin box was placed under the washstand on the north side; Mr. Whitfield, confirming Mr. Saunders' statement that it had to be forced open, described it as English made, and in appearance like an uniform-box, and that it contained a lot of ancient gold objects, at looking at which, with Mr. Taylor, Mr. Saunders sealed the box.

Salvatore Fanti (Inclosure No. 3 c) states that it was about 18 in. long by 1 ft. wide by 6 in. deep, and that it contained many precious objects from tombs in Corfu, such as ear-rings, rings, and other antiquities.

According to the statements of Messrs. Saunders and Aradino, the above-mentioned were all the cases, boxes, and drawers in the bedroom in which valuable antiquities were found, (1.) a tray containing rings, in the chest of drawers. (2.) a japanned tin box containing gold objects (Invoice No. 7c). (3.) A box containing coins (No. 1 of the Invoice). (4.) Two small wooden boxes containing coins (probably 2 articles of the Invoice). (6.) A box covered with green leather. Another, similar; though of this last Mr. Saunders does not speak positively.

But it should be observed that other boxes are mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Whitfield, Salvatore Fanti, and Aradino. According to Mr. Whitfield, there was under

washing-stand, on the north side, a black leather trunk bound with brass and with an arched top, which he thinks was about 1 ft. long by 15 in., by 18 in. deep. This was locked, and, the key could not be found, Mr. Saunders had it forced open with a chisel. Mr. Whitfield further states that inside this trunk were a necklace with white stones, on which were figures cut in relief, and which were hung from a gold chain pendants; the insignia of Mr. Woodhouse's order; a small box containing rings, and other small boxes. He remembers one or two boxes of pasteboard, which he supposes have contained rings, but which he did not see opened. The necklace is apparently the one sent to the Museum (No. 7 a of the Invoice).

Mr. Saunders states in his evidence that he does not remember any cases or boxes under the washing-stand; and neither he nor Mr. Arcadino makes any mention of this trunk. But the accuracy of Mr. Whitfield's statement is confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Woodhouse's old servant, Salvatore Lenti (Inclosure 3 c), who, in describing the arrangement of Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom, as he remembered it up to June, 1865, states that under a washing-stand, on the north side of the room, was a box covered with black leather and bound with brass at the corners. That it was about 18 in. long by 1 ft. wide and 9 in. deep; that the lock was mounted with brass; that it contained at least 400 rings, with stones ranged in trays, mounted with velvet, and that there were probably as many as twenty of these trays.

Again, the jeweller, Demetri Miatzi (Inclosure 14), deposes to the belief that Mr. Woodhouse kept his rings, about 500 in number, in a black box covered with leather, about 2 ft. long by 1 in. wide, and shallow, and this box also contained bracelets and other gold ornaments; and the carpenter, Alessandro Poli (Inclosure 57), also speaks of a black box in Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom, 2½ ft. long by 2 ft. deep. There can hardly be a doubt that these witnesses are speaking of the same trunk. The difference in the estimate of its size is not more than might be expected, considering that the calculations of these dimensions are made from memory. According to Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Saunders found in the bedroom a mahogany box, about 15 in. by 10 in. by 6 in. This contained ancient gold

ornaments, like buckles, lying loose. These objects were taken out of the box by the Consul, and others from the black leather trunk added to them. The box was then sealed up and taken to the Consulate the same morning by Mr. Whitfield without any one accompanying him.

There is no mention of any such box in the evidence of Messrs. Saunders and Arcadino; and they both state that all the boxes mentioned by Her Majesty's Consul General were at once transferred not to the Consulate, but to Mr. Woodhouse's library, for greater safety.

Angela Caim states (Inclosure 5) that, on the morning after Mr. Woodhouse's death, there were in the bedroom the following cases or boxes:—Upon the chest of drawers (1), a large box of hard wood (2, 3, 4), three smaller boxes. Under the dressing-table or the washing-stand on the north side, were two boxes (5, 6), one of mahogany, the other of dark green colour, which she believed to have contained coins. On the south side of the room were two heavy cases (7, 8), the contents of which she did not know, on which stood a plaster-doll, then a large press, and next, two other boxes (9, 10), one large the other small. Under the bed were two large boxes of mahogany (11, 12), upon which lay a hammer and chisel. She did not know what the six boxes (7-12) contained, but according to her evidence all the twelve were transported to the library by Mr. Saunders' directions on the same day when he examined the bedroom. This was done by Mr. Whitfield.

After examining the bedroom, Mr. Saunders proceeded to the drawing-room (No. 1 of the Plan), and thus describes what he here found:—

1. On the north side of the room was a sideboard, the east of which was an ebony cabinet, containing eight drawers. In two of these drawers were the specimens of inlaid glass (No. 7, K. L. M. of the Invoice). He does not remember whether this cabinet was locked. He also found in this room a small cabinet containing bronze coins (No. 4 of the Invoice), which he does not think was locked.

Mr. Saunders does not remember to have found any other presses, cabinets, boxes, or cases containing valuables in the room, unless it might be one of the two boxes covered with green leather already noticed. He states that Mr. Woodhouse

ouse's desk was in the drawing-room, but that it contained no valuables.

Mr. Arcadino states that the number of pieces of ancient glass found in the ebony cabinet was three or four, and that one of them was blue. Except this fact, his statement gives no information as to what antiquities were found in the drawing-room.

Mr. Whitfield describes the ancient glass found in the ebony cabinet as seven or eight bottles, variegated with green, yellow, and red stripes. Two of these were in a pasteboard box with cotton wool. The other drawers in this cabinet were empty. The cabinet was found locked. The glass having been replaced the cabinet was sealed up. Under it were slabs, with inscriptions carved on stone, resembling Maltese stone in quality. Mr. Whitfield also remembers that there was in the drawing-room an empty mahogany box, 2 ft. by 15 in. by 8 in. In this Mr. Saunders placed the antiquities on a tray which had been removed out of the room where the iron safe was, and which Mr. Whitfield then transported to the library. He also carried into the library two or three marble heads and some vases, found in the drawing-room. The vases, which were of different sizes, stood at the side of the side-board, on the left of the entrance from the bedroom. He further states that, on the west side of the drawing-room was a glass case, which was not examined. He did not remain in the drawing-room all the time while Mr. Saunders was examining it, as he had to transport various objects to the library.

According to the evidence of Genevra Ceccoli (Inclosure 1), the ebony cabinet contained many precious objects, but of what nature, this witness did not know. She further states that, in the drawing-room stood two very fine Fictile vases, which she calls Etruscan, and that in this room were many objects in silver, which she believes to have been vessels used in the service of the church.

Salvatore Fanti states that, on the west side of the drawing-room, opposite the ebony cabinet, was a sideboard or *credenza*, about ten feet long. On it were three silver plates, the largest of which was the size of a dessert plate, the smallest of an ordinary plate, and the other of an intermediate size. One of these

plates represented the sacrifice of Isaac, and another of an ancient Greek, ornamented with hollows radiating from the centre. On a table near the *credenza* was an equestrian figure of bronze silvered over, which this witness believes to represent St. George. It was about twelve inches in length by six in height.

Near the *credenza* was a Greek fictile vase from Naxos. This was about three feet high, and had figures in white on a yellow ground on it. The ebony cabinet stood between the windows on the east side of the room. It was inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and contained the choicest specimens of antiquities from tombs. These consisted of plates and small boxes (*lekythi* and *amphoriski*), inlaid with various colours. There was also in the cabinet, glass *astragali*, and two *alabaster*.

On one side of this cabinet stood a bronze figure, about three feet high, representing a naked warrior. On the other side was a bronze figure of Venus, apparently a copy of the Venus de Medici, and purchased by Mr. Woodhouse at Padua.

On the mantel-piece on the south side of the room was a marble Bacchus of Renaissance sculpture, of which a photograph is here annexed (Inclosure 58).

The carpenter, Alessandro Poli, who had occupied a workshop in the basement of Mr. Woodhouse's house, and was still living there at his death, deposes (Inclosure 57) that above the furniture in the drawing-room were several ancient reliefs, and cups in silver with ornaments, such as animal heads embossed or chased; and that he remembers seeing the same room, five months before Mr. Woodhouse's death, the silver lamp, which is engraved in Mustoxidi's inventory already referred to.

There were also in the drawing-room, long hair-pins and rings of silver with stones set in them. Dr. Luzi (Inclosure 59), who occupied the upper part of Mr. Woodhouse's house at the time of his death, in describing the drawing-room, says that, on a table on the left of the sideboard, were large dishes of embossed silver, probably of the Renaissance period, and that on the mantel-piece were bronze head figures.

After examining the drawing-room, Mr. Saunders proceeded into the adjacent ante-chamber (No. 2 of the Plan). According to

is evidence, and that of Mr. Arcadino, the only antiquity found in the room was a Faun sculptured in relief on stone. Mr. Whitfield states that, the only objects found in this room were two or three small statues in marble.

Salvatore Fanti, speaking of the period before June, 1865, remembers in this room a box about 1 ft. long, by 6 in. wide, 5 in. in depth, which contained twenty-four bronze bulls, averaging about four inches in length. This box stood on a table.

Mr. Saunders next examined the library (No. 3 of the Plan), which he thus describes:—On the south side of the room was a bookcase, in the upper part of which were glass doors, in the lower part, drawers, which were full of books. On the shelves there were books on each side, and in the centre ancient glass. In the north-west angle of the room was a triangular case, containing various antiquities. On the north side was a glass case in three divisions, containing pottery, glass, and other antiquities, closely packed. The key of this case could not be found on the first day of examining the house; on the east side of the room was a small wooden press. He did not examine the press on a subsequent day, when it was found to contain various antiquities. Above this press was a small glass case, in which Mr. Saunders believes that there were small glass bottles and leaden weights. Between the press and the door were a number of spears and axes of Oriental or Mediæval fabric.

Mr. Arcadino states that, he does not remember the antiquities in this room sufficiently to describe them.

Mr. Whitfield having been in the room for a short time, remembers a number of swords.

Salvatore Fanti (Inclosure 3c) states that during the period when he knew the collection, viz., up to June, 1865, the small wooden press on the east side of the library contained various antiquities, among which were leaden sling bolts, with names inscribed on them. He thinks there were 100 of these. In the glass case above this press were terra cotta lamps of red Italian ware, and small bottles, cups, and saucers, of common ware. In the upper division of the bookcase, on the south side of the room, he remembers a terra cotta vase, in the shape of a Siren, coloured all over. This was presented to Woodhouse by a friend at Cerigo.

Alessandro Poli (Inclosure 57), remembers to have seen the library, rhytons and other fictile vases, bronze helmets, cuirasses, and a curved Etruscan trumpet of the same material.

This statement is confirmed by the deposition of Athanasios Korkylos (Inclosure 60), a carpenter, who at one time occupied a magazine in the basement of Mr. Woodhouse's house, who about three years ago repaired the woodwork in the apartments. This witness states that the curved bronze trumpet hung on the west wall of the library, with spears and other arms. He remembers a bronze cuirass, and two helmeted bronze heads. These were about five feet high, and were in the same case in which the books were kept. He further states that on a shelf under the window were many marble and bronze antiquities, not in order.

Having thus partially examined the library, Mr. Saunders sealed it up, and proceeded to visit the middle and basement floors.

On the middle floor (Room 3 of the Plan) he found a strong box afterwards sent to the Museum.

It was covered with white duck, and from its dimensions and fabric, was evidently one of the two made by Grassano, as has been already stated.

Mr. Saunders states that he found no antiquities on this floor, and this assertion is confirmed by Mr. Arcadino and Mr. Whitfield.

But Genevra Ceccoli (Inclosure 56) states that, in her room on this floor were two boxes, one large and closed with a lock, the other smaller. She further declares that Mr. Woodhouse told her that the larger of these boxes was packed with antiquities, and that it was ready to be sent away; and as to the smaller box, she knows it to have contained antiquities, because she could see them through an opening in the wood. This statement, however, is not corroborated by any other witness, and is positively contradicted by Mr. Arcadino.

According to Genevra Ceccoli, there was in the kitchen on this floor a large box lined with tin, which corresponds in description with the second case made by Grasso. Mr. Arcadino denies that he saw such a case in the kitchen, but the evidence of Genevra on this point is confirmed by that of Angelina, who was in the house at the time of the demise, and had

mers such a case in the kitchen ; and also by that of Salvatore Fanti, who states that both the cases made by Grasso, after having been placed on the upper floor, were sent below. Mr. Saunders then proceeded to the basement floor, where he found a marble altar, afterwards sent to the British Museum, and some other marbles which appear to have been examined by him and Mr. Taylor on account of the heirs.

Mr. Arcadino gives no information as to what was found on this floor, and Mr. Whitfield appears to have left the house before this part of it was visited.

The general examination of the house, as narrated above, seems to have been for the most part completed on the evening of February 26th, the day of the demise.

On the following day, February 27th, the body of Mr. Woodhouse, having been placed in a coffin, was moved into the antechamber (No. 2 of the Plan).

Mr. Woodhouse was buried on February 28th.

The company who attended the funeral, about 50 in number, assembled in the drawing-room, the body being in the antechamber, till its removal to the cemetery.

After the funeral, Maria Costantini moved from the house to Carter's Hotel, at the request of Mr. Saunders, who, according to Mr. Taylor's statement (Inclosure 52), was anxious that she should leave it as soon as possible, in order that they might complete their search, and also because the presence of the servants and of other strangers in the house was thought to compromise the safety of the effects.

Maria Costantini states in her evidence (Inclosure 7) that, as a trustee under the instrument already referred to, and as having been especially enjoined by Mr. Woodhouse on his death-bed, to watch over his antiquities till they were handed over to the British Museum, she protested against being obliged to leave the house, but was told by Mr. Taylor that Mr. Saunders insisted on this.

She took with her her servants, and the house after her departure, was left locked up and guarded by the two police-officers who had been placed there before the demise.

It is not clear whether Maria Costantini left on the day of the funeral, or on the following day.

According to her own evidence (Inclosure 7), that of Mr.

Taylor (Inclosure 52), and that of her servant Angela (she left on the evening of the funeral; but according to the evidence of the two policemen on guard at the doors (Inclosures 62, 63), her departure took place on the following day, and this is confirmed by Mr. Arcadino.

On the 1st of March, Mr. Saunders, accompanied by Messrs. Taylor and Arcadino, continued their examination of the house, searching for a will, for inventories, accounts, books and other important papers. Mr. Saunders stated that they found no will or inventories.

This examination of Mr. Woodhouse's papers lasted from March 1st till March 10th.

On the 7th of March, Mr. Saunders received a telegram from the Foreign Office, instructing him to send the contents of the house and antiquities home by a ship of war. And on the 10th of March H. M. S. "Enterprise" arrived at Corfu, having been sent by the Admiralty to receive the bequest.

It was about the date of this arrival, according to Mr. Saunders, that he caused to be removed from Mr. Woodhouse's house to the Consulate, the iron safe, the strongbox found in the basement, the coins, the ancient gold ornaments, subsequently sent to the British Museum, the rings, the silver dishes and other valuables, subsequently handed over to the heirs, the marble Bacchus, and a relief on a marble slab.

Mr. Arcadino states that, the transport of these objects was effected in the following manner. The iron safe having been placed on a cart, was then filled with cases as follows:

1. A box of dark-coloured wood, containing coins.
 - 2, 3, 4. Three small boxes, containing coins.
 5. A cabinet with small drawers containing medals.
 6. A small box of japanned tin with handles of brass, containing trays with coins and other objects.
 7. A box covered with leather, about the size of a despatch-box, containing various objects.
 8. A tobacco box, containing various glass objects, which were found in the drawing-room, others in the house.
- Mr. Arcadino further states that, the cart having been loaded with these objects, was sent to the Consulate in the charge of two or three Maltese. Mr. Arcadino followed it with his eye, never losing sight of it.

In his statement (Inclosure 52), Mr. Saunders declares that the removal of these objects took place about the time of the arrival of H. M. S. "Enterprise," *i.e.* about March 10th. In his letter to Mr. Panizzi, under date June 30th (Inclosure 61), he leaves this date undecided. Mr. Arcadino states that it took place four or five days after Mr. Woodhouse died, and consequently about a week before the arrival of the "Enterprise," and this statement nearly coincides with that of one of the two policemen on guard (Inclosure 62), and that of Athanasi Korylos (Inclosure 60), the former of whom states that these objects were removed on the fifth day after the demise, while the other says five or six days. A mason named Andreas Kombaletis, deposing to the same effect (Inclosure 64), mentions his interval as six or seven days—Giovanni Chillari, the other policeman on guard (Inclosure 63), states that the money was removed to the Consulate on the fifth or sixth day after the demise, but that the iron safe was sent away in the cart three or four days later, which date is within two days of that given by Mr. Saunders. Mr. Saunders further states that all the valuables and cases sent to the Consulate formed only a cart-load, and Mr. Arcadino's evidence may be taken to imply as much.

On the other hand the policeman (Giovanni Chillari (Inclosure 63) states that the cart was loaded twice at Mr. Woodhouse's door; the first time about ten days after the demise, when the iron safe was placed in the cart, and then filled with various small boxes of mahogany. On this occasion witness asked Mr. Taylor whether he should accompany the cart, and was told that was not necessary. The cart then went away, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Arcadino remained in Mr. Woodhouse's house. Five or six days after this, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Arcadino came again to the house, accompanied by porters and a cart, which they loaded with various cases and boxes, small and great, and transported to the Consulate.

The statement that a second cart-load was sent is confirmed by the evidence of three Maltese (Inclosures 65, 66, 67). One of these, Antonio Faruja (Inclosure 65), deposes that, one day after the death of Mr. Woodhouse, he went to his house with a cart, and loaded it with an iron safe containing mahogany boxes, and also with certain other mahogany boxes. He took these to the Consulate, accompanied by another Maltese, Paolo

Cammellare, who deposes as follows (Inclosure 66):—
 On a certain day he went to Mr. Woodhouse's house and carried thence some sacks of money to the house of Mr. Taylor. He then brought a cart to Mr. Woodhouse's door, and, with the assistance of Antonio Faruja, placed on it a large iron safe, which was then filled with small boxes of red wood, which he believes to have been mahogany. He thinks there were also boxes of tin. After the safe had been filled, a box larger than the rest, but of the same wood, was placed in the cart. Some of these boxes were heavy, others light. The cart went to the Consulate without stopping anywhere. Deponent could swear that neither of the two policemen accompanied it. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Arcadino received the contents of the cart at the Consulate.

Antonio Faruja states that he made a second journey, accompanied by another Maltese, named Agostino Boce, who deposes as follows (Inclosure 67):—

On a certain day he was called to the house of Mr. Woodhouse to load a cart. He placed on it a large box lined with tin, and covered outside with a white cloth, and also two or three small boxes of mahogany. The cart went to the Consulate accompanied by one of the policemen. Its contents were received at the Consulate by the messenger. The witness expressly states that the journey when the iron safe was taken was a different one.

Two other witnesses noticed the loading of the cart at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house. The carpenter, Athanasios Korkylos (Inclosure 60), saw the iron safe placed on the cart and three small tin boxes placed in it. These boxes were about 1 ft. long by 8 in. wide by 5 in. deep.

They also placed on the cart a heavy deal case bound with iron, 20 in. by 16 in. by 12 in., and a mahogany box 16 in. by 11 in. by 8 in. The deponent saw the cart leave Mr. Woodhouse's door, going in the direction of Mr. Taylor's house. Mr. Taylor's nephew accompanied it, but neither of the two policemen.

Andreas Kombaletis, a mason (Inclosure 64), about two or six days after the death of Mr. Woodhouse, saw a cart loaded at his door with the following objects: an iron safe, a large wooden case, and a small box. He thinks that the iron

safe was about 30 in. long by 24 in. by 3 ft., but cannot be sure of these dimensions, as he saw the cart from a distance. The large wooden case was about the same size. Remembers that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Quinland went away with the cart, but does not think that either of the policemen accompanied it. In reference to the dimensions of the iron safe, as given conjecturally by this witness, it may be observed that the wooden case in which it was ultimately packed to go to England, was about 39 in. by 26 in. by 26 in. depth, as appears by the evidence of Raffaele Scagnetti (Inclosure 68), the carpenter who made this packing-case.

It will be seen by the foregoing evidence that two cart-loads of objects were sent away from the house of Mr. Woodhouse, whereas Mr. Saunders and Mr. Arcadino mention only one. Again, there are discrepancies between the witnesses as to the number and size of the objects placed on the cart with the iron safe. Mr. Arcadino only mentions the boxes placed inside the safe; but it appears from the evidence of the carpenter, Athanasi Korkylos, the mason, Andreas Kombaletis, and the Maltese, Paolo Cammellare, that a wooden case, too large to be contained in the safe, formed part of the cart-load. The first of these witnesses describes this wooden case as heavy, made of deal, and bound with iron; and both he and the mason speak of another smaller box in the same cart-load.

The policeman, Spiro Cazzaro (Inclosure 62), states that, after the iron safe had been filled, two small cases remained outside. It should be here noted that, whereas all the other witnesses cited above agree in stating that the cart containing the iron safe went straight to the Consulate, the policeman, Spiro Cazzaro declares that, from his station at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house, he saw the cart stop at Mr. Taylor's door, that it remained a quarter of an hour, while part of the load was taken off the cart into Mr. Taylor's house.

It should further be noted that, though it might be inferred from the evidence of Messrs. Saunders and Arcadino that all the valuables and antiquities were transferred from Mr. Woodhouse's house to the Consulate on the special occasion when the money was taken away, it would appear from the evidence of the police that various small boxes and packets were removed on several other occasions.

Thus Spiro Cazzaro deposes that, on the day when the iron safe was removed, Mr. Arcadino, on leaving the house, carried in his hand a small tin box tied with tape and sealed; Giovanni Chillari deposes that, on the day when the money was removed, Mr. Taylor, on leaving Mr. Woodhouse's house in the company of Messrs. Saunders and Arcadino, had in his hand a small mahogany box; and that after this date, Mr. Taylor entered Mr. Woodhouse's house alone several times, and that when he left it he always carried something away under his coat. On another occasion he came out with the servant Angela Caimi, and took away a small portmanteau and some clothes. One day he came with his servant and porters and removed a marble bath; another day he and Mr. Saunders visited the house, accompanied by their families. Deponent noticed that on going out Mr. Taylor had in his hand a packet tied with red tape.

Stamati Vlaccopulo, Inspector of Police (Inclosure 49) states that, he received an order from the Director of the Police to watch the two guards stationed at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house, and that accordingly, one night making his rounds, he saw Messrs. Saunders and Taylor come out of Mr. Woodhouse's house. Observing that Mr. Saunders had something in his hand, which he believed to have been a small box, he asked the policeman on guard what was going on there, and was told that Messrs. Saunders and Taylor had taken away a small box. This was about 10 P.M., some day after Mr. Woodhouse's death, and certainly after his funeral.

In reference to Spiro Cazzaro's deposition that Mr. Taylor visited Mr. Woodhouse's several times *alone*, it should be here noted that this part of his evidence is at variance with the statement of Mr. Saunders (Inclosure 53), that from the day when he as Consul took charge of the house to the day when the heirs were put in possession, the keys were never out of his custody, and that neither Mr. Taylor nor any other person during this interval visited the house *alone*.

To resume Mr. Saunders' narrative of his proceedings after the demise.—It appears from his statement already referred to, and that of Mr. Arcadino, that on the day when he sent away the iron safe in the cart, H.M. Consul General invited Mr. Reichardt to Mr. Woodhouse's house, and showing him

the antiquities, requested him to pick out objects suitable to be sent to the British Museum. Mr. Saunders states that it was then that the glass case in the library and the small press at the east end of the same room were first opened. It appears from Mr. Reichardt's evidence already referred to, that on this occasion he looked over the collection of glass and pointed out what appeared to him the finest specimens. His inspection of the Museum on this occasion was a very cursory one; for, though the objects in the glass cases in the library were crowded, Mr. Saunders states that Mr. Reichardt only looked over the contents generally, without taking out the objects one by one.

Mr. Reichardt, moreover, in his evidence, observes that "holding no commission or authority from the Trustees of the British Museum to act in this matter, he distinctly disclaims all responsibility as to what ought to have been selected for the British Museum, whether of glass or any other antiquities."

While Mr. Reichardt was thus occupied, Dr. Luzi came into Mr. Woodhouse's house to see Mr. Saunders. Mr. Arcadino states that the object of this visit was to inquire about certain MSS. alleged to have formed part of the Woodhouse Collection. Dr. Luzi himself (Inclosure 59) gives the following account of the interview. He states that, after the demise of Mr. Woodhouse, he was consulted as an *avvocato* by Maria Constantini and also by Mr. Taylor; that by the request of Mr. Taylor he went with him to the British Consulate; that he there saw Mr. Saunders, and told him that an inventory of Mr. Woodhouse's Museum ought to be made; that Mr. Saunders told him that he had no right to interfere in this matter, inasmuch as it related to a British subject; that Mr. Saunders was very uncivil to him, and that Mr. Taylor was very angry with Mr. Saunders, and had a fit of vomiting in consequence on going home; that one day after this, as he was passing Mr. Woodhouse's door in going down from his own apartments above, he was called by Mr. Taylor into Mr. Woodhouse's drawing-room, where he found Mr. Saunders, Mr. Arcadino, and Mr. Reichardt; that Mr. Saunders had opened a cabinet of ebony inlaid with ivory, in the drawers of which were all manner of gold ornaments; that Mr. Taylor

objected to the removal of these objects to the Consulate ; that Dr. Luzi expostulated with Mr. Saunders, but to no effect.

On the presumption that the inlaid ebony cabinet here mentioned is the one already noticed in the description of the drawing-room (and there is no evidence to show that there was a second such cabinet in that room), it should be here noted that Mr. Saunders in his account of what was found in the house on the first day of search, states that this cabinet only contained a few pieces of glass: and this assertion is corroborated by Mr. Arcadino and Mr. Whitfield, as has been already stated. If, therefore, Dr. Luzi saw in such an ebony cabinet drawers full of gold ornaments, it must either be supposed that a second such cabinet, undescribed by Mr. Saunders, was then in the drawing-room ; or that after the first day's visitation, some shifting of the antiquities took place for more convenient custody. Mr. Arcadino denies that Dr. Luzi, in his interview with Mr. Saunders in Mr. Woodhouse's house, made any protest against the removal of the antiquities to the Consulate ; but Dr. Luzi's account of this matter is confirmed by Mr. Taylor's statement to Mr. De Fonblanque on the day of Mr. Newton's first arrival at Corfu (Inclosure 69), in which he remarks as follows:—"I confess that I was very much
 "annoyed when Mr. Saunders removed the property to the
 "Consulate, and shipped it without reference to me ; and I
 "wrote him a letter of remonstrance ; but I now believe he
 "did what was best under the circumstances ;" and again—
 "I never waived any claims as trustee. I could not question
 "the authority of the Consul. I did not remonstrate against
 "the removal of the antiquities to the Consulate. I was very
 "angry about it."

It is evidently to this opposition on the part of Mr. Taylor and Maria Costantini that Mr. Saunders refers in the following paragraph in his letter to Mr. Panizzi, under date June 30 (Inclosure 61):—"H.M.S. 'Enterprize' having arrived on
 "the 10th, I called upon the administrators to execute their
 "trust, in which matter, however, I experienced the greatest
 "difficulty, because the heirs were on their way out, with the
 "declared intention of disputing the validity of the bequest,
 "and the former (the administrators) were desirous of awaiting
 "their arrival. In fact, it was not until the 19th, after an

“arduous struggle, that I was enabled to effect the embarkation of the coins and other objects, according to the inventory sent, and from the obstacles encountered in this respect, there cannot be a doubt that nothing whatever would have been effected had I persisted in urging more.”

Subsequently to his inspection of the antiquities in Mr. Woodhouse's house, Mr. Reichardt, on some day between the 10th and 19th of March, went to the Consulate by the invitation of Mr. Saunders, and proceeded, with Mr. Taylor's assistance, to make an invoice of the coins and certain antiquities subsequently sent to the British Museum. This invoice, which has been already frequently referred to in this report, accompanied Mr. Saunders' letter to Mr. Panizzi under date March 27th, 1866 (Inclosure 76), and is called by him an inventory. In reference to his work at the Consulate, Mr. Reichardt states (Inclosure 47) that he assisted Messrs. Taylor and Saunders in making the invoice of the coins, sorting them according to their metals, while Mr. Taylor took down the numbers in writing; that he assisted in making a list of the gold ornaments and other antiquities comprised under No. 7 of the invoice, and that he also looked over, in a cursory manner, a collection of rings which had been brought to the Consulate from Mr. Woodhouse's house. He did not count these rings, nor does he undertake to say how many of them were antique.

According to Mr. Saunders (Inclosure 53), Mr. Reichardt on this occasion looked over certain trinkets, and set apart certain antique objects as suitable to be sent to the British Museum. It has, however, been already observed that Mr. Reichardt disclaims all responsibility in regard to any such selection.

The whole of the objects entered in the invoice were shipped on board H. M. S. “Enterprise.”

According to Mr. Saunders' letters to Lord Clarendon and Mr. Panizzi, under date June 30th, 1866 (Inclosures 70, 61), this took place March 19th. In Mr. Saunders' statement (Inclosure 53), as noted down by me at the time, the date assigned for this shipment is March 17th. H. M. S. “Enterprise” left Corfu March 20th.

About March 26th the two heirs-at-law of Mr. Woodhouse, his

nephew, Mr. James Woodhouse, and Mr. J. E. Puddick, in behalf of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Puddick, arrived at Corfu. On the 26th of February, Mr. Taylor had announced to them by telegraph the death of Mr. Woodhouse. He states (Inclosure 52), that in the interval between the demise and the arrival, they sent out to him telegrams conveying instructions relative to the coins and other antiquities.

On first hearing of the bequest it appears to have been the intention of the heirs to dispute the bequest, and with this view they submitted this document to counsel both in England and at Corfu, and are said to have obtained unfavourable opinions as to the validity of the instrument executed by Mr. Woodhouse.

It appears to have been in consequence of a communication to this effect from the heirs, that Mr. Taylor and Dr. Luzi, as representing the co-trustee, Maria Costantini, requested Mr. Saunders to detain the "Enterprise," in order that the heirs might arrive before the coins, et cætera, were sent to England.

It would appear from Mr. Saunders' letter to Mr. Panizzi under date June 30th, 1866 (Inclosure 61), that the heirs, on arriving at Corfu, were disposed to refer the question of the validity of the bequest to the local tribunals; but after some days' discussion and consultation they finally renounced all claim on the coins by two documents, copy of one of which Mr. Saunders forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon in his despatch of March 27th (Inclosure 71), and which is also annexed to his letter to Mr. Panizzi (Inclosure 61).

After these documents had been duly executed, Mr. Saunders handed over the keys of Mr. Woodhouse's house to the heirs and put them in possession of his effects. This was done by a Consular decree, copy of which exists in Mr. Saunders' archives, but which Mr. Newton has not seen.

The heirs then proceeded to pack the effects remaining in the house, including various miscellaneous antiquities.

Mr. Saunders states that, not having made any inventory of these antiquities, he is unable to give particulars as to their number and nature.

Mr. Taylor, on first being questioned on this subject by Mr. Newton, in the presence of Mr. Saunders, stated that he really did not know very well what were considered as antiquities (Inclosure 52, question 8). In the course of this interview with

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Newton obtained from him a further statement that, among the antiquities taken by the heirs, were a number of rings and some few gold trinkets, which he believes not to have been antique; that he fancied he saw a bronze helmet, but could not say positively whether there was a collection of bronze armour; that he thinks he saw some small bronze figures, broken and old-looking; that there were a number of terra cotta figures, mixed with other objects, in the glass cases; that there were a few painted vases which he did not know to be of any value; that two of these of large size were thought to be modern Italian; that there were a lot of small glass bottles which Mr. Reichardt thought to be of no value; that no sculptured or inscribed marbles of any value were found in Mr. Woodhouse's house; that a number of such marbles were found in the garden of Mr. Woodhouse's country house, some of which were taken to the Consulate, others to Mr. Taylor's house in deposit for the heirs; that he considered the marbles taken to the Consulate as mere grave-stones, and had no idea that any of them would be considered as antiquities in the sense in which that word is used in the bequest.

From the evidence of Raffaele Scagnetti, a carpenter (Inclosure 68), it appears that he made for the heirs twenty-three cases to hold various effects, and that he packed for them all these various cases but two. Among the objects he packed, were a number of ordinary antiquities, such as terra cotta vases and glass bottles. There was also a pair of bronze figures, each standing on one leg and with scales of fish. These he considered to be antique, from the decayed state of the surface. He also put into the cases twelve small boxes of mahogany, of which he did not know the contents. These were heavy, and their size varied from 16 in. by 11 in. to 11½ in. by 8 in. The heirs packed these themselves in the library, and brought them, when ready, into the adjoining room.

Nicoletta Giustiniani, a servant at Carter's Hotel (Inclosure 72), states that, several days after the heirs had begun their packing, she was called in to assist them, and that she packed for them many small cases, some of which were of mahogany, and may have been as many as ten in number.

In these small boxes she packed up much ancient glass, saucers, and bottles; some of them were of green colour. She

also packed a number of small Greek painted fictile vases, some terra cotta heads, and two bronze helmets. She saw no rings or other gold ornaments, and no ancient silver objects. Mr. James Woodhouse entered in a list each object as he packed. Previously to the examination of this witness, two ancient leaden weights and a stone weight had been brought to Mr. Newton for purchase, and having been seen by Salvatore Fanfani, the old servant of Mr. Woodhouse, and also by Mr. Spiridione Grammatikò, were immediately identified by them as having formed part of the Woodhouse Collection. On enquiry, Mr. Newton ascertained from Nicoletta Giustiniani that, on finishing the packing, she took away, by permission of the heirs, these and other objects that were abandoned by them as not worth the trouble of packing. It should be noticed that one of these weights is of peculiar interest, as being the *tri-stata* of Cyzicus, and, as Mr. Newton believes, an unique specimen; the other is probably a weight of Corinth.

Having been informed by Mr. Taylor that certain antiquities considered to be of no value, had been sold by public auction by direction of the heirs, Mr. Newton endeavoured to ascertain from the auctioneer what these antiquities were. It seemed, however, that they were sold in one or two general lots, and no record of the items appears in the auctioneer's books.

At this sale the Rev. Mr. Sutton, chaplain to the British Consulate at Corfu, purchased a marble sepulchral vase of the Roman period, and interesting on account of the symbols sculptured on it. On hearing of the enquiry in which Mr. Newton was engaged, Mr. Sutton assured him that he should have great pleasure in presenting this vase to the British Museum, should the Trustees think it worthy of their acceptance. A long inscription on several blocks of stone was overlooked altogether when the marbles were removed from Mr. Woodhouse's garden and was there seen by Mr. Newton. This inscription is of special interest, from the very ancient forms of the letters which are of the same period as those on the celebrated tomb of Menekrates at Corfu. Other marbles from the Woodhouse Museum are said to have been given by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Meri, a builder, who mended some of the sculptures for him. Mr. Newton regrets that before leaving Corfu he had not time to ascertain what these were.

Having related the proceedings of Messrs. Saunders and Taylor in reference to the bequest of Mr. Woodhouse, so far as the facts can now be ascertained, Mr. Newton would next advert to the communications which have taken place on the same subject between the Foreign Office, the Trustees of the British Museum, and Mr. Saunders. This correspondence has already been submitted to the Trustees, but it will contribute to the better understanding of the whole subject if a short *précis* of it is given here.

On the 6th of March last (Inclosure 73), Mr. Newton received from Mr. Saunders a private letter, bearing date Feb. 26th, in which he informs him that Mr. Woodhouse died that same day, and adds these words:—"Though he has not, I believe, left any other testamentary dispositions, I have secured the donation of his coins and other valuables for the National Collection, by a document executed in presence of competent witnesses, only two days before his death." After stating that he has officially communicated with Lord Clarendon on the same subject, he adds, "There is a strong box, which was prepared by the deceased to receive his donation, ready for the coins and other valuables, which I propose to embark in the first ship of war leaving this for Malta; but if you should think it desirable to come out yourself, in order to determine what is worth selecting, or if you have any special directions to give me in this matter, pray furnish me with the requisite instructions for my guidance therein."

On the same day on which Mr. Newton received this letter, Mr. Panizzi received an official letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a copy of Mr. Saunders' letter to Lord Clarendon, under date February 26th (Inclosure 74).

In this letter Mr. Saunders encloses a copy of the instrument executed by Mr. Woodhouse (Inclosure 51), and describes the objects bequeathed as an extensive series of coins, together with some valuable antiquities, which he (Mr. Woodhouse) has long since expressed an intention of presenting to the British Museum, considered by competent judges an important addition to the National Collection.

After describing the nature of the instrument whereby Mr. Woodhouse's trustees were directed to make over these coins and antiquities to Her Majesty's Consul General, for the pur-

pose of transmitting the same to the British Museum, Mr. Saunders requests to be furnished with the necessary instructions for his guidance in this respect, and adds, "Unless
 " shall be deemed consistent for some qualified person to proceed hither for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, I would suggest that a strong box, already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables, should be forwarded to its destination by the first ship of war proceeding from hence to Malta."

Immediately on receiving Mr. Saunders' private letter, Mr. Newton had an interview with Mr. Panizzi, and stated that he was ready to start for Corfu that evening; but that as difficulties in reference to the exportation of antiquities might be raised there, it was a question whether it might not be more prudent to leave this matter in the hands of Her Majesty's Consul General, who, being on the spot, would know best how to overcome any local opposition, and to whom Mr. Newton had already explained all the difficulties of the case, when he saw him in the autumn of 1865.

By Mr. Panizzi's directions, Mr. Newton had an interview with Mr. Layard, then Under Secretary of State, at the Foreign Office. The result of this interview is thus stated in Mr. Newton's Report to the Trustees, under date March 7th, 1866:—

" Mr. Newton, by direction of the Principal Librarian, consulted Mr. Layard at the Foreign Office yesterday, who recommended that the collection should be shipped with as little delay as possible, and thought it not expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum to Corfu to superintend the packing and shipment, inasmuch as the arrival of such an envoy might attract the notice of the Greek Government, and induce them to offer hindrances to the exportation of these antiquities.

" Mr. Newton thinks it right to add that, Mr. Layard's advice on this point is quite in accordance with the recommendations made to him on several previous occasions by Sir H. Storks, Sir Drummond Wolff, and Mr. Erskine. Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, all of whom Mr. Newton consulted in reference to Mr. Woodhouse's donation, after his intention had been made known.

“ Acting on Mr. Layard’s recommendation, the Principal Librarian requested him to transmit a telegram to Mr. Saunders, instructing him to place the collection on board one of Her Majesty’s ships at once; and more detailed instructions to the same effect have been since sent to Mr. Saunders by post. The Principal Librarian has also made requisition to his Grace the Duke of Somerset to instruct the naval authorities at Malta to have a ship in readiness at Corfu to receive the collection.

“ Mr. Newton is of opinion that these measures are the best and safest that can be adopted in the peculiar circumstances of the case, in which action should be taken with the utmost promptitude, and at the same time with as little publicity as possible. Mr. Newton has no doubt that, should any local difficulty arise as to the exportation, Mr. Saunders, a Consul of great experience and known discretion, will be able to arrange it far better than any stranger sent from England to Corfu to represent the interests of the Museum.”

The telegram referred to in the above extract, and which Mr. Layard was so kind as to draft himself in Mr. Newton’s presence, was in these words:—“ Send the things home as suggested in your despatch of Feb. 26th.” As the message could not be sent in the Foreign Office cypher, it was thought safer to send the fuller and more explicit instructions by post. The telegram was received by Mr. Saunders on the following day, March 7th, and by the extraordinary promptitude of the Admiralty, H.M.S. “ Enterprise ” was sent at once from Malta, arriving at Corfu, March 10th, exactly four days after a requisition for a ship of war had been made to his Grace the Duke of Somerset by Mr. Panizzi.

On the 7th of March, Mr. Panizzi wrote to Mr. Saunders the following more detailed instructions (Inclosure 75):—“ With reference to your enquiry as to whether you should at once send the strong box, containing coins and valuables, on board a ship of war, a telegram was sent to you yesterday from the Foreign Office, instructing you to do this, as it is not thought expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum to make a catalogue of the collection before it is shipped; and I think it preferable that it should be sent *entire*, in accordance with the terms of the donation, rather than that any selection

“should be made. I have therefore to request that you
 “be good enough to pack the collections in a secure man
 “and take the earliest opportunity of sending it on b
 “one of Her Majesty’s ships, consigning it to the sp
 “care of the captain.”

Mr. Panizzi adds that, any expenses which Mr. Saunders may incur will, of course, be made good by the Trustees.

On the 27th of March, Mr. Saunders replied to this letter, informing Mr. Panizzi (Inclosure 76) that the Woodhouse Collection of coins and other valuables, as delivered to Mr. Saunders by the administrators of the deceased, has been shipped on board H.M.S. “Enterprise.”

Enclosing an invoice of the objects shipped, Mr. Saunders informs Mr. Panizzi that, “certain loose packets of coins have been added to the general collection, although many of them are understood to be of doubtful character, and as such were kept apart by the deceased. The transmission of these coins is in accordance with the wishes expressed in your letter that the collection should be sent *entire*, while explaining the circumstances which have led to the addition of such doubtful or rejected specimens.” It is to be presumed that Mr. Saunders meant in this sentence to say that, the collection shipped on board the “Enterprise,” March 19th, having been sent *entire*, in accordance with Mr. Panizzi’s instructions, though not received till March 27th, had, in fact, been anticipated by Her Majesty’s Consul General, and practically carried into effect. Mr. Saunders concludes his letter by informing the Trustees that “this donation is that is, the donation already announced in his letter of February 26th as consisting of coins and other valuables, which had been recognized by a document of which he has sent a copy to the Foreign Office. It should be noted here, however, that the document so sent only recognizes the donation in respect to coins: no mention of the antiquities occurs in it.

This letter did not reach Mr. Panizzi till April 10th. When, then for the first time seeing the Invoice, Mr. Newton expressed his surprise and regret that no mention was to be found in it of two celebrated archaic Greek inscriptions on bronze tablets, which he knew to have been intended to form part of the bequest to the British Museum, having been so by Mr. Woodhouse himself in 1863. He also pointed

to Mr. Panizzi that a bronze disk, with the figure of an athlete engraved on it, was also missing.

Mr. Panizzi thought it just possible that those objects might have been overlooked in making the invoice, and suggested that Mr. Newton should defer making further enquiries till the objects sent by the "Enterprise" had been received at the Museum.

This did not take place till the 1st of May last. Finding that the inscribed bronze tablets and the bronze disk already mentioned were not among the objects sent by Mr. Saunders, Mr. Newton, knowing that in 1863 Mr. Woodhouse had lent one of the bronze tablets to a learned Greek friend at Athens, thought it not impossible that this learned friend might have borrowed both tablets and forgotten to return them.

Acting on this supposition, he wrote to Mr. Vice-Consul Merlin at Athens, and requested him to make enquiries privately whether any such bronze tablets had been heard of there. In the meantime, Mr. Merlin happening to go to Corfu, saw the tablets in question in the hands of Mr. Taylor, and told him that they were objects that ought to be offered to the British Museum. Mr. Taylor intimated to him that he was not disposed to part with them under a large sum.

This letter induced Mr. Newton at once to seek information respecting the Woodhouse Museum from such persons as he knew to be acquainted with the collection.

These enquiries, which occupied about a fortnight, convinced Mr. Newton that the objects sent home by the "Enterprise" represented a comparatively small portion of the whole collection, and that a number of precious objects, especially gold ornaments, were wanting.

A report to this effect from Mr. Newton led the Trustees, at a special meeting, June 4, to order Mr. Newton to proceed at once to Corfu on the mission which forms the subject of the present Report. On arriving at Corfu, June 26th, Mr. Newton called on Mr. Saunders at the earliest possible moment, 10 A.M., to acquaint him with the object of his mission; but an hour before this interview Mr. Taylor had already called on Mr. De Fonblanque, and of his own accord made a statement as to his proceedings as Trustee of the Woodhouse bequest.

Notes of Mr. Taylor's statements, made immediately after this interview by Mr. De Fonblanque, are given (Inclosure).

Mr. Saunders having read the letter from the Trustees presented by Mr. Newton, expressed great surprise at the statement that many valuable objects were missing, and wished to know what they were.

Mr. Newton having specified various objects, Mr. Saunders said that, Mr. Woodhouse having died intestate, he, as Consul, and by virtue of a treaty between Greece and England, administered to his effects; that immediately after his demise, seals were affixed to the rooms in Mr. Woodhouse's house, except in the case of those temporarily occupied by Maria Costantini; that coins and antiquities were found scattered in various corners and out-of-the-way places; that the seals were afterwards broken by his authority, and in the presence of a Consular officer; that he himself, with Mr. Reichardt, examined the collection of antiquities with a view of selecting what might be considered as intended to be bequeathed to the British Museum; that the objects so selected were taken possession of by Mr. Saunders, and sent to the Museum with an invoice signed by the two Trustees; that he never saw or heard of the valuable missing articles specified by Mr. Newton; that Mr. Woodhouse was in a comatose state for several days before he died; and that many things might have been abstracted from his collection during those days.

Mr. Newton then enquired whether any inventory of antiquities and other objects found in the house after his decease, had been made by Mr. Saunders as Consul, and whether such inventory, duly attested by witnesses, had been registered by him in his archives. Mr. Newton also enquired whether the inventory known to have been made by Mr. Woodhouse himself had been found.

Mr. Saunders stated, in reply, that no such inventory had been made by him as Consul, nor had the inventory alleged to have been made by Mr. Woodhouse himself been found.

Mr. Newton then observed this was greatly to be regretted, as what was wanted was a duly attested document, under the seal of the Consul, stating what was found in the house after the demise.

Mr. Saunders then related how the heirs had come to Co

prepared to dispute the bequest, and how they had finally acknowledged it in a formal document, on receipt of which the remainder of Mr. Woodhouse's effects were handed over to them, including a number of rings, which Mr. Saunders did not consider as antiquities.

Mr. Newton then enquired whether there was any one about Mr. Woodhouse who might be suspected of having abstracted antiquities. He said yes; that Maria Costantini was suspected of having taken objects; that a stocking full of coins had been found in her house by the police; that she was suspected of having stolen £150 in gold, which was in the house at the time of the demise.

Mr. Newton then asked Mr. Saunders to arrange a meeting between himself and Mr. Taylor the next day, in the presence of Her Majesty's Consul General.

On the following day Mr. Newton met Mr. Taylor by appointment at the Consulate, and having heard his statement, addressed a number of questions to him.

Mr. Newton, after this interview, wrote down the substance of Mr. Taylor's statement as nearly as he could remember, and on June 29th, submitted this draft to Mr. Taylor for correction, in the presence of Mr. Saunders and of Mr. Vice-Consul Cortazzi. Various corrections and changes having been inserted in the draft at Mr. Taylor's request, the *précis* thus obtained was finally read over to Mr. Taylor in Mr. Saunders' presence (Inclosure 52). Mr. Saunders then suggested to Mr. Taylor that he should attach his signature to the *précis*, provided that his lawyer made no objection, and a copy was accordingly placed in Mr. Taylor's hands, which in a day or two Mr. Newton received back through Mr. Saunders, with a message from Mr. Taylor that he declined signing it.

With reference to the certificate from Mr. Saunders attached to Mr. Taylor's statement, Mr. Newton thinks it right to call attention to the correspondence which passed between himself and Mr. Saunders (Inclosure 77—81), from which the Trustees will perceive that Mr. Saunders first expressed his willingness to give this certificate; that he then hesitated; that in his letter (Inclosure 79), he makes certain comments on the manner in which the *précis*, or as he styles it, "the paper writing," had been "got up," which comments appearing to

Mr. Newton to impute inaccuracy, if not unfairness, in the drawing-up of the *précis*, he addressed to Mr. Saunders a letter of remonstrance (Inclosure 80). In his reply to this letter (Inclosure 81), Mr. Saunders expresses himself in these terms: "I consider that you took great pains to render" " (Mr. Taylor's statement) as accurate as possible, and I fully" " and unreservedly concur in the opinion you express, that the" " material points in his evidence have been embodied as" " honestly and as correctly as you could. That is my implicit" " belief."

It will be seen, by comparing Mr. Taylor's statements (Inclosures 52 and 69), that he throws the responsibility of all the proceedings after the demise, as far as possible, on Her Majesty's Consul General, stating that the removal of a portion of the Museum took place by Mr. Saunders' act, and at his own suggestion; that nothing was then said about making a general inventory of the collection; and that he considered it was for Mr. Saunders to decide whether any such general inventory should be made or not.

The information which Mr. Taylor gave as to what antiquities were found in the house, is very meagre and imperfect, and this part of his evidence was only elicited by dint of laborious questioning, in which Mr. Newton had sometimes to put the same query in several different forms.

In regard to the greater part of the missing objects specified by Mr. Newton, Mr. Taylor declared that he could not remember having seen them in the house, and stated at the same time his belief that from the day when the seals were affixed by the Consul, to the day when the heirs were put in possession, the property in Mr. Woodhouse's house was safely guarded.

On being asked whether he suspected any one in the household of Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Taylor stated that Maria Costantini had been recently robbed by an Albanian who had been in the service of Mr. Woodhouse; that the police entered her house in consequence, and found there a number of coins in a stocking; that among the papers of Mr. Woodhouse a memorandum was found stating that £150 in gold had been deposited in a tea-caddy; that on looking for this money it was not to be found; that, whereas among the papers of Mr. Woodhouse a list of plate was found, amounting to 200 ounces, and specify

ing the several articles, only a few spoons and forks were found in the house, which were claimed by Maria Costantini as her property, and recognized as such by the heirs.

Mr. Taylor was then asked whether he considered his co-trustee, Maria Costantini, a likely person to have plundered the collection of her benefactor, who had left her well provided for, and replied that he thought not, but that the Albanian servant, recently convicted of robbing her, may have been the thief, as she had great confidence in him.

Mr. Newton then suggested to Mr. Saunders that it would be desirable to obtain, if possible, from the local authority, permission for him to examine the Albanian, then in prison, or, if it were not allowed, to have a copy of the report of his trial.

On the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's statement, Mr. Newton, addressing him and Mr. Saunders, observed that it was clear that Mr. Woodhouse had possessed a Museum of Antiquities; that by the terms of the bequest, that collection belonged to the Trustees of the British Museum; that by the admission of Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor, it had been broken up and divided, between the British Museum and the heirs-at-law, by the act of Mr. Saunders and with the consent of Mr. Taylor; that what was wanting for the clearing up of the case, were documents to show what antiquities were found in the house after the demise, and by what authority they had been divided; that if such documents were drawn up now, their legal validity was questionable, and that the Trustees of the British Museum had at present nothing before them to show why only certain objects from the Woodhouse Collection were sent to them and the rest withheld.

The answers made to these observations by Mr. Saunders, having been embodied in letters subsequently addressed by Her Majesty's Consul General to the Foreign Office, and to Mr. Panizzi, they will be examined in a later part of this Report.

On June 30th, after hearing the final reading of the *précis* of his statement, Mr. Taylor, at the suggestion of Mr. Saunders, made a declaration (Inclosure 82), as to the manner in which he became possessed of the two bronze tablets already referred to.

On the 3rd of July, Mr. Newton lodged in the hands of Her Majesty's Consul General a letter (Inclosure 83), by which

the marbles from 'the Woodhouse Museum, then in Mr. Taylor's garden, are sequestered on account of the Trustees of the British Museum. This sequester was communicated to Mr. Taylor immediately before he left Corfu for England, on the same day, July 3rd.

On the 27th of June, the day after Mr. Newton's arrival in Corfu, Mr. Taylor's co-trustee, Maria Costantini, requested Mr. De Fonblanque, whom she had formerly known, to call upon her, and, of her own accord, made a statement to him, as to her share in the proceedings under the Woodhouse bequest. Subsequently to this, Mr. Newton had several interviews with her. (The results of her statements at different times to Mr. De Fonblanque and Mr. Newton, will be found in Inclosure 7 *a*, *b*.)

It has been already mentioned that shortly before Mr. Newton's arrival, the house of Maria Costantini had been robbed by an Albanian servant named Leonidas. On June 30th, Mr. Saunders wrote to Mr. Panizzi (Inclosure 61), informing him that he had reason to believe, from certain depositions which had just been communicated to him, that some of the objects alleged to be missing from the Woodhouse Museum, "will be traced to the companion of the deceased, Mrs. Maria Costantini, or to some of the persons by whom she herself was recently robbed, one of these being a servant of the deceased, now in the hands of the police."

On the 1st of July, Mr. Panizzi received the following telegram:—"Corfu, 30th June, 12 p.m. Please telegraph to Georgio Golfiopulo, advocate fiscal, Corfu, direct, marked confidential, to make immediate search in the house of Signora Maria Constantini, Signora Ceccoli, wife of a painter and Maria Liotta, for valuables abstracted from collection of late Mr. Woodhouse, claimed by British Museum. Such telegram to constitute formal denunciation, otherwise we cannot act. Consul General Saunders, Corfu."

Mr. Panizzi, knowing that Mr. Newton had, by a power of attorney, full authority to act on the part of the Trustees, and not seeing in the telegram any evidence that it had been authorized by him, returned the following answer:—"To the English Consul at Corfu (11 A.M.). I have no grounds for informing against anybody, but the officer of the Trustee

“sent to Corfu, has full powers to act, both civilly and
“criminally, if he thinks right.

“British Museum, July 1, 1866.

“A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.”

Mr. Saunders received this telegram July 2nd, and it was then for the first time that he informed Mr. Newton of the information which he had received, and to which he alludes in the passage from his letter of June 30th, quoted above. Even then Mr. Saunders did not lay before Mr. Newton any such depositions as he mentions in that letter, but referred him for specific information to Mr. Valoriti, the late Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had known Mr. Woodhouse for many years, and who was, on his account, under a bond to pay an annuity to the Signora Maria. On calling on Mr. Valoriti, July 2nd, Mr. Newton was informed by him that, when at Athens, he had been asked by Her Majesty's Minister there to find out, if possible, what had become of certain articles said to be missing from the Woodhouse Museum; that he had in consequence spoken to Mr. Angelopulo, the second officer of the Police at Corfu; that Mr. Angelopulo went to the Albanian, Leonidas, then in prison for robbing his mistress, Maria Costantini, and hinting indirectly that he would have certain indulgencies in prison if he spoke the truth, elicited from him the following statement:—

“That immediately after Mr. Woodhouse died, Maria Costantini gave him two boxes, one about two feet long, the other smaller, requesting him to carry them to the house of a certain Genevra Ceccoli, a friend of hers. That he asked her what they contained, and that she replied clothes. That he noticed that they were heavy; that she also gave him a large silver dish—that he remarked to Mr. Woodhouse's cook, Marco, that there was something wrong in this, but that the Signora had been very good to him, and that he would do what she wanted; that the cook helped him to smuggle the larger case to the kitchen window, so as to elude the observation of the policemen on guard at the street door; that he placed the large silver dish under his arm; but while taking these objects to the house of Genevra Ceccoli, he opened the smaller box out of curiosity, and found it full of ear-rings and such things; that he deposited the two boxes with Genevra Ceccoli;

“ that one month after this, Maria Costantini went with him
 “ and a Maltese porter to the house of Geneva, and took away
 “ the two boxes to her own house.”

On hearing this story, Mr. Newton observed to Mr. Valoriti that it was not sufficient to justify him in making a formal denunciation or *μήνυσις*, as it is called in the Greek code before the *Avvocato Fiscale*; that it was the evidence of a convicted thief, who might have more than one motive for accusing the mistress who had been the cause of his conviction; that it ought to be taken in writing; that it required corroboration by the evidence of the cook Marco, the Maltese porter, and Geneva Ceccoli; that Maria Costantini had hitherto borne a respectable character; that, if the missing articles should not be found in her house, an irreparable injury to the jury would have been inflicted upon a person of whom Mr. Woodhouse speaks in his bequest with such affection; that the Trustees of the British Museum would probably in the circumstances prefer a compromise to prosecuting her, and that if the search-warrant was obtained, it ought to be executed with the least possible scandal.

Mr. Valoriti replied that, the result of questioning the persons whom the Albanian had named, would be that Maria Costantini would hear of these enquiries and have time to conceal the stolen objects; that he could not see any reason for doubting the story of the Albanian; and that Mr. Angelopulo had the following additional grounds for suspecting Maria Costantini:—“ That, on the day when the Albanian
 “ robbed her, Mr. Angelopulo was called in to her house to
 “ seize the thief; that Maria Costantini then stated to him
 “ that she had been robbed of 50 gold coins of Philip of
 “ Macedon; that she could not honestly have come by so
 “ many ancient gold coins; and that Mr. Angelopulo noticed
 “ in her house on that occasion a stocking full of ancient
 “ coins, which, as she alleged, had been given her by Mr.
 “ Woodhouse in his lifetime.”

Mr. Newton then observed that he must at any rate hear from Mr. Angelopulo's own lips what the Albanian said to him, and arranged, through Mr. Valoriti, an appointment with him the same evening.

At this interview, Mr. Leopulo, who had been recommended to Mr. Newton by Mr. Valoriti as a legal adviser in this matter, was also present.

After hearing the Albanian's story again from Mr. Angelopulo, Mr. Newton repeated to him the observations which he had already made to Mr. Valoriti. Mr. Angelopulo at once agreed in thinking that, before a denunciation could be made against Maria Costantini, the Albanian's statement must be taken down in writing, *which up to this time had not been done*, and also that the other persons alleged to have been concerned in the removal of the boxes must be questioned; that he would manage this through third parties so skilfully that Maria Costantini would suspect nothing; finally, Mr. Angelopulo recommended Mr. Newton to continue his visits to her till everything was mature.

On the morning after Mr. Newton's interview with Mr. Angelopulo, he communicated what had passed to Mr. Saunders, and frankly explained to him the grounds of his hesitation, remarking that the evidence as yet submitted to him was too incomplete to justify the asking for a search-warrant. Several days elapsed, during which Mr. Newton saw Mr. Saunders more than once, and remarked to him that it was singular that he had no further communication with Mr. Angelopulo, but that of course he must wait till evidence was brought to him before acting,

On the 7th July, Mr. Angelopulo had another interview with Mr. Newton, and shewed him a written deposition made by the Albanian to the effect that, five or six days before Mr. Woodhouse's death, the Signora Maria caused two boxes to be transported to the house of her friend Maria Liotto; that one of the boxes was larger than the other, and that they were carried by the deponent Leonidas and a certain young man named Zoï Miglio; and that a month after Mr. Woodhouse's demise, the Signora Maria caused these boxes to be transported to her own house by means of the deponent and a Maltese porter.

Mr. Newton did not fail to remark that, this story differed in several material points from the first told by the Albanian, but Mr. Angelopulo assured him that he had ascertained that the young man Zoï Miglio did assist the Albanian in carrying two boxes, and that the story was further confirmed by the evidence.

of Genevra Ceccoli, who, having been instructed by Mr. Taylor to watch Maria Costantini, noticed that five or six days before the demise she was moving various things about the house.

Mr. Newton, taking into consideration this evidence in connection with the fact that certain ancient coins had been seen accidentally by Mr. Angelopulo in the house of the Signora Maria, felt himself justified in demanding a search-warrant.

The interview with Mr. Angelopulo took place on Saturday evening too late to commence legal proceedings on that day, the next day being Sunday, the *Avvocato Fiscale* could not receive Mr. Newton's declaration; it was not, consequently, till Monday, July 9th, that the demand for a search-warrant was made by a document drawn up in proper legal form by Mr. Leopulo (Inclosure 84). This document was handed in to the *Avvocato Fiscale*, accompanied by the power of attorney held by Mr. Newton on behalf of the Trustees, and a copy of the instrument by which the bequest had been made. On the 9th instant the *Avvocato Fiscale*, accompanied by Mr. Angelopulo, Mr. Newton, a secretary, and Mr. Leopulo, proceeded to the house of Maria Costantini, and finding that she had gone into the country, placed policemen at the doors, and then drove out to Mr. Woodhouse's *casino*, where she then was. The *Avvocato Fiscale* then proceeded to subject Maria Costantini, and also her servant Angela Caim, to a searching examination, at which Mr. Newton was not allowed to be present. Mr. Angelopulo at the same time had the house, garden, and outhouse thoroughly searched. None of the missing antiquities were found there. The *Avvocato Fiscale* then proceeded to Maria Costantini's house in Corfu, which he searched in like manner without finding anything to excite suspicion. Mr. Newton was invited to take a part in the search of both houses.

With reference to the coins in a stocking, said to have been seen by Mr. Angelopulo in the house, Maria Costantini produced a miscellaneous lot, about 100 in number. These she said were what Mr. Angelopulo had seen in a stocking, and declared that they had been given to her by Mr. Woodhouse at different times, when he picked out duplicates or worthless coins from his Collection. Mr. Newton examined these coins, about 20 of them were ancient Greek, in bad condition and no value. The remainder were modern, of various countries.

Maria Costantini begged Mr. Newton to take these for the British Museum if he wished, but they did not appear to him to be worth accepting. Mr. Angelopulo, on looking at them, told Mr. Newton that what he had seen in the stocking were more in number: he should think from 300 to 400, and, so far as he could judge, antique.

While the search in the house was going on, the *Avvocato Fiscale* continued taking depositions.

It has been stated that a search-warrant had been granted against Maria Liotto, on the ground that the objects sent away by Maria Costantini had been deposited at her house.

The *Avvocato Fiscale* did not, however, think it necessary to search her house, though she attended his summons in the house of Maria Costantini. Mr. Newton, not having been allowed to be present at the examination of the several witnesses, cannot say positively what was given in evidence, but from the observations made to him afterwards by the *Avvocato Fiscale* and Mr. Angelopulo, it would appear that the second statement made by the Albanian was so far true, that he did carry a box from Mr. Woodhouse's house to that of Maria Liotto, five or six days before the demise. Maria Costantini, however, stated that this box contained two pairs of sheets and a few articles of her own, which she thought proper to deposit in a friend's house, knowing that Mr. Woodhouse would soon die, and wishing to have some place of refuge in case she was suddenly turned out of his house.

It having appeared from the evidence given by Angela Caim that the Albanian had, either immediately before or immediately after Mr. Woodhouse's death, taken out of his house a certain box, which he left in the hands of Dr. Luzi's servant, the *Avvocato Fiscale* sent for that gentleman and his servant.

Mr. Newton was not present at their examination, but was assured afterwards by Mr. Angelopulo that the story turned out, on investigation, to relate to a certain musical instrument, which had been sent in a box by the Signora Maria to Madame Luzi by the hands of the Albanian, and that there was no ground for suspecting the servant of Dr. Luzi of receiving stolen goods.

These proceedings occupied some hours. The *Avvocato Fiscale* then declared the examination concluded for that day.

In walking away from the house, he had some conversation with Mr. Newton, observing to him that, though nothing had been found in the house of Maria Costantini, Mr. Newton could not, in his opinion, have done otherwise than demand a search-warrant; that the case seemed to him to demand wider investigation, and that he intended to examine Majesty's Consul General.

On the following day, July 10th, Mr. Newton called on the *Avvocato Fiscale*, and stated that, as the search which he demanded had now been accomplished, and as he did not contemplate further legal proceedings at present, he wished that the power of attorney which he had lodged in the *Avvocato Fiscale's* hands, should now be returned to him.

The *Avvocato Fiscale* then informed Mr. Newton that the case having been once referred to the local authority, could not be abruptly brought to a conclusion in the manner Mr. Newton proposed; that, whether Mr. Newton took further steps or not, he, as *Avvocato Fiscale*, had the right to proceed with an enquiry if he thought fit; and that he considered it his duty to put the case in the hands of a judge, instructing him to make a preliminary investigation, in order to ascertain whether there were grounds for a criminal prosecution or not. The *Avvocato Fiscale* therefore declined to return the power of attorney, which still remains in his hands.

On consulting Dr. Zambelli, Mr. Newton was advised to pursue the course indicated by the *Avvocato Fiscale* was strictly according to law.

Having given this statement of his own share in the proceedings against Maria Costantini on the 9th July, Mr. Newton thinks it right here to advert to the representations on the same subject, addressed by Mr. Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon in his Despatch No. 35, of July 13th (Inclosure 8). Mr. Saunders observes that the information against the Signora Maria, originally furnished by Mr. Angelopulo to him, not having appeared to Mr. Newton sufficient without corroborative evidence, such evidence was obtained, but that in consequence, a delay of a week took place before the search was effected, when doubtless notice had been given by one of the parties implicated, and consequently nothing was found.

It will have been seen from the foregoing narrative that

delay arose not from any fault of Mr. Newton's, but from the fact that Mr. Angelopulo was unable in less than a week's time to produce sufficient evidence to justify an application for a search-warrant.

Mr. Saunders intimates that the parties implicated were put on their guard by the enquiries instituted by the police. Mr. Saunders, however, does not seem to have considered secrecy of so much importance when he sent the names of these same persons to Mr. Panizzi in the open telegram of June 30th.

Mr. Saunders then goes on to state that, he was not invited to co-operate in the search in any way. Mr. Newton would observe that, he consulted Mr. Saunders several times during the week which preceded the application for a search-warrant; that he put himself in this matter in the hands of Mr. Leopulo (of whom he knew nothing) on the recommendation of Mr. Valoriti, to whom Mr. Saunders had originally referred him; that he gave Mr. Saunders due notice that the search would take place on the 9th, but that as the proceedings on that day were conducted by the *Avvocato Fiscale* in person, it would not have been within Mr. Newton's competence to invite Mr. Saunders to be present, had he thought his presence desirable.

Mr. Saunders then observes, "From subsequent proceedings of which I had no cognizance, I find that the matter has now been formally brought before the local tribunal in the shape of a direct prosecution, directed against the companion of the deceased, Mrs. Maria Costantini; and the first notice conveyed to me upon this head was by the appearance at the Consular Office this morning of one of the local judges, accompanied by a sworn interpreter and secretary to take my depositions in reference thereto."

Mr. Saunders goes on to say that the local authorities naturally expressed no little surprise to find him utterly ignorant of the proceedings. Mr. Newton would remark here that, if the local authority failed to give Mr. Saunders due notice of the visit of the judge, that was a matter between Her Majesty's Consul General and the *Avvocato Fiscale*, with which Mr. Newton had nothing to do. The *Avvocato Fiscale* never authorized Mr. Newton to act as the medium of communication between himself and Her Majesty's Consul General in this matter, and certainly in the circumstances, Mr. Newton would

not have allowed the local authority to employ him in a such capacity.

So again with regard to the subsequent proceedings instituted by the *Avvocato Fiscale*, which did not amount (as Mr. Saunders represents them) to a direct prosecution before the local tribunals, but rather to a preliminary enquiry, of which the consequence might or might not be a prosecution, Mr. Newton had a right to suppose that Mr. Saunders, before seeking to commit the Trustees to so grave an act as a formal denunciation, would have informed himself of the course of proceedings to which such a denunciation might lead under the operation of the local law.

Mr. Newton would add that, it was not till July 10th, the day after the search, that he received Mr. Panizzi's letter of July 2nd, enclosing a copy of Mr. Saunders' telegram of June 30th, and expressing the Principal Librarian's surprise that no mention of Mr. Newton's name occurred in it.

After interchanging notes on this subject with Mr. Saunders (Inclosures 86, 87), Mr. Newton came to the conclusion that for the future it would be best for him to conduct the enquiry independently, and that it was neither necessary nor expedient to attempt any further co-operation with Her Majesty's Consul General.

Mr. Newton would here observe that, he has reported the evidence which led him to denounce Maria Costantini as received it from Mr. Angelopulo. The evidence was given to Mr. Newton orally, and Mr. Angelopulo declined to furnish him with copies of the depositions of the Albanian and other witnesses, though in his second interview, June 7th, he shewed him these depositions in writing. Mr. Saunders, in his letter to Mr. Panizzi of June 30th, speaks of having just had communicated to him certain depositions throwing suspicion on Maria Costantini. Whether by depositions Mr. Saunders meant *written depositions*, does not appear; but it is certain that in his first interview with Mr. Newton, July 1st, Mr. Angelopulo did not produce any such written depositions, and told him that none had as yet been taken. Again, in Mr. Saunders' dispatch to Lord Clarendon, No. 35, of July 13th (Inclosure 1) he encloses a summary of evidence drawn up by the police, the result of several interviews with the Inspector and Dep

pector of Police. At the close of this despatch, Mr. Saunders assumes that these inclosures had been already communicated to the British Museum by Mr. Newton, but no written summary of evidence having been given by the police to Mr. Newton, he could of course furnish the British Museum only with such evidence as he could obtain by his notes of the statements made to him by Mr. Angelopulo. Mr. Newton would further observe that, his own communications with the police were addressed exclusively to Mr. Angelopulo, the second officer in command of the police, whom he presumes Mr. Saunders to describe as the Deputy Inspector, and that if any communications with the chief or Inspector of Police took place (as might be inferred from Mr. Saunders' statements) they were made without the knowledge of Mr. Newton. To resume the general narrative of Mr. Newton's proceedings at Corfu.—On the 5th of July he removed from Mr. Taylor's garden to the British Consulate certain marbles which, as been already mentioned, he had claimed on July 3rd, as the property of the Trustees, and sequestered accordingly. Mr. Migharesi, as the representative of Mr. Taylor, was present at the removal of these marbles to the Consulate, and, in the name of the heirs-at-law, verbally protested against Mr. Newton's claim to them, but offered no opposition to their removal. A list of these marbles was handed to Mr. Saunders, with a letter from Mr. Newton, on July 16th (Inclosure 88). From July 10th to the end of the month, when Mr. Newton was at Corfu, his time was very fully occupied in taking the evidence of various persons in reference to the Museum of Mr. Woodhouse, and the proceedings which took place respecting the same immediately before and subsequently to his demise. The greater part of this evidence has been already embodied in the text of this Report. That which now remains to be considered is the testimony of the persons who formed Mr. Woodhouse's household at the time of his death, and which may be taken in connection with the charges against the Greek Maria and the Albanian.

As has been already stated that Mr. Woodhouse parted with his servant Salvatore Fanti about June 15th, 1865, and about five months before his death, *i.e.* about the end of Sep-

tember in the same year, the female servant Angela Caim, who had been with him twelve years, quitted his service.

On the departure of Salvatore Fanti, who had acted as *cameriere*, and so had constant access to the upper floor, Mr. Woodhouse promoted to this post a young Albanian named Leonidas, previously employed in an inferior capacity in the kitchen.

Angela Caim, who had acted as housemaid and attendant on Maria Costantini, was replaced by Genevra Ceccoli, whose evidence (Inclosure 56) has been already referred to, and she gave to Mr. Newton the following account of herself:—

That she was the wife of Professor Ceccoli, an Italian physician, by whom she was deserted some time ago. That after finding herself utterly destitute in Corfu, and, after she had applied in vain for support to the Italian Consul, and the Roman Catholic Bishop there, her case was brought under the notice of Mr. Woodhouse by Mr. Taylor, and that Mr. Woodhouse kindly took her into his house, where she remained until his death, attending to him during his last illness. She appears to have left the house after the demise, at the same time as Maria Costantini, who having then no further occasion for her services, dismissed her on establishing herself in her home. The third servant in Mr. Woodhouse's house during his last illness, was the cook Marco, whom Mr. Newton regretted not to have been able to examine, as shortly after his arrival at Corfu this man went to Patras.

On the Sunday before Mr. Woodhouse died, Feb. 2, 1879, Maria Costantini, perceiving that his end was very near, called in to her assistance Angela Caim, the old servant who had attended her five months before. Thus the inmates of Mr. Woodhouse's house at the time of his death were Maria Costantini, Genevra Ceccoli, Angela Caim, the Albanian, Leonidas, and the cook Marco. According to one of the stories told by the Albanian, there was also a kitchen boy, of whom no mention, however, was made by any of the witnesses examined by Mr. Newton. Now, as Genevra Ceccoli attended on Mr. Woodhouse all through his illness, and was present at his death, she must necessarily have had constantly under her eye all the valuable antiquities in his bedroom. Her testimony, there-

important in reference to the question whether the Albanian stole any of these antiquities, as has been alleged.

On this point her evidence, taken down from her lips by Newton, and subsequently signed by her, is very positive. She declared that the Albanian removed nothing from the house of Mr. Woodhouse previous to his death except certain property of Maria Costantini, consisting of sheets, plate, and ornamental jewels, among which were no antiquities. She also declared that Maria Costantini took a ring, worth 40 dollars, from Mr. Woodhouse bought a short time before he fell ill; and did not impute to her any dishonesty.

Angela Caim (Inclosure 5) states that she was present when Mr. Woodhouse died, and passed most of the night with Maria Costantini in the adjoining room. She further deposes that, on the 26th of February, Messrs. Saunders, Taylor, and Arcadino were examining Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom on the 26th of February, as has been previously narrated, she observed that one of the boxes which had been in that room, in a certain place, was not there, and that she consequently observed to Mr. Taylor, "Have you found a box?" showing where it ought to have been. Mr. Taylor replied that he did not know, she made the same remark to Maria Costantini, who, being then ill and overcome with grief, replied, "I do not know; do not trouble me."

The box in question then missing was covered with dark leather, and contained, as Maria Costantini told her, several other precious objects. It was about 16 in. long, 8 in. wide, by 4 in. high.

It will be seen, by reference to Mr. Arcadino's evidence, that she has no recollection of any such question having been asked by Angela Caim to Mr. Taylor.

Angela Caim further states as follows:—After the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse left Corfu, Miss Carter (the daughter of Mrs. Carter, who keeps an hotel at Corfu), paid a visit to Maria Costantini, declaring that the Albanian, Leonidas, had stolen several things out of Mr. Woodhouse's house; that the heirs were informed of the robbery; that Mr. Saunders and Mr. Carter were aware of it; and that search must be made for the stolen objects which had been carried off by Leonidas into the apartments of Dr. Luzi, who lived in the story above Mr.

Woodhouse. Maria Costantini consequently went to the deponent to the house of Dr. Luzi, and asked the Signor Luzi whether her servant, an Albanian, had received anything from Leonidas any such property?

The Signora Luzi answered that the servants had received much linen, such as shirts and handkerchiefs, and a box full of precious objects. Maria Costantini then asked to be allowed to open the box, to see what it contained. The Signora Luzi replied that that could not be done. The servant, then absent, returned to the house, as he had to. On calling the next day, Maria Costantini was told by the Signora Luzi that her servant had carried the box to a shop. Maria Costantini then went to Mr. Taylor, saying to him that he should go to this shop, and there examine the box said to have been sent there.

Mr. Taylor, however, refused to act in the matter, considering there was evidence enough to justify him in going to the shop, and recommended Maria Costantini to listen to the Albanian, whom he believed to be a thief.

In reference to this story, Mr. Newton would observe that there is no allusion to it in the statements made to him by Mr. Taylor or Maria Costantini; that it is contradicted by the evidence of Genevra Ceccoli, who declares that the boxes were taken by the Albanian before Mr. St. John took possession; and also, that on questioning Miss St. John, Mr. Newton received from her a positive assurance that such communications as Angela Caim represents were made by her to Maria Costantini.

With regard to the alleged deposit of stolen objects in the house of Dr. Luzi, it has been already stated that the house was investigated by the Avvocato Fscale, on the day that he searched the house of Maria Costantini; and so that Mr. Newton could ascertain by questioning Mr. Angelo and Dr. Luzi, no proof was obtained that any articles from the Woodhouse Museum were deposited by the deponent with Dr. Luzi's servant, as alleged.

Mr. Woodhouse's other servant, the cook Marco, having been at Corfu shortly after Mr. Newton's arrival there, he was taken to examine him. He is not, however, aware either that

any ground for suspecting this man of stealing his master's property, or that his evidence would throw any light on the question by whom the robbery was effected.

After carefully weighing the whole evidence here submitted to the Trustees, Mr. Newton came to the conclusion that though the grounds of suspicion were sufficient to justify the search which he caused to be made, no sufficient proof had been as yet adduced to shew that either Maria Costantini, her companion Maria Liotto, or the Albanian, were concerned in the abstraction of the large collection of precious objects which have disappeared from the Woodhouse Museum.

Mr. Saunders appears to be of a different opinion, for in his despatch to Lord Stanley, under date July 23rd, 1866 (Inclosure No. 90), he remarks that, "It should be noted as regards the charge against the Signora Maria of removing boxes from the house some days before his [Mr. Woodhouse's] death, that she now alleges to have done so, for the purpose of transferring some of her own linen elsewhere, a pretext utterly ridiculous in itself, and the more so, as several drawers and other receptacles were found crowded with her linen in the house."

It is possible that at the time of writing this passage, Mr. Saunders may have been in possession of evidence in reference to Maria Costantini more positive than any which has been obtained by Mr. Newton, because (as has been already remarked) Mr. Saunders, in previous letters, refers to depositions and a written summary of evidence, which he certainly never communicated to Mr. Newton. After the search had been made, Mr. Newton had several interviews with the *Avvocato Fiscale* and with Mr. Angelopulo, and did not infer, from the observations they made to him, that any fresh evidence against Maria Costantini or the Albanian had been obtained up to the date when he left Corfu, when the case was still being investigated by the *Juge d'Instruction*, appointed for that purpose.

With regard to the Albanian, it seems to Mr. Newton most improbable that the abstraction of so large a number of valuable antiquities should have been planned and accomplished by one who was too ignorant to be able to appreciate the interest of the objects stolen: and who could not have converted his booty into ready money without betraying his secret to others. It must be remembered that the intrinsic value of ancient gold

and silver ornaments is very small in proportion to their value as works of art; and that the intrinsic value of objects in bronze or glass or terra cotta, such as those which are missing from the Woodhouse Collection, is so insignificant that they would hardly be worth the risk incurred in such a robbery.

Mr. Newton has now brought the narrative of his proceedings at Corfu down to the 31st July, when he returned to England by permission of the Trustees, and in consequence of a domestic calamity.

Since his return to the British Museum, the Principal Librarian has communicated to him copies of several letters from Mr. Saunders to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to Mr. Panizzi, which have been already adverted to in several parts of this Report, and respecting which Mr. Newton would submit the following further observations.

In his letter to Mr. Panizzi of June 30th (Inclosure 61) Mr. Saunders informs the Trustees that, in the framing of the instrument, the introduction of the words, "and other antiquities" in that document, was solely and entirely due to himself; and was so inserted with the special object of covering, together with the coins, the remarkable necklace with gem pendants, from a tomb in Ithaca, which it was understood the deceased intended for the British Museum. In his letter to Lord Stanley, of July 23rd (Inclosure 90), is the following sentence:—"He (Mr. Newton) asked me whether the deceased had seen, or heard read to him, the draft of the bequest previously heard from me upon the subject; he asked me whether the deceased had seen, or heard read to him, the draft of the bequest previously to the execution thereof; to which I replied, certainly not." This sentence as it stands in the text, is not very clear, and its obscurity may be due to some carelessness in the transcriber, but it may be presumed that Mr. Saunders means to assert that Mr. Woodhouse signed the instrument without having had the text previously read over to him.

In his letter to Lord Clarendon, of July 13th (Inclosure 85), Mr. Saunders observes that, "If any one have reason to complain, it would seem to be for the heirs alone to consider themselves aggrieved by the manner in which this bequest was urged upon the deceased in his latter moments, who

the context was not dictated by himself, and when obviously incapable of accurately appreciating the precise bearing of words and phrases supplied by others."

Taking these three passages in connection, it would appear that Mr. Saunders asserts that the important words, "and other antiquities" were interpolated by himself in the draft, in order to secure a single object of value; that this draft so altered was not read over to Mr. Woodhouse previously to the execution of the deed; that the context was not dictated by Mr. Woodhouse; and that in his latter moments he was incapable of accurately appreciating the precise bearing of words and phrases supplied by others.

It would seem to be the object of Mr. Saunders by these statements and remarks to cast doubts, at this eleventh hour, on the validity of the instrument which at the date of the demise he had described as "a document executed in the presence of competent witnesses, by which the donation of coins and other valuables has been secured for the National Collection," (Inclosure 73), which he had recognised by his official acts, and which he states in his letter to Mr. Panizzi, of March 27th (Inclosure 74), to have been recognised by the heirs. It would seem too, that though in his letter to Mr. Panizzi, of June 30th (Inclosure 61), he describes Mr. Woodhouse as in the possession of his mental faculties; that his mental faculties were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Consul General, insufficient to enable Mr. Woodhouse to understand rightly the instrument he had to execute.

Mr. Newton would here remark that, the question he put to Mr. Saunders on the subject of the instrument was, whether he (Mr. Saunders) had ever read it over to Mr. Woodhouse before its execution,—not whether the draft had ever been so submitted, as Mr. Saunders reports the question.

It is clear from Mr. Saunders' own account of the matter, that it was not Her Majesty's Consul General, but Dr. Zambelli, who was originally consulted by Mr. Woodhouse on the subject of his donation, and who took his instructions to prepare the draft of a deed. Mr. Saunders himself does not appear ever to have had an interview with Mr. Woodhouse on this subject. Now, Dr. Zambelli's evidence as to what passed between himself and Mr. Woodhouse on the subject of the deed, is very

distinct and positive. He states (Inclosure 50) that, taking Mr. Woodhouse's instructions, he communicated Mr. Saunders, who dictated the substance of an instrument which Dr. Zambelli reduced to legal form; that this draft, some modification in its form had been made by Mr. Saunders was taken back to Mr. Woodhouse and read over to him, for word, slowly and distinctly, Dr. Zambelli inviting to declare whether it expressed his intention; that Mr. Woodhouse listened attentively, and stated that the document entirely expressed his wishes, and that he repeated this statement on the following day, February 24th, when the instrument was executed.

As the evidence of Dr. Zambelli has a very important bearing on the whole question, Mr. Newton would here observe that gentleman was the legal adviser of the War Department during the English Protectorate of the Ionian Islands; that is well known to Mr. Gladstone; that he was much esteemed by Sir Henry Storks, not only for his legal attainments on account of his remarkable integrity and independent character; and that, having been an intimate friend of Mr. Woodhouse, he was honoured with a signal mark of his confidence, having been asked by him to receive in trust part of the bequest of precious objects destined for the British Museum. Mr. Newton conceives, therefore, that the credibility of his testimony can hardly be called in question.

Dr. Zambelli, as he has assured Mr. Newton repeated never entertained any doubt that the intention of Mr. Woodhouse, as expressed in the instrument, was to bequeath antiquities equally with his coins to the British Museum.

It is certain that in his instructions to Dr. Zambelli, Mr. Woodhouse made no reservations or directions that particular objects out of the entire collection of antiquities should be picked out for the British Museum. It is to be presumed that, if Mr. Woodhouse had left any such list of selected objects among his papers, it would have been by this produced.

In his letter to Lord Stanley, No. 23, of July 23rd (Inclosure 90). Mr. Saunders states that, "Mr. Woodhouse pressed to his solicitor (Dr. Zambelli) his wish to part with his collection of coins and antiquities, and to consign to him for delivery to the Consulate, such

“as he intended for the British Museum, which the solicitor declared could not be accepted in this way; the natural inference, however, being that such a mode of proceeding could never have contemplated more than a limited number of articles in addition to the coins.” Dr. Zambelli’s account of this is irreconcilable with any such inference, however natural it may seem to Her Majesty’s Consul General.

He states that, Mr. Woodhouse told him that with the view of forwarding his collection to England more securely, he had already made up a parcel in which he had packed a portion of the collection, intending to pack up the remaining portions when he should feel better; that for the present he begged Dr. Zambelli to receive the parcel already prepared, and take care that it was sent to England.

It should be noted that, according to Dr. Zambelli, Mr. Woodhouse did not instruct him to hand over this parcel to Her Majesty’s Consul General as Mr. Saunders alleges, but that, while declining to receive the packet himself, Dr. Zambelli told Mr. Woodhouse that Her Majesty’s Consul General was the proper person to whom it should be consigned.

Having in his letter to Mr. Panizzi, of June 30th (Inclosure 61, informed the Trustees that the words, “and other antiquities,” were introduced for the sake of securing a particular necklace, Mr. Saunders, in his despatch to Lord Clarendon of the same date (Inclosure 70), defines his notion of these words more exactly, stating that the antiquities actually bequeathed by Mr. Woodhouse were “some which he had long since expressed his intention of presenting to the British Museum.” But it is clear, from his own evidence, and that of Mr. Taylor, that among the antiquities sent, were many picked out at hap-hazard by Mr. Reichardt, and selected not because they were known to have been specially destined by Mr. Woodhouse for the British Museum, but because, in the judgment of Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Reichardt, they seemed objects worthy of the British Museum.

It is to be presumed that in making such a selection Mr. Saunders was satisfied that he had authority under the instrument so to do. Mr. Newton, however, conceives that, if such right of selection had been vested in Her Majesty’s Consul

General by the instrument, the terms of the bequest would have been, "and such other antiquities as Mr. Consul General "Saunders may select."

In his letter to Mr. Panizzi, under date June 30th (Inclosure 61), and in his despatch to Lord Clarendon of the same date (Inclosure 70), Mr. Saunders states that he suggested, in the first instance, that some qualified person should be sent out for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, or otherwise that the objects bequeathed should be sent home in a strong box. Reference to the extracts from Mr. Saunders' letters of February 26th, which have been already given in an earlier part of this Report, will show that the original order of his suggestions was exactly the reverse.

He proposes (Inclosure 74) to send the strong box by the first ship of war, "*unless* it should be deemed consistent," &c.

In his letter to Mr. Newton (Inclosure 73) this is still more strongly put: "*But* if you should think it desirable to come "out yourself,"

Mr. Saunders states (letter to Mr. Panizzi of June 30th, Inclosure 61), that Mr. Woodhouse constructed the strong box with a limited object; and, in his despatch to Lord Clarendon, of the same date, observes that he never supposed that it had been expected of him that he should have effected "the "miraculous prodigy of despatching the entire collection of a "whole and extensive museum in a single strong box."

Mr. Newton would here observe that, the instructions originally sent out to Mr. Saunders by telegram did not require from him any prodigy at all, but simply that he should send home the objects which had been bequeathed to the British Museum. At the time of sending that instruction to Mr. Saunders, Mr. Panizzi had no information before him, either as to the number of objects so bequeathed, or as to the size of the strong box mentioned by Mr. Saunders. Moreover, the evidence already adduced in this Report clearly proves that *two* strong boxes, and not *one* only, as Mr. Saunders alleges, had been prepared by Mr. Woodhouse for his bequest; and Mr. Newton would further observe that whether the number had been one or two, there is no proof that Mr. Woodhouse intended that these boxes should contain the whole of his

bequest. They were evidently so constructed as to give the utmost protection to precious and delicate objects, but they were not adapted to contain the heavier and coarser objects in the collection—such as marbles. Such objects Mr. Woodhouse doubtless intended to send separately, just as Mr. Saunders himself, while considering the bequest as limited by the capacity of a single strong box, nevertheless sent to the Museum, as part of that bequest, a marble altar, separately packed.

Writing to Lord Clarendon on the 30th June (Inclosure 70), Mr. Saunders remarks that, in the document in which the heirs recognize the validity of the bequest, as regards the coins, they are silent as regards “other antiquities.” It has been already remarked that, in his letter to Mr. Panizzi, of March 27th (Inclosure 76), Mr. Saunders is equally silent as to any such reservation on the part of the heirs, stating simply that they have recognized “this donation.”

In his letter to Lord Clarendon, of March 27th, 1866 (Inclosure 71), Mr. Saunders makes the same statement in even more explicit terms; he “encloses copies of correspondence with the next of kin on the subject of this donation, showing that the parties have renounced all intention of contesting the validity of this bequest, as previously contemplated.” These words not only suggest no reservation, but would lead any reasonable person to conclude that the donation was recognized *wholly*, not *partially*; and it certainly seems to Mr. Newton that if the recognition made by the heirs was only a partial one, it would have been well for Mr. Saunders to have drawn the attention of the Trustees to it at the time when they were first put in possession of the bequest, for in his letter to Lord Clarendon, of July 13th (Inclosure 85), Her Majesty’s Consul General intimates that, “it is by no means improbable that the heirs may still contest the validity of the instrument as regards ‘other antiquities,’ unless conciliated by such favours as they have sought in their act of renunciation.”

In Mr. Saunders’ despatch to Lord Clarendon, under date July 13th, he encloses copy of a declaration made by Mr. Taylor before Her Majesty’s Consul, in reference to the manner in

which he became possessed of the two inscribed bronze tablets which have been already mentioned in this Report.

In this declaration (Inclosure 82), Mr. Taylor states that Mr. Woodhouse placed these tablets in his hands, about twelve or eighteen months before his death, saying, as he did so, "Here, Taylor, this is for you;" and that he understood at the time that he was making him a present of them.

In his evidence before Mr. Saunders (Inclosure 52), Mr. Taylor states that the tablets were so given to him either a year or two years before.

In his conversation with Mr. De Fonblanque, June 27th (Inclosure 69), Mr. Taylor states that this took place about two years ago, to the best of his belief.

On the other hand, Mr. Woodhouse's old servant Salvatore Fanti, deposes (Inclosure 3 c) that, when he left Mr. Woodhouse's service, about June 14th, 1865, the tablets were then in his master's bedroom, on the top of the *commode*, and he assured Mr. Newton that his sworn deposition to this effect had been taken by the Juge d'Instruction in the course of his investigation of the charge against the Signora Maria. This was about the time when, according to Mr. Taylor's declaration, he deposited them in his strong box on going to England.

Maria Costantini declared (Inclosure 7 b) to Mr. Newton her belief that at the time of the demise, the tablets were in Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom.

Mr. Taylor, however, in his Declaration, names several persons who saw the tablets in his possession before the death of Mr. Woodhouse.

With regard to the question whether Mr. Woodhouse, in thus handing over the tablets, intended to make a present of them, Mr. Taylor himself seems to entertain some slight doubt; for in his Declaration, after saying that he distinctly understood that they were given to him as a present, he adds "had it been otherwise, it cannot be supposed possible that the deceased would have made no enquiry after them during so long a period." Mr. Saunders, in sending home the Declaration, observes (Inclosure 85), that, while the fact that the tablets were deposited in Mr. Taylor's hands seems not questionable, "the real intentions of Mr. Woodhouse at the time

would seem to be the only point at issue." In reference to this remark, Mr. Newton would observe that, in a conversation with Mr. Saunders, he pointed out to Her Majesty's Consul General how very unlikely it was that Mr. Woodhouse could have given away two of the most remarkable objects in his Museum, which he especially prized, and which he had often declared his intention of presenting to the British Museum. Still less likely was it that he should have presented these tablets to Mr. Taylor, to whom they were of no interest, and who, as he states, had no idea that they were even valuable till Mr. Merlin told him so.

Mr. Newton further suggested that, as Mr. Woodhouse had had these tablets engraved for publication, they may have been temporarily deposited in Mr. Taylor's hands in order to be copied by one of his *employés* who was a lithographer.

Mr. Saunders agreed with Mr. Newton in thinking this a very probable explanation of an incident which otherwise must appear to every one who knew Mr. Woodhouse, most improbable.

In Mr. Saunders' letter to Lord Stanley, of July 23 (Inclosure 90), he reports a conversation which took place between himself and Mr. Newton in such a manner as to leave it to be inferred that Mr. Taylor was instrumental in inducing Mr. Woodhouse to make the bequest to the British Museum, and that Mr. Newton believed this to have been the case. Mr. Newton begs to say that, if Mr. Saunders understood him to press any such belief, he entirely misapprehended the drift of his remarks. It may be, as Mr. Saunders asserts, that Mr. Taylor used his influence with Mr. Woodhouse at the last moment in favour of the British Museum, but the following facts would lead Mr. Newton to a different conclusion.

After Mr. Newton had been told by Mr. Woodhouse in October, 1863, that his collection was destined for the British Museum, he thought it as well to enquire, through Sir Henry Storks, whether Mr. Woodhouse had as yet made a will.

Mr. Newton having been referred to Mr. Woodhouse's intimate friend, Mr. Boyd, for information, was told by that gentleman that Mr. Woodhouse had made no will, though his friends had at times urged him to do so.

Shortly after this, in December, 1863, Mr. Newton being at

Constantinople, accidentally met with Mr. Taylor, who, introducing himself in a very singular and uncereemonious manner, addressed Mr. Newton in these words:—"I am happy to see you that it is all right now about Mr. Woodhouse. He has made his will a few days after you left Corfu, every thing is settled as it should be, and I am his executor."

Mr. Newton very naturally inferred from these words that the piece of information thus singularly imparted to him by a stranger, concerned the British Museum, and that the "right" referred to the bequest already promised by Mr. Woodhouse. Having, however, no knowledge of the individual who addressed him, nor, indeed, even proof of his personal identity, Mr. Newton replied as briefly as possible, saying that he was happy to hear what Mr. Taylor had told him, and hoped Mr. Woodhouse would live many years. Mr. Newton took the further precaution of writing to Sir Henry Storks to ask whether the information he had received in this singular manner was true.

Sir Henry Storks then questioned Mr. Taylor, who informed him that Mr. Newton had misunderstood him, and that Mr. Woodhouse had made no will (see Inclosure 46).

In the course of questioning Mr. Taylor at Corfu, Mr. Newton asked him to explain why he had said, at Constantinople, in December, 1863, that, Mr. Woodhouse had just made his will, when it was now clear that he had done nothing of the kind. Mr. Taylor replied that, at the time referred to, having effected a reconciliation between Mr. Woodhouse and his nephew, and received from him the assurance that he was about to make his will, he took it for granted that the will must have been already made, and announced the fact to Mr. Newton accordingly.

It appears from Mr. Taylor's own statement to Mr. Newton that he was in communication with Mr. Woodhouse's nephew at least as early as 1863, with a view of bringing about a reconciliation between him and his uncle, and that having heard from Mr. Boyd that Mr. Newton had been enquiring whether Mr. Woodhouse had made a will, and had expressed his anxiety about it, he communicated this fact to Mr. Woodhouse. Mr. Taylor went on to state that Mr. Woodhouse was exceedingly vexed that any such enquiries should have been made.

This communication to Mr. Woodhouse was probably made little before the time when Mr. Taylor assured Mr. Newton that it was "all right" about Mr. Woodhouse.

Mr. Taylor further informed Mr. Newton, that in August, 1865, he went to the British Museum and asked to see the coins, but was so badly received by the officers of the Medal Room, that he could not help saying to Mr. Woodhouse on his return, that it was almost a pity to leave his coins to an institution so difficult of access to the public. On being asked by Mr. Newton whether he had, on applying for admission to the Medal Room, presented the letter of introduction required from strangers by the Regulations of the Museum, Mr. Taylor replied that he had never heard of such a regulation, and had no letter of introduction.

When in London in the autumn last year, Mr. Taylor saw Mr. Woodhouse's nephew again, and, as he states, carried an amicable message from him to his uncle.

On the morning of February 26th, Mr. Taylor telegraphed to the nephew and to the co-heir, Mr. Puddick, the news of the demise, which must have reached them on the following day, whereas Mr. Panizzi was not informed of the same event till March 6th. It may be fairly asked, why did not Mr. Taylor, as trustee under the instrument of February 26, announce the same news by telegraph to Mr. Panizzi?

In the interval between the demise and the coming of the heirs, Mr. Taylor received from them several telegrams. One of these instructed him to "watch the coins;" and all the messages, it is to be presumed, related to the maintenance of the right of the heirs against the claims of the British Museum.

Mr. Taylor, when questioned by Mr. Newton before Mr. Saunders, while admitting that he acted under these telegraphic instructions, did not acknowledge that he held any power of attorney, or other written warranty, to act in behalf of the heirs. On the other hand, Mr. Saunders, in his letter to Mr. Panizzi of June 30th, states that he deposited the cash and in Mr. Woodhouse's house in the hands of Mr. Taylor as "Managing Trustee."

His statement seems to Mr. Newton to require some further explanation, for the instrument executed by Mr. Woodhouse, in appointing Mr. Taylor trustee for a particular bequest

made to the British Museum, does not appear to give him any general powers of management in reference to the administration of that part of the estate which was not included in the bequest.

In any case, it appears to Mr. Newton that Mr. Taylor at the time when he accepted the trust, imposed upon him by the instrument, was to all intents and purposes acting on behalf of the heirs, and that, while professing to act in the interests of the British Museum, he was in reality promoting antagonistic claims.

In the foregoing pages Mr. Newton has endeavoured to present a clear and intelligible digest of all the evidence relating to the Woodhouse bequest, which he has been able to collect from enquiries made at Corfu, and from the study of the letters of Mr. Saunders.

The case has been so encumbered by confused and contradictory statements, and so much of the evidence depends on a chain of minute and tedious details, that Mr. Newton found it hardly possible to be sufficiently full and explicit without lapsing into prolixity, and losing sight of the main objects of the enquiry.

But he would submit that his Report establishes the following points:—

(1.) The Museum of Mr. Woodhouse contained not only coins, but a most precious and remarkable Collection of gold and silver ornaments, engraved stones or gems, glass, bronze, terra cottas, fictile vases, and other antiquities.

(2.) It had been the declared intention of Mr. Woodhouse for many years, to bequeath this Collection to the British Museum.

(3.) He maintained that intention to the end of his life, and on the 24th of February last, bequeathed his Museum without reserve to the Trustees of the British Museum.

(4.) The instrument by which this donation was made, was duly executed.

(5.) On the day of the demise, Mr. Saunders took possession of the effects of Mr. Woodhouse, on the ground that, having died intestate, it was the duty of His Majesty's Consul General to take charge of his effects.

(6.) Acting in this capacity, he visited and sealed up

effects in Mr. Woodhouse's house, and he afterwards broke these seals and removed to the Consulate the coins and certain other valuables.

(7.) The statements of Mr. Saunders and Mr. Arcadino in respect to what they found in the house, and what they took away, are at variance in material points with the testimony of other witnesses.

(8.) Mr. Saunders made no inventory of the objects found in the house, nor any notarial act specifying what objects were removed to the Consulate, when they were removed, or by whom.

(9.) Mr. Saunders has given no sufficient reason why, though recommended at the time to make such an inventory by Dr. Zambelli and Dr. Luzi, he omitted to do so.

(10.) The omission of such customary formalities is the more remarkable inasmuch as Mr. Saunders took the unusual precaution of having guards placed at Mr. Woodhouse's door some hours before he died, and turned Maria Costantini, a co-trustee under the bequest, and her servants out of the house, on the ground that they compromised the safety of the property.

(11.) Mr. Saunders, being already charged under the instrument with the duty of recovering from the trustees therein named the objects bequeathed to the British Museum, received from the Foreign Office, on the 7th of March last, an order to send that bequest home by one of Her Majesty's ships.

(12.) Three days after this H. M. S. "Enterprise" arrived at Corfu for the purpose of receiving the bequest made to the British Museum.

(13.) Mr. Saunders then proceeded to divide the antiquities found in the house into two unequal portions, the smaller of which portions he assigned to the British Museum, the larger to the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse.

(14.) Mr. Saunders was not authorized, either by the terms of the instrument or by the Trustees of the British Museum, to make any such division of the antiquities; on the contrary, he was instructed by Mr. Panizzi to send the collection *entire*.

(15.) The antiquities assigned by Mr. Saunders to the British Museum, though selected, as he states, with the aid of Mr. Eichardt as an expert, were chosen in the most unaccountable

manner; objects of great interest having been omitted, objects almost valueless having been included in this section.

(16.) On the arrival of the heirs, March 25th, Mr. Saunders handed over to them what he states to have been the mainder of the antiquities, without taking any note of what he so handed over.

(17.) In Mr. Saunders' letter to Mr. Panizzi, of March 27th, he gives no hint that the larger portion of the antiquities had been handed over to the heirs, and his silence on this point has not been accounted for by such explanation as he has as yet offered.

(18.) The peculiar construction which Mr. Saunders puts on the words, "and other antiquities" in the instrument, a construction first announced to Mr. Panizzi in his letter of March 30th, is not warranted by the context, and is not to be reconciled with the evidence of Dr. Zambelli and other witnesses.

(19.) The Woodhouse Museum contained a number of precious objects which, so far as can be ascertained from the evidence of Messrs. Saunders and Taylor, were not given to the heirs, and there is good ground for believing that these objects were in the Collection at the time of the demise.

(20.) The disappearance of these objects has not been accounted for.

(21.) The statement made by Mr. Saunders as to his custody of the house after the demise, does not agree with the evidence of the police in reference to Mr. Taylor's residence to the house *alone*.

(22.) Mr. Taylor, while acting as trustee under the instrument, was at the same time representing the interest of the heirs.

(23.) Mr. Taylor's statement as to the date when he became possessed of the two bronze tablets, does not agree with the evidence of Salvatore Fanti and Maria Costantini.

(24.) The accusations made against Maria Costantini and against other persons about her were not proved, by such evidence as had been laid before Mr. Newton up to the date of his leaving Corfu.

C. T. NEWTON

NOTE.—All the Evidence in the following Inclosures was taken down by Mr. Newton himself, except in the case of Inclosures 3a, 7a, 29, 30, and 69.]

Inclosure No. 1.

*Evidence of PANAGIO MARCETTO, of Kephalaria, taken
July 20th, 1866.*

Was cook to Mr. Woodhouse for 20 years. Left his service in 1850. Was fellow-servant with Salvatore Fanti, and with Annetta, now a nun. Remembers the collection of Mr. Woodhouse. It was very rich in all kinds of antiquities—old, silver, bronze, ivories, terra cotta. During the time when he was in the house, Mr. Woodhouse used to put the small coins in an iron safe which stood in a small room near the bedroom. On being shown certain engravings of Antiquities, deponent recognized the bronze armour and vases as similar to armour and vases in Mr. Woodhouse's Collection. Being cook, never went much up-stairs. People came from the island and all parts of the islands, and also from Greece, and even Asia, to offer things to Mr. Woodhouse for sale. Was shown a book belonging to Salvatore Fanti, in which are some drawings of antiquities from the Woodhouse Collection, and once recognized it as belonging to Salvatore, his fellow-servant. Remembers that Mr. Woodhouse often spoke of his intention to give his Museum to his country. So far as deponent knows, Mr. Woodhouse never gave away any of his antiquities to any one. Deponent often paid sums varying from 3 to 10 dollars, for antiquities, to persons who brought them to the house, and charged these sums in account with the master.

Inclosure No. 2.

Evidence of SPIRO GAZZIS, son of JOHANNIS, of Kephalonis

Was cook to the late Mr. Woodhouse for upwards of fifty years. Left him in 1857. During the time which he was in Mr. Woodhouse's service, his master bought coins every day. Bought many antiquities from the peasants in Corfu, such as bronzes, gold objects, and terra cottas. Among the objects remembers rings with stones set in them, leaves from wreaths, bronze animals, such as sheep, figures of men in marble. Believes that Mr. Woodhouse had a register in which he wrote down all his antiquities. He was most exact in all his accounts. Paid liberally for all the antiquities he bought. Heard from his fellow-servant, Salvatore Fanti, that Mr. Woodhouse's collection was to go to the British Museum; his other property to his nephew.

His fellow-servant was Annetta, who has since become a nun. She was succeeded by Angela Caim, from Ancona.

Inclosure No. 3a.

Evidence of SALVATORE FANTI, a Kephaloniate, taken down by the undersigned, June 27th, 1866.

Was for twenty-three years servant to Mr. Woodhouse. Left his service on 14th June, 1865, in consequence of a dispute with other servants, in which Mr. W. took their part against him.

Was thoroughly acquainted with Mr. W.'s collection, and had himself been employed by him in purchasing most of the antiquities. Knows the bronze plates with inscriptions which he had himself paid sixty dollars for two of them by order of Mr. W. Up to the time of his leaving, these plates were in Mr. W.'s possession; they were kept on the top of an iron case in Mr. W.'s bedroom; must have noticed it had been removed before the date of his leaving the house. Mr. Woodhouse attached great value to them. On

occasion he showed them to Mr. Gladstone, who greatly admired them.

Never to his knowledge saw the silver lamp, and does not know how many rings Mr. W. had, but believes that the heirs-at-law took 141, all of them were, he believes, antique; he had himself bought many of them; there were a good many bronzed figures, and some carved ivory objects, in the collection. Remembers only one necklace; also a kind of coronet, but there were portions of many necklaces, and a great number of gold ear-rings, with heads of bulls, and asses for pendants.

About a month or two before he left Mr. W.'s service he urged him to send his entire collection to England, knowing his intention of bequeathing it to the B. Museum; Mr. W. agreed, and told him to order two strong cases, which he did; they were made by Mr. Grasso, the carpenter, and were about four feet high and six feet long.

There was a large collection of arms, including a valuable bronze sword, which had been given to Mr. Woodhouse many years ago by Mr. Steuart, Barrack Master, but many of the arms were modern. There was also a valuable bronze pan with double handles.

Mr. W. had but little modern plate, having at different times disposed of some. General Conyers bought a silver soup tureen from him, some ten or twelve years ago. Had about a dozen or ten of spoons and forks, but these he kept carefully locked up, had not seen them for many years; had inventories of all his plate in his own handwriting.

An old lady who came over from Sicily with Mr. W. had a good deal of plate (forks and spoons), which was in the keeping of Signora Maria, who has them now. The old lady is still living in Castrades, her name is Alliotto.

Mr. W. occasionally gave away coins, but only such as he thought of little value.

Is quite certain that Mr. W. had complete catalogues of all his collections, he was very particular in entering every purchase, with full description and price, in books which he kept in the iron chest.

Knows Maria Costantini well; does not believe that the woman has taken anything; has seen her property frequently since Mr. W.'s death, and saw no part of his collection among

it, except a few chimney ornaments, which the heirs allowed her to take.

Attended the sale of Mr. Woodhouse's effects, only a few objects of trifling value belonging to the collection were sold.

(Signed) E. B. De FONBLANQUE.

Inclosure No. 3b.

Evidence of SALVATORE FANTI, taken down by the undersigned, July, 1866.

Left the service of Mr. Woodhouse in June, 1865, on account of a dispute with some blackguards. Mr. Woodhouse finding that Salvatore had begged the police to let them off without his authority, for such interference dismissed him.

Was the valet and confidential servant of Mr. Woodhouse.

Knew his collection well. Was employed by Mr. Woodhouse to bring the various cases of antiquities into the room when strangers came to see the Museum.

Remembers the two bronze plates which Mr. Taylor now has. Is positive they were in Mr. Woodhouse's possession when he left his service in June, 1865.

Remembers the following objects :—

(1.) The bronze plate, with the decree of *Proxenia*, engraved in Mustoxidi.

(2.) A gold crown, composed of thin trembling leaves, very fine.

(3.) A number of ear-rings from a tomb at St. Helena.

(4.) A gold necklace with pendants.

(5—6.) Two bronze helmets.

(7.) A bronze sword.

(8.) Many lance-heads of bronze.

(9.) Two bronze lamps, given to Mr. Woodhouse by Mr. Sochu, engineer at Corfu. They were found in the Strada Molina a Vento, in the time of Lord Seaton, about 1848.

(10.) A statue of Achilles, in bronze, found at Cassope, in Epirus; bought by Sir Frederick Adam of a peasant at Cassope.

This figure was about two feet high. It was naked, with a lance in one hand; stood in the Stanza di Ricevere, opposite the Venus. Mr. W. paid 133 dollars for it. It was well preserved, and Mr. W. greatly esteemed it. Between these two was a Cabinet. The Venus (called by deponent, Minerva) was about 15 inches high, and had a wreath on the head.

(11.) A large bronze key with letters on it.

(12.) A bronze horse with a silver foot, about a forefinger long; very fine.

(13.) A collection of painted Greek fictile vases. They had figures or subjects. One in particular he remembers, which Mr. Woodhouse brought from Naples. It was very large, with figures in white on a yellow ground, and the word **ΜΟΥΣΩΝ** on it.

Mr. Woodhouse gave 60 dollars for this. It was broken when it arrived at Corfu, while passing through the Custom House, where an excessive duty was demanded for it. Mr. Woodhouse, trying to take it by force from the Custom House officer, the vase broke. He had it mended afterwards with anvass inside. The height may have been 3 feet. There was another large vase, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, on which a face in profile was painted in red on a similar ground. Thinks this was very fine.

The collection of gold ornaments was very large.

There were many rings; he does not know how many. The rings were antique.

There was a large collection of cut stones, or gems, not set in rings.

There were several small bronze figures, and ten or twelve bronze mirrors; also a collection of small bronze bulls and animals. These latter were in a separate case. The vases were of all sizes, great and small.

There were many small terra cotta figures, male and female; also heads; also terra cotta lamps. These were all together in one press with glass doors, in the library.

There was a collection of glass vases, some of which were decorated.

Some of the refuse and duplicates of the terra cottas, fictile vases, and glass bottles, Mr. Woodhouse gave to Mr. Boyd, of little value.

Remembers several carved ivories.

Is certain that Mr. Woodhouse had a register of all his antiquities, which he kept in his iron safe. It was written on loose folio sheets. Remembers that it was kept in a case which was uppermost in the safe, and had to be lifted out whenever money was put in. He always went with Mr. Woodhouse when he had to put money in.

(Signed) SALVATORE FANTI.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 3 c.

Further evidence of SALVATORE FANTI, taken by the undersigned July 21, 1866.

On being shown the plan of the first floor of Mr. Woodhouse's house, explained the arrangement of the Museum as follows :—

In Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom was a press (*commò*) at the side of the bed. Upon this press stood the chest of hard oak. This chest contained coins. The size was 1 ft. long, the same width, height 6 in.; it was quite plain.

The bed stood on the eastern side, *i. e.* next the drawing room. On the north side was a washing-stand, under which was a japanned tin box, 1½ ft. long, 1 ft. wide, 6 in. deep. In this box Mr. Woodhouse kept many precious objects from tombs in Corfu, such as ear-rings, rings, and many other antiquities. Under the same washing-stand was a box covered with black leather and bound with brass bands at the corners. This was about 1½ ft. long, 1 ft. wide, ¾ ft. deep. The lock was mounted in brass.

This contained many rings with stones. There were at least 400 rings. They were arranged in trays mounted on velvet, as jewellers' trays are mounted.

These trays were made by a certain Valentin, a German who has been dead two years.

Does not know how many trays this box contained. Thinks there were as many as twenty trays in this case.

The washing-stand was about the size of an ordinary dressing-table.

The two bronze plates now in the hands of Mr. Taylor, were usually placed on the chest of hard wood, in a piece of paper, to prevent them from rubbing against the chest. Is certain that on the day when he left Mr. Woodhouse's service last year, the plates were in this position. Deposed to this effect before the Judge at Corfu.

This was in June, 1865, about the 15th of June, N.S. Recollects the visit of the undersigned to Mr. Woodhouse in that month. It was a little after this visit that deponent left the service of Mr. Woodhouse.

On being asked to describe the arrangement of the drawing-room, said that on the west side of that room was a *credenza* (sideboard), about ten feet long. Upon it were three silver plates. One of these was the size of a dessert plate, another the size of a saucer, the third of an intermediate size. On one of these plates was the Sacrifice of Isaac. One of the plates was ancient Greek. It was ornamented with hollows radiating from a common centre. This pattern was embossed. Mr. Woodhouse purchased this plate of a Jew, and gave 4 dollars for it. Above the *credenza* were four bronze cups or basins (which, from deponent's description, appear to have been Oriental, with inlaid ornaments).

On a table near the *credenza* was a figure which deponent believes to have been a St. George, of bronze, silvered over. This was much esteemed by Mr. Woodhouse. It was given him by a certain Archimandrite of Kephalaria, whom he had supported in a lawsuit.

This man is a Wallachian, and is now in Wallachia. Thinks that the length of this figure was about 12 in. by 6 in. height. The four feet of the horse were all on the ground,

Near the *credenza* stood the great vase from Naples, already described in deponent's previous evidence.

On the east side of the room, between the windows, was a cabinet (*commò*) of ebony and of mother of pearl, containing the choicest specimens of glass from tombs. These consisted of plates and small bottles (*lekythi* and *amphoriski*), inlaid with various colours. (The forms of such vases were drawn by the undersigned, and recognized by deponent as forms of the

inlaid glass objects in this cabinet.) There were also in the cabinet glass *astragali*, and two *alabastra*.

On the south side of the room was a chimney-piece, on which stood the Bacchus, of which a photograph has been taken. (On this photograph being shown to deponent, he recognized it at once as having been taken from the statue in question.)

In the ante-chamber (No. 2 of the Plan), was a small box about 1 ft. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, height 5 in. This contained twenty-four bronze bulls, averaging about 4 in. in length; some were recumbent, some standing. They were covered with a green patina, and well preserved. They were found some in the Borgo of Stratia, others at Megalommata.

Mr. W. gave from 1 to 2 dollars each for them. This box stood on a table. In this room was also a modern marble statue.

In the library (No. 3 of the Plan) the arrangement was as follows:—On the left of the entrance was a small *commò* or press, now in the house of the Signora Maria. In this *commò* were various antiquities,—leaden sling-bolts, with names on them. There were at least fifty of these. Small bottles, saucers, and cups of common glass, terra cotta lamps of red ware, like Samian ware, were in a *mostra* on the *commò*, or outside it. These lamps cost sometimes one dollar, sometimes less.

The arms were on one side of the *commò*.

On the south side of the library was a large bookcase, with two stages or divisions. In the upper stage were glass doors; in the lower divisions were wooden doors. The glass doors were four in number. In the centre was a terra cotta figure, which, from the description, appears to have been a vase in the form of a siren, with the head of a woman and the body of a bird; a handle on the back. This was all coloured. It was a present from Signor Legislatore, of Cerigo, who had been a member of the Ionian Parliament.

Was shown a few antiquities sent to the undersigned by Nicoletta, the servant at Carter's. Recognized at once a small red saucer as one that he himself had marked, and as belonging to the Woodhouse Collection; recognized a leaden weight and a stone weight as belonging to the Woodhouse Collection: would swear to them. On the stone was written, in an English hand

3435. Believes that this is the handwriting of Mr. Woodhouse, and that these numbers indicate the weight. Remembers both the cases lined with tin, intended to be sent to England. These were first on the upper floor, and afterwards sent below.

(Signed) SALVATORE FANTI.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 4.

Evidence of STEPHANOS MACRIS, *son of* GEORGIO,
July 21, 1866.

Is a Kephaloniate, resident at Corfu; was *cameriere* of Mr. Woodhouse for two years from 1830—1832. At that period Mr. Woodhouse was constantly buying antiquities. Dependent was afterwards cook to Mr. Grasset, the French Consul at Corfu, who died here last year; remained in his service seven years. Mr. Grasset constantly bought the antiquities which Mr. Woodhouse declined to buy. Does not remember, at this distance of time, what were the antiquities which Mr. Woodhouse bought.

Inclosure No. 5.

Evidence of ANGELA CAIM, July 27, 1866.

An Italian, native of Ancona, was *cameriera* to Mr. Woodhouse for twelve years, less five months. Quitted service five months before his death, and returned to his service on the day before his death, at the request of the Signora Maria Costantini. On that day she came to Mr. Woodhouse's house in the morning, and after having been sent to the house of Maria Liotto, a friend of the Signora Maria, returned to her own house.

In the evening, having heard that Mr. Woodhouse was much worse, she returned to his house, where she remained till

his death. At her arrival at the house, which was after gas was lit in the streets, the guards were already placed the doors. Having entered the house, she remained in room where there was an iron safe. At the time of her arrival there was in Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom the female-servant Genevra Ceccoli, and the man-servant Leonidas. The Signora Maria Costantini was then asleep. Half an hour before the demise, deponent entered the bedroom, and found the Genevra and Leonidas. A little after this, Leonidas went to call Mr. Reichardt, who came after Mr. Woodhouse expired, and who remained half an hour to help to lay the deceased.

After that, Mr. Reichardt went away, and Leonidas and Genevra went into the lower story. The deponent remained with the Signora Maria Costantini in the room where the safe was, adjoining the bedroom. Deponent did not see either Leonidas or Genevra again till the morning.

When Mr. Taylor came in the morning, perhaps about six o'clock, Genevra was called up-stairs. During the entire day after the demise, Leonidas did not go up-stairs. Deponent believes that he passed his time crying and sleeping.

Shortly afterwards the Consul, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Arcadio, and Mr. Whitfield came. The Consul, having received the keys from the Signora Maria Costantini, opened the iron safe and counted the sacks of money which it contained. Before doing this, the Consul and his companions entered the bedroom where the deceased was, and removed from it certain cabinets and boxes, which they transported to the library.

Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom contained chests, boxes, and furniture, thus arranged.

Near the bed was a chest of drawers, *commode*, on which stood a large chest of hard black wood, and three other boxes. The first of which was round, the second covered with green leather, the third small, and containing papers.

These objects stood on the side of the room next the bed of Signor Valoriti, and on the same side was a press, a glass, a table with a looking-glass or a washing-stand below it two boxes, which deponent believes to have contained coins. One of these boxes was of mahogany, the other of green. Next to this was the washing-stand of Mr. Woodhouse.

with a cock for water. On the side opposite the bed, between the two windows, were the chest of drawers which held the clothes of Mr. Woodhouse, and over it a large mirror. On the side where there was a door communicating with the little room were two chests, and above, a little dog made of plaster, and on the other side of the door a large press which contained linen. Deponent does not know what was in the two chests above which the plaster dog stood. They were heavy. At the side of the press was a small table on which were two boxes, one large, one small. Deponent did not know what these boxes contained. Under the bed were two large mahogany boxes. Upon these lay a hammer and a chisel. The Consul and the others transported all these chests and boxes into the library, without opening anything.

The deponent did not see them open the *commò*.

After having finished examining the bedroom, they went into the room where the safe was, and having taken a note of the writing of its contents, closed it.

In the same room was the *commò* of Mr. Woodhouse, which contained the papers relating to his affairs. They found in this a packet of papers. After having replaced everything in the *commò*, they closed it again.

After this the Consul, with the others, went into the other rooms. But deponent having been summoned to attend on her mistress, does not know what more they did till they sealed the doors. While they were still in the room where the iron safe was, the *Avvocato Fiscale* entered, asking what they were doing. To which they answered, that this was a matter concerning a British subject. After the funeral, on the Wednesday, in the evening, deponent, in company with her mistress and Mr. Taylor, left the house and went to Carter's Hotel. While the Consul and the others were examining the bedroom as already stated, deponent, observing that a certain box, which ought to have been in a certain place, was not there, said to Mr. Taylor—"Have you taken a small box?" pointing out to him where it ought to be found. Mr. Taylor replied, "I do not know."

Deponent then addressed the same question to the Signora Maria, asking her whether she had received this little box. The Signora being ill, replied, "I do not know, leave me alone."

The box then missing was about sixteen inches long, about eight inches wide, and about four inches high. It was covered with dark green leather, and contained, as the Signora told her, rings and other precious things.

After the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse left Corfu, one day Miss Carter came to the house of the Signora Maria, and told her that Leonidas had stolen many things from the apartment of Mr. Woodhouse, which he had conveyed to the upper storey in the house, and that the heirs had complained much about this robbery; that the Consul and also Mr. Taylor knew of it, and that this stolen property ought to be found. In consequence, the Signora Maria went with deponent to the apartments of Madame Luzi, which are on the storey above the apartments of Mr. Woodhouse.

The Signora Maria having asked Madame Luzi whether her Albanian servant had received anything from the hands of Leonidas, to take care of for him, answered, "Yes, he has received much property, such as handkerchiefs, shirts, and other things, and also a box full of precious objects." The Signora Maria then said, "Let me see these things, that I may know what they are." Madame Luzi having replied that in her servant's absence she could not open his box, the matter was deferred till the following day, when Madame Luzi told the Signora Maria that her servant had already sent away the box to a certain shop.

The Signora Maria then called Mr. Taylor, suggesting to him that he should go to the shop in question, where the box was. Mr. Taylor answered, "What would you have me do if I go to that shop and find nothing, then they will make an accusation against me; you ought to dismiss that thief meaning the Albanian Leonidas.

(Signed) ANGELA CAIM.

On July 29th, deponent added that an empty chest, lined with tin, stood in the kitchen of Mr. Woodhouse's house. It was rather smaller than the one covered with duck. Both chests were empty; deponent did not remember any cases in the room of Genevra, but she never entered that room after Genevra came into the house.

Inclosure No. 6.

MR. DE FONBLANQUE to MR. NEWTON.

SPRING GARDENS,

1 Oct., 1866.

MY DEAR NEWTON,

I am very positive about the catalogue in Mr. Woodhouse's possession; I saw it in his hands about a year before I left Corfu (about 1863) and he read me out some marginal notes referring to the means by which he had come into possession of different objects and the prices he had paid for them. This catalogue included not only coins, since I remember a marginal description of some of his gems. It was in several rough bound volumes, kept, like all Mr. Woodhouse's documents, with great precision and neatness. I am quite ready to testify to my knowledge on this point in any way that may help to establish the fact to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. B. DE FONBLANQUE.

Inclosure No. 7 a.

Statement of SIGNORA MARIA COSTANTINI; from notes of a conversation with the undersigned at Corfu, on 27th June, 1866.

Signora Maria Costantini apologized for having taken the liberty of requesting me to call upon her, but knowing my friendship for the late Mr. Woodhouse, and the interest I took in his collection, was sure I would not object to hear how she had been used after his death.

During the last month or two preceding his death, Mr. Woodhouse, who was in a very weak state, had frequently expressed uneasiness with respect to his collections; and quite recently he had remarked that, it would make him so happy to think that long after he was dead his name would remain

inscribed in the British Museum in connection with his a
quities.

He seemed uneasy about their reaching England in safe
he also expressed fears about her future, after his de
though she knew he had provided for her. He meant tha
seemed afraid of his wishes not being carried out; and
once, a few days before his death, it would be better if
could both die together.

Deceased had told her that she was appointed a trus
and told her never to leave the house they had occup
together so long.

Mr. Woodhouse was hardly dead when they began tak
possession of all the property; she meant the Consul and
Taylor; they did not consult her about it, Mr. Luzi,
lawyer, remonstrated; she told Mr. Taylor that she had
expected him to use her so, when he knew that Mr. Wo
house looked to her to see his last wishes fulfilled; and t
if she were not utterly friendless, he would not have acted

She was present when Mr. Saunders opened the iron cl
and the press containing trinkets; had always believed t
there was a will, and when the search was made in the ch
heard Mr. Taylor say, "Eccolo," pointing to a paper, but
Saunders took no notice; did not know what had becom
the trinkets.

Among the property sealed up and taken possession
were many of her own things, including a crucifix, and sil
saints, none of which she had ever seen since.

Mr. Woodhouse had a garden in which he used to wo
there were a number of stone slabs, vases, and columns in
they were all removed—even the vases containing her flow
the latter Mr. Taylor removed to his own garden, where t
now are.

The day of the funeral Mr. Taylor told her that the Cor
insisted on her leaving the house; she remonstrated,
begged to be allowed to remain, if only in one room;
said it had been the wish of the deceased. Mr. Taylor
it could not be, he gave no reason; they placed her
carriage and drove her to Carter's Hotel.

Knows nothing of what took place about the collectio
other effects; was never consulted; after the heirs-a-

arrived, one of them asked her to sign a document; he said it was a mere formality, she signed it accordingly; it must have been the inventory of the effects sent to the Museum, but she never heard it read, and does not know what was sent,

The heirs-at-law allowed her to take such furniture from the house as she required, also a few trifling ornaments, but no other property belonging to the deceased is in her possession, except a few coins, which Mr. W. had given her from time to time; is not in possession of any of his plate, except a few spoons and forks, which she considered hers; the heirs were aware of this.

Had often seen the bronze plates claimed by Mr. Taylor; to the best of her knowledge they were in the possession of the deceased to the last; is certain they were there a month before his death, they were kept in the bedroom, on the top of an oak *commode*. Mr. Woodhouse attached great value to these, and used to be very fidgetty about them when they were out of his keeping, which happened several times, that they might be lithographed.

Not long since, she does not remember how long, they were with a lithographer, and Mr. Woodhouse asked her to send him a hundred dollars for what he had done, and to return the plates at once; they were returned.

Was quite certain that Mr. Woodhouse left a regular catalogue of the various objects of his collection, was most particular in noting down every purchase in books, which she had often seen; they were kept in the iron safe, with his papers and monies.

Is very unhappy to think that she was prevented from seeing his last wishes fulfilled; had been his friend and companion for nearly fifty-five years, and would have died sooner than act contrary to his last wishes. Knows that attempts are made to cast suspicion on her with regard to missing articles, but is certain that the truth will transpire sooner or later; the heirs-at-law were kind and considerate; it was of the Consul and Mr. Taylor that she complained.

(Signed) E. B. DE FONBLANQUE.

Corfu, 27 June, '66.

Inclosure No. 7 b.

Further statement of the SIGNORA MARIA COSTANTINI, from notes of conversation with the undersigned, July 1, 5, and 7, 1866.

Remembers the bronze figure from Cassopè, described S. Fanti, saw this figure in the drawing-room when she locked the doors of the apartments, on Mr. Woodhouse becoming ill. He was ill about 18 days. A little before Mr. Woodhouse's death, the Signora saw in his hands a necklace all gold, different from the one sent to the British Museum.

About January 15, 1866, Mr. W. told the Signora to pay to Mr. Oikonomides 100 dollars for his trouble in publishing the bronze tablets now in the hands of Mr. Taylor. Mr. W. desired the Signora to tell Mr. Oikonomides that as he was not well, he did not wish him to do more to these tablets at that time. Deponent believes that these tablets were then in their usual place, and was quite surprised when Mr. Taylor told her that they had been given to him. He told her that at Carter's Hotel, after the demise.

Deponent is quite certain that the Albanian, Leonidas, was never employed up-stairs to carry cases as a confidential servant. Does not believe that Mr. Woodhouse shewed his collection to any one after Salvatore Fanti had quitted his service.

Never was asked to verify the objects found in the house by the Consul. In the lower storey were many marbles. In the Signora's own room, under the dressing-table, was a small iron chest. In the adjoining room an iron safe. In Mr. W.'s bed-room a strong chest of hard wood and two boxes, one containing precious objects, and a chest of drawers, or *commode*, containing rings and clothes. Mr. W. had very little plate. Mr. Saunders took away four silver dishes.

On being asked about the Inventory of the Museum which according to Salvatore Fanti, Mr. Woodhouse kept in the iron safe, deponent said that in the last year of his life, Mr. W. becoming more infirm, kept this and other papers in the drawer of his *commò*, to be near at hand.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 8.

LIST OF OBJECTS MISSING FROM THE WOODHOUSE
MUSEUM.**Gold Ornaments.—Ear-rings.*

- (1.) Pair of ear-rings, the pendant of one a naked male figure, of the other, a naked female figure; the female figure wore a wreath of filagree. The pendants about $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. Price 17 dollars. (St. K. and W. Y. M.)
- (2.) Pair of ear-rings, with doves as pendants, the doves made of filagree. Weight 24 carats. (I. K. and S. F.)
- (3.) Pair of ear-rings, the pendants in the form of a bell. (G. Ko.)
- (4.) Pair of ear-rings, the pendants in the form of a male and a female figure. 5 dollars. (G. Ko.)
- (5.) Pair of ear-rings, with pendants in the form of a boar's head, the ring hanging from the mouth or snout. 25 dollars. (St. K., W. Y. M., and S. F.)
- (6.) Pair of ear-rings, pendant a flower; rather more than 1 in. long. (N. A.)
- (7, 8.) Two pairs, plain, made of thin filagree. (N. A.)
- (9.) Pair, plain. 2 dollars. (J. A.)
- (10.) Pair, ornamented with letters or numbers. 7 dollars. (G. Ky.)
- (11.) Pair, subject not stated. 10 dollars. (Sp. C.)
- (12.) Pair, heads of pigs as pendants; about 2 in. long, no filagree. 4 dollars. (G. As.)
- (13.) Pair, heads of pigs as pendants; less than 1 in. long. dollars. (J. V.)
- (14.) Pair, pendants flowers in filagree and dogs' faces. dollars. (A. Sc.)
- (15.) Pair, small, with filagree. 5 dollars. (A. Sc.)
- (16.) Pair, bulls' heads, thick without filagree. 13 dollars. (Sp. P.)
- (17.) Pair, thin, pendants with rings. 3 dollars. (A. Sc.)

* In the following list the initials at the end of each entry refer to the witnesses who describe the several objects, and whose evidence is annexed to this Report.

- (18.) Pair, pendants winged female figures, embossed plates, plain at the back, length about 2 in. (G. Pan.)
- (19.) Dogs' heads, with filagree. (G. Pan.)
- (20-23.) Four pair undescribed. Price with 18 and from 5 to 10 dollars. (G. Pan.)
- (24.) Pair, plain, red opaque stone in pendant. 10 dollars. (N. P.)
- (25.) Pair, pendant in form of female head. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. (G. Pangr.)
- (26.) Pair, pendant in form of male, bearded head. dollars. (G. Pangr.)
- (27.) Pair, pendant in form of flower. (G. Pangr.)
- (28.) Similar pair. (G. Pangr.)
- (29.) Similar pair. For these and 27, 28. 30 dollars. (G. Pangr.)
- (30.) Single small ear-ring. (A. C.)
- (31-46.) Sixteen various undescribed, not filagree. (G. I.)
- (47-60.) Fourteen various undescribed. 30 dollars. (St.)
- (61-90.) Thirty pair, various undescribed. (Gr. K.)
- (91-105.) Fifteen pair, thin, various undescribed. 90 dollars. (P. A.)
- (106.) Pair, pendants in form of a heart, with a ruby in 10 dollars. (S. F.)

Gold Ornaments.—Rings.

- (1.) About 100, mostly of gold, some with stones, others plain; some of the stones had subjects cut on them. Price from 1 to 3 dollars each. (Gr. K.)
- (101.) Ring with red stone, not engraved. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. (G. Ky.)
- (102.) Ring, on the gold a boy in relief. 6 dollars. (S. A.)
- (103.) Rings, two or three. Price from 1 to 2 dollars. (J. A.)
- (104.) Ring found at Stratia. (Sp. Ch.) 10 dollars.
- (105.) Ring with large carnelian. 6 dollars. (J. K.)
- (106-139.) Thirty-four rings, undescribed. (G. Ko.)
- (140.) Thumb-ring, on which head of pig in relief. On other side a dove hanging by the wings. Weight, 1 English ounce. 21 dollars. (P. A.)

(141-190.) About 50 rings, some plain, some with stones, on which were engraved figures of men. Price about 150 dollars. (P. A.)

(191-205.) Fifteen rings with stones, some plain, others with figures. Price about 70 dollars. (N. A.)

(206.) Ring without a stone. 3 dollars. (G. As.)

(207.) Large ring with plain red stone. 5 dollars. (A. Sc.)

(208.) Ring with plain green stone. (Sp. P.)

(209.) Ring similar to 208. (Sp. P.)

(210.) Ring with black stone. (Sp. P.)

(211.) Ring with red stone. (Sp. P.) Price with Nos. 208, 209, 210, 14 dollars.

(212-262.) About 50 rings, some with stones, others plain. Price about 100 dollars. (St. K.)

(263.) Ring, male figure in relief on a dark stone. £1 10s. (G. Pangr.)

(264.) Ring with white stone, on which a bearded male figure. £1 10s. (G. Pangr.)

(265.) Ring with plain white stone, rather light in weight. 3 dollars. (G. Pangr.)

(266.) Ring with green transparent stone. 4 dollars. (A. Pan.)

(267.) Ring rather light, with green stone, on which male figure in relief. (A. Pan.)

(268.) Ring with plain green stone. 1½ dollar. (A. V.)

(269.) Ring on which letters incised on the gold. 2½ dollars. (C. T.)

(270.) Ring with plain stone. For this and a wreath, 4½ dollars. (Sp. A.)

(271.) Ring, incised on the gold a figure of Neptune, lying down, in one hand a trident. The hands raised on each side of his head. A heavy ring. 25 dollars. (Sp. Z.)

(272.) Ring with dark stone, on which female figure with naked round her body, the tongue near her mouth. 18 dollars. (Sp. Z.)

(273.) Plain ring for a child. (N. P.)

(274.) About 8 gold rings with plain stones or pastes. or 5 dollars each. (G. Pan.)

(275.) Ring with emerald. (See Gems No. 1, *infra*.)

Gold Ornaments.—Wreaths.

- (1.) Portions of wreaths and loose leaves from wreaths. (Gr. K.)
- (2.) A quantity of loose leaves from wreaths, to the value of 5 dollars. (G. Ky.)
- (3.) Loose leaves from wreaths, to the amount of 20 dollars. (J. A.)
- (4.) More than 1 lb. weight of leaves of gold for wreaths; paid at the rate of 7*d.* a carat. (P. A.)
- (5.) About a hatful of leaves for wreaths. 10 dollars. (N. A.)
- (6.) Leaves. 1½ dollar. (J. V.)
- (7.) Leaves, to the amount of 20 dollars. (Sp. P.)
- (8.) String of filagree about the thickness of small twine with 26 olive leaves set in it. The leaves were of thin gold made in pairs. 8 dollars. (St. K.)
- (9.) Wreath in fine condition, not a leaf wanting. 8 dollars. (A. Pan.)
- (10.) Leaves from a wreath. 4 dollars. (A. V.)
- (11.) Many leaves from wreaths; these represented olive rose and plane leaves. About 30 dollars. (C. T.)
- (12.) Leaves of gold, about 2 oz. weight. 9 dollars. (A. C.)
- (13.) Leaves from a wreath. (Sp. A.)
- (14.) Wreath of olive leaves, well preserved. 6 dollars. (N. P.)
- (15.) Many leaves from a wreath. 6 dollars. (Sp. Ch.)
- (16.) Many leaves from wreaths. 7 dollars. (G. Pangr.)

Gold Ornaments.—Miscellaneous.

- (1.) A disk of gold, on one side a dog in relief, surrounded by a circle of projecting rays (qu.? Sirius), on reverse letter about the size of a florin. thickness rather more than a shilling. Probably a *peroné* or buckle. 4½ dollars. (S. A.)
- (2.) Two boars of solid gold, with bridles in their mouths, and projecting teeth, the tails turned round on their backs. Weight about 3½ sovereigns. Price about £4. (G. Ko.)
- (3.) A sword about 4 in. long. (G. Ko.)

- 4.) Pin about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. On the top a ball, on which a le figure and a dove hanging from the ball, with a *tænia* or et in its mouth. Several other pins. (P. A. and W. Y. M.)
- 5.) About 50 small pieces of bracteate gold, with masks, eaths, or numbers on them in relief, sold by the weight. twelve such bracteates were sent to the British Museum as t of the Woodhouse bequest.] (P.A.)
- 6.) Six scarabæi of gold, pierced lengthways for suspen- 1—no subject engraved on the bottom. 12 dollars. (P.A.)
- 7.) Much gold filagree, sold by the weight for about 30 ars. (P. A.)
- 8.) Two horses of solid gold, with bridles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. . A.)
- 9.) A sun of solid gold, about the size of a dollar, with s issuing from flowers in the centre, about an ounce weight. s, with No. 8, cost 46 dollars. (N. A. and W. Y. M.)
- 10.) Pin with a gold heart, large and heavy. (Sp. P.)
- 11.) Pin, with two studs hanging from it, 11 dollars, with . 10. (Sp. P.)
- 12.) Pin, the head formed by a serpent in gold, within ch a green opaque stone, about 3 in. long. 1 dollar. . K.)
- 13.) Anchor, with a ring at the top, about 3 in. long. . K.)
- 14.) Spyglass (?) mounted in gold, and surrounded by a l chain. 7 dollars. (St. K.)
- 15.) Thin plate of gold, plain. (C. T.)
- 16-18.) Three snakes, more than a foot long each, from esprotia, in Epirus. (S. G.)
- 19-21.) Three cups shaped like Turkish Zarfs for coffee s, engraved with animals and birds—found in Ithaca about ears ago in the fortress of Ulysses. (S. G. and W. Y. M.)
- 22.) *Tænia* or diadem, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, fine filagree, ow. (J. K.)
- 23.) Lamp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, thin and light, with a red stone ear the handle. (G. Pan.)
- 24.) Similar lamp. (G. Pan.)
- 25.) Two or three pins. (Gr. K.)
- 26.) Figure about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. width—12 ars. (Sp. Ch.)

- (27.) Similar figure. 6 dollars. (Sp. Ch.)
- (28.) Necklace, composed of large spread leaves. (W. Y. M.)

Silver Objects.

- (1.) Lamp, engraved Mustoxidi, p. 241. (P. L.) (Inclosures 13, 57.)
- (2.) A number of small oars found in tombs in Ithaca and Cephalonia. (S. G. and W. Y. M.)
- (3.) Several hair-pins, 1 foot long. (Gr. K.)
- (4.) Spindle, 1 foot long. 2 dollars. (Sp. Ch.)
- (5.) Handles of a vase. 1 dollar. (Sp. P.)
- (6.) Lancet. (St. Ky.)
- (7.) Phallus, about 2 in. long—in the middle was a ring of suspension. 6 dollars. (J. St.)
- (8.) Ear-ring, solid silver. The pendant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, something like a thumb in shape. On it was a green stone. Between the hook and a pendant was a small head. The hook was a wire, passing through the pendant, and fastened at the bottom. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.
- (9.) Many *spatulæ*—at least two dozen. (W. Y. M.)
- (10.) Rings. (Inclosure 57.)
- (11.) *Patera*, embossed. (S. F.)

Bronzes.

- (1.) Tablet with decree of *Proxenia*, engraved, Mustoxidi, Delle Cose Corciresi, p. 188, pl. vi. W. Vischer, Epigr. Archäol. Beiträge, pl. 1. (See Inclosure 13.)
- (2.) Tablet with archaic inscription. Mustoxidi, p. 1. Vischer, pl. ii. fig. 1. (See Inclosure 13.)
- (3.) *Diskos*, about 10 in. in diameter; on one side is inscribed a standing athlete with his hands stretched out before him; on the other side an athlete kneeling on one knee. The drawing was very fine; found in Sicily. (See Vischer, p. 2. Inclosure 9.)
- (4.) *Diskos*, rather larger than No. 3, and plain. (Vischer, p. 2.)

- (5.) Sword about a foot long, the two ends of the guard bent towards the point—well preserved. (Vischer, p. 3.)
- (6.) Many spearheads; the points of some blunted. (Vischer, p. 3. S. F. Inclosure 3, S. G. Inclosure 12, J. K. Inclosure 20.)
- (7.) Sling-bolt, inscribed on one side *ΕΥΣΚΑΝΟΥ*; on the other side is a scorpion, from Crete. (Vischer, p. 4, and Pl. 1, fig. 3. Mustoxidi, p. 266.)
- (8.) Various strigils. (Vischer, p. 2.)
- (9.) Sword with inscription, found in Italy. (P. L. Inclosure 11, and S. G. Inclosure 12.)
- (10.) Large key, with letters. (S. F.)
- (11.) Figure of Greek warrior holding a spear, said to have been found at Cassope in Epirus in a well, and to have been given to Sir Frederick Adam by a peasant there; in fine condition, and about two feet high. Mr. Woodhouse paid 133 dollars for this. (W. Y. M. S. F. and M. C. Inclosure 7.)
- (12.) Helmet. (P. L. S. F. D. F.)
- (13.) Helmet. (P. L. S. F. D. F.)
- (14.) Steelyard, with heads for weights, from battle-field of Marsaglia. (S. G. Inclosure 12.)
- (15.) Steelyard similar to No. 14, from same place. Price of the two, 2 dollars. (S. G.)
- (16.) Lamp given to Mr. Woodhouse by Mr. Sochu, engineer at Corfu. Found in the Strada Molina a Vento, about 1848. (S. F.)
- (17.) Similar lamp from same place. (S. F.)
- (18.) Horse with a silver foot, about 3 in. long. (S. F.)
- (19.) Female figure about fifteen inches high, in an attitude similar to that of the Venus of Medicis; on the head a wreath. From Pavia. (S. F. and M. C. Inclosure 7.)
- (20, 21.) Two Egyptian male figures, naked. (S. G.)
- (22, 23.) A pair of Egyptian nude female figures. These and Nos. 20, 21, were bought of Signor Mostra, of Corfu, for £3 17s.
- (24.) Dog $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the head looking up, the tail curled up, the hair rough. The dog was of a domestic sort. 2 dollars. (St. K.)
- (25.) Small tray, ornamented with gold flagree round the edge, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 9 in. 3 dollars. (St. K. and S. F.)
- (26.) Vase with two handles; on one side, in very low

relief, a male and female figure, their arms interlocked; the other side a horse; about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. (St. I.)

(27.) Cover with a handle, the top ornamented with figures or flowers. £1. (G. Ko.)

(28.) From 20 to 30 mirrors, circular and without handles, had no subjects engraved on them. (Gr. K.)

(29-39.) Ten rakes terminating in a hand, used for raking ashes; more than a foot long. (G. Ko.)

(40.) A collection of small bronze oars, found in tombs at Ithaca. (S. G.)

(41-63.) Twenty-four bulls, averaging about 4 in. in length in fine condition. Some were found in the Borgo of Stratonice at Megalommata. Cost from 1 to 2 dollars each. (S. G.)

(64.) Horse about 4 in. long, one foot raised, one of forefeet broken, the head turned to the right. 5s. (G. K.)

(65-7.) Three or four round plain mirrors. Half a dollar each. (G. Ky.)

(68.) Many lamps. (J. A. and Ro.)

(69.) About ten bottles. (G. Ko.)

(70-90.) About twenty mirrors, at the average price of 2 dollars each. (P. A.)

(71.) A number of mirrors, some plain, others with figures in relief, or incised; some had a handle, all were round. Price from £1 to £2. Cost in all about 20 dollars. (N. A.)

(92-6.) About five or six lamps. Length about 2 in. (N. A.)

(97-98.) Two round mirrors with inscriptions. 12 shillings. (G. As.)

(99.) Small *lebes* about 3 in. high, on one side an eagle in relief. Seven shillings. (J. V.)

(100.) Torc, the end terminating in serpents' heads. (S. G.)

(101.) Round mirror with handle, no subject. (A. V.)

(102.) Bell. (A. C.)

(103.) A collection of *Astragali*. (G. Pan.)

(104.) Hair-pins, about 1 foot long, the top terminating either in a head or a fruit. (G. Pan. and Gr. K.)

(105-6.) Two keys from a well, 2 in. long. 2 dollars each. (G. Pan.)

(107.) Vase, 2 feet high, found in a well; the bronze bright yellow. 3 dollars. (A. D.)

- (108.) Figure of a young girl, the drapery reaching to the knees, hair drawn back from face, hands folded over breast, arms nearly straight. 3 dollars. (A. D.)
- (109.) Bucket, plain, with a handle, about 1 foot high, and 6 in. diameter. (A. D.)
- (110.) Similar bucket. (A. D.)
- (111.) Knocker, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight, on the upper part a circular ornament; about 5 in. high. (A. D.)
- (112.) Several small bronze figures, about 3 in. long, from 1 to 10 dollars to 1. (A. B.)
- (113.) Cup with flowers outside. (D. S.)
- (114-15.) Two saucepans. (D. S.)
- (116.) Knife, 1 foot long, with iron blade and bronze handle. (D. S.)
- (117-20.) Four *Astragali*. 3 dollars. (Sp. Ch.)
- (121-22.) Two small winged male figures, 16s. (J. St.)
- (123.) Many arrow heads. (G. Ko.)
- (124.) Mask, life size, with wreath. (Inclosure 13, and 17 of Book, Inclosure 3.)
- (125.) Small circular vase or cup, encircled with ivy. (See 18 of S. F.'s Book, Inclosure 3.)
- (126.) Armlets. (Inclosure 13.)
- (127.) Curved trumpet. (Inclosure 60.)
- (128.) Cuirass. (A. K. Inclosure 60.)
- (129.) Male figure, naked, veiled, bearded, about 6 in. high; right hand on the breast, the left to the head, well preserved. 10 dollars. (A. B.)
- (130.) Weight, inscribed. (Mustoxidi, pp. 328-9.)
- (131.) Weight, with head of bull in relief. Weight, 1,860 grains. Had a deep hole at one end. (Mustoxidi, p. 329.)
- (132.) Small cows. (S. G.)
- (133.) About twenty mirrors; some round, some square. (G. Ko.)
- (134-5.) Two helmeted heads, about 5 in. high. (Inclosure 13)

Gems in Intaglio and Cameo.

- (1.) Emerald, with figure of Herakles and a serpent, inscribed ΗΡΑΚΛΕ. £7. (S. G.)

(2.) Head of Jupiter Ammon, white stone, qu. ? carnelian (Vischer, Pl. 1, see also *ibid.* p. 2, and A. B. who describes similar gem.)

(3.) Head of Apollo, fine, from Epirus. (Vischer, p. 2)

(4.) He goat, intaglio, from Cerigo. (Vischer, p. 2.)

(5.) Large transparent drab-coloured gem: Ægipan playing on *syrix*, and following a nymph. £5. (S. G.)

(6.) Garnet, from Zante, Victory. 12 dollars. (S. G.)

(7.) Garnet, Venus sitting on the ground, her legs extended in front; on her knees, which are slightly bent, two doves; her left hand placed on her knees, her right hand on her side, hair long, and hanging down neck.

(8.) Sard, concave, 1 in. long. Male winged figure, holding in right hand a flag. 4 dollars. (A. D.)

(9.) About 14 engraved stones, from 1 to 1½ dollars each. (A. D.)

(10.) About 30 engraved stones, found at Palæopolis, from 3 to 1 dollars. (A. B.)

(11.) Carnelian intaglio, about the size of a thumb nail, male bearded head, on the crown stood a little boy. (D. S.)

(12.) Green transparent stone, about the size of a thumb nail, intaglio, male beardless head. Price, with No. 11, 1 dollar. (D. S.)

(13.) Gem, engraved with five birds and letters, one of the birds bigger than the rest, and in the centre. (N. N.)

(14.) Cameo, with modern setting, onyx (?) winged figure, white on a grey ground. 24 dollars. (J. St.)

(15.) About 100 gems, some 1 dollar, some ½ dollar. (G. Pan.)

(16.) Engraved stone, subject three heads. (A. B.)

(17.) About 12 engraved stones, with figures of men and animals. About 4 dollars each. (G. Pan.)

(18.) Oval intaglio; Mercury holding up Caduceus, feet, bird. (S. G.)

(19.) Mercury moving to right, holding up child. (S. G.)

(20.) Head, bald, bearded full face. (S. G.)

(21.) Male figure, lower half draped, holding up something in either hand. (S. G.)

(22.) Male figure standing; left hand on column, in right hand, branch. (S. G.)

(23.) Gryphon seated to left; in front, star. (S. G.)

(24.) Mule (?) looking back at large bird flying over his head. (S. G.)

Marbles.

(1.) Female head in white marble, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, hair tied in a knot behind, face youthful; well preserved. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar. (D.)

(2.) Male head, life size, blue marble, the top of the head smooth without hair; cut off straight at the bottom of the neck; $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar. (A. D.)

(3.) Male bearded head in white marble, broken off at the neck, well preserved, the nose entire, the hair long, about 1 in. high, price $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. (D. S.)

(4.) Marble column about 1 ft. high; with one row of figures on the side; $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar. (A. V.)

(5.) About 15 marble heads, from 2 in. to 3 in. long, some in good condition, some with broken noses. (G. Pan.)

(6.) Sepulchral inscription. (Mustoxidi, p. 307, cxiv.)

(7.) Sepulchral, inscribed *stelè*. (Ibid. p. 308, cxvi., see Book of S. F.)

(8.) Sepulchral inscription. (Ibid. p. 313, cxxvi., see Book of S. F.)

(9.) Sepulchral inscription. (Ibid. p. 314, cxxx., p. 321, Book of S. F.)

(10.) Fragment of inscription relating to the Emperor Septimius Severus. (Ibid. p. 330.)

(11.) Head of Septimius Severus. (Ibid. p. 330.)

(12.) Sepulchral inscription. (Ibid. p. 321, No. 2, and Book of S. F.)

(13-17.) Five other sepulchral inscriptions. (Ibid. p. 333, cxxv., clxxxix., and p. 334.)

(18-25.) Eight sepulchral inscriptions. (Copied in the Book of Salvatore Fanti. Inclosure 3.)

(26.) Sepulchral inscription. (Mustoxidi, p. 323, clx., and Book of S. F.)

(27.) Sepulchral inscription. (Mustoxidi, p. 320, clv., and Book of S. F.)

(28.) Sepulchral inscription. (Ibid. p. 332, clxxxiv., p. and Book of S. F.)

(29.) Fragment of inscription from Stratia. (Ibid. p. iv.)

(30.) Inscribed marble; at the four corners a bird relief, from Megalommata. 5s. 6d. (J. V.)

(31.) Small statuettes. (A. B.)

Terracottas.

(1.) A great variety of lamps, some plain, some ornamented with inscriptions, flowers and figures. (Gr. K. See also M. toxi, p. 325, clxix.)

(2.) Some lamps ornamented with flowers, about 1s. each. (G. Ky.)

(3.) Five figures, with cross bands of flowers on bodies, about 8 in. long. £1.]

(4.) Lamps. (J. A.)

(5.) A basket full of terracottas. (J. K.)

(6.) Four hundred bottles of terracotta. (G. Ko.)

(7.) About 20 lamps with male figures, some on horse, some glazed blue and other colours; price from 1 to 2 d. each. (G. Ko.)

(8.) About 30 plates of red earth, probably Samian, with names stamped at the bottom. (G. Ko.)

(9.) A hundred figures, some a foot long. (G. Ko.)

(10.) Mask. (G. Ko.)

(11.) Many lamps, on one the subject represented two figures, the arms locked together. (P. A.)

(12.) Lamps and bottles. (A. Sc.)

(13.) A piece of terracotta, inscribed. (Sp. P.)

(14.) Piece of tile inscribed ΕΙΡΑΜΩΜΗΤΟΥ. (V. Epig. u. Arch. Beiträge, p. 4, No. 5 and S. F.)

(15.) Tile inscribed ΕΠΙΕΡΙΜΝΑΣΤΟΥ. (Ibid. No. 6.)

(16.) Tile inscribed ΕΠΙΚΩΘ. . . (Ibid. p. 7, No. S. F.)

(17.) Tile inscribed ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ. (Ibid. No. 8.)

- (18.) Tile inscribed **ΕΡΙΠΡΟΜ.** (Ibid. p. 5, No. 9 and F.)
- (19.) Tile inscribed **ΕΡΙΣΘΕΝΙΟΥ.** (Ibid. p. 5, No. 10 and S.F.)
- (20.) Tile inscribed **ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ.** (Ibid. p. 5, No. 11.)
- (21.) Tile inscribed **ΕΠΙΔΑΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ.** (Ibid. p. 4 and S.F.)
- (22.) **ΕΠΙΔΑΜΟΣΙΑ.** (Book of S. F. and Mustoxidi, 335, xci.)
- (23.) **ΚΕΡΚΑ**
ΧΑΙΡΕ. (Book of S.F.)
- (24.) **ΕΠΙΔΑΝ.ΦΙΛΟΥ.** (Ibid.)
- (25.) **ΑCΙΟΥ.** (Ibid.)
- (26.) Handle of an *amphora*, inscribed **ΕΠΙΛΕΟΤΙΔ.**
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ. (Ibid.)
- (27.) Square tablet, with letters in relief. 2 dollars. (Pangr.)
- (28.) Three saucers. 3s. (G. Pangr.)
- (29.) Three or four lamps—on one a man on horseback. (Pangr.)
- (30.) Urn containing bones, with cover of bronze. 3 dollars; about 3 ft. high. (Sp. K.)
- (31.) Votive foot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. 1 dollar. (St. Ky.)
- (32.) Many lamps, some with green glaze, others plain. (B.)
- (33.) Plates of a pale red colour. (A. B.)
- (34.) Many terracotta lamps and figures. (A. B.)
- (35.) Terracotta lamps with male and female figures. (S.)
- (36.) Six plain lamps, 2 dollars. (A. Pan.)
- (37.) Cups, $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar each. (C. T.)
- (38.) Figure. (N. N.)
- (39.) Many terracotta heads. (G. Pan.)
- (40.) Many figures, some 12 in. long; many heads. (Sp. V.)

Glass.

- (1.) Saucer ornamented with flowers inlaid in the glass. (K.)

(2.) One or more similar. In the middle and round the edge of one of these saucers were raised letters (called *ἱερωγὰς* *φικὰ* by the deponent). Price from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for these. (Gr. K.)

(3.) Glass vase inlaid with veins or streaks, green, yellow and white. When held up to the light it shone like gold. (Gr. K.)

(4.) Glass cups, in the form of a wine-glass without the foot. (Gr. K.)

(5.) Lachrymatories and small bottles. (Gr. K.)

(6.) Four or five plain green bottles. 3 dollars. (G. Ky.)

(7.) Bottle of variegated glass. (Sp. Ch.)

(8.) Similar bottle. (Sp. Ch.)

(9.) Bottle with streaks of variegated glass. 7 dollars. (J. K.)

(10-26.) Seventeen eggs with inlaid ornaments. The color when held up to the light was like wine. They were 1 in long. (G. Ko.)

(27.) Figure of a man, a hole in his head and another at the natural vent below, so that water could be poured through the figure. 3 dollars. (G. Ko.)

(28.) A variegated saucer. 5 dollars. About 5 or 6 inch diameter. (G. Ko.)

(29.) A vase of red glass, brilliant like gold. 1 dollar. (G. Ko.)

(30.) Large basons, some green, some yellow. (G. Ko.)

(31.) A square bottle, on each face a male figure in relief; at the side of each figure a gold line or streak. (P. A.)

(32.) Six or eight cups, shining like gold. About 1 dollar each. (N.A.)

(33.) About half a basketful of bottles, some plain, some with flowers. (N. A.)

(34.) Many bottles, inlaid with flowers. 10 dollars. (Sp.)

(35.) Barber's bason, notched to receive the arm, found with seven little glass bottles and two lancets. (St. K.)

(36.) *Oinochoe*, yellow glass, ornamented with zigzag lines. (Drawing by S. F.)

(37.) *Alabastron*, ornamented with zigzag lines. (Drawing by S. F.)

- (38.) Several bottles of green, white, and other coloured glass. £1 10s. (G. Pangr.)
- (39.) Many glass cups, one broken in thirty pieces. (A. B.)
- (40.) Many bottles. (A. B.)
- (41.) Bottle with two handles, green, with ridges down the body. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (A. V.)
- (42.) Three saucers of green glass. (A. Pan.)
- (43.) Six saucers of green glass. 6 dollars. (A. Pan.)
- (44.) Six bottles of different colours. 3 dollars. (A. Pan.)
- (45.) Saucer ornamented with flowers, about 6 inches diameter. (N. P.)
- (46.) Lachrymatories, plain, white, or green. (G. Pan.)
- (47.) Various counters of glass. (G. Pan.)
- (48.) *Astragali*. (G. Pan.)

Fictile Vases.

- (1.) Vase from Naples, 3 feet high, with red and white figures on black ground. (S. F.) (See Inclosures 13, 56.)
- (2.) Large vase. (Ro.)
- (3.) A number of *lekythi* and *aryballi*, some plain, some with figures or flowers. The colours black, red, and yellow. (R. K.)
- (4.) Vases with varnish. (G. Ko.)
- (5.) Many *lekythi* and *aryballi*, with flowers on a white or black ground. (N. A.)
- (6.) Many small fictile vases, the subjects painted on them concealed by incrustation. (A. B.)
- (7.) Large fictile vase with two handles, black varnish. (A. V.)
- (8.) Fictile cup, plain black varnish. (A. V.)
- (9.) Fictile vases with black varnish and red and black figures. (G. Pan.)
- (10.) Vase in the form of an archaic female head, terminating in a duck's body, from Cerigo. (Vischer, Epigr. u. Arch. träge, p. 2, and S. F.)
- (11.) A collection of archaic vases of Corinthian fabric, found from the tomb of Menekrates. (Vischer, *ibid.* p. 1.)
- (12.) Seven small vases of a late period. (Drawing by S. F.)

Coins.—Silver and Potin.

- (1.) Messene. Head of Proserpine, l.
MEΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ. Jupiter, r., hurling thunderbolt.
 Didrachm.
- (2.) Coresia. Bunch of grapes.
 Quadratum incusum of four unequal triangles.
- (3.) Elis. Eagle flying, r., holding serpent in talons; serpent twined round eagle.
 R. Wheel in incuse triangle.
 Didrachm.
- (4.) Elis. Head of Jupiter, r.
 Eagle's head, r.
- (5.) Elis. Head of Jupiter, r.
FA Eagle, r., an uncertain object; in front, wreath behind, thunderbolt: in field **API**
A Didrachm.
- (6.) Attambilus II., King of Characene. Beardless head, diademed.
TAMBIA in exergue **TOA** Hercules seated
ΩTH
 rocks, club in r. hand. Tetradrachm. Potin, size (See M. Fr. Lenormant Rev. Numismatique, N. S. pp. 191, 192.)
- (7.) Silver Athenian Didrachm. (Inclosure 43.)

Objects in Lead.

- (1.) Sling-bolt inscribed **ΔΙΚΑΙΑΡΧΟΥ**. (Mustoxides 764, xci., and 266.)
- (2.) Sling-bolt inscribed **EP . . A**. (Ibid. p. 264, xcvi.)
- (3, 4.) Two sling-bolts inscribed **ΚΑΛΛΙ**
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ.
 (Ibid. p. 264, xciii., and Vischer, Epigr. u. Arch. Beitr. p. 4.)
- (5.) Sling-bolt inscribed **KOPIN . . .** (Ibid. p. 264, Vischer, p. 3.)
- (6.) Sling-bolt inscribed **OPO**
BIΣ
 (Ibid. p. 265, xcvi. Vischer, p. 3, and Taf. i. 2.)

- (7.) Sling-bolt inscribed **TEΛENI**. . . (Ibid. p. 265, cix.)
 (8.) Sling-bolt from Crete inscribed **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ**. (Ibid. 266. See Vischer, p. 3; inscribed sling-bolts were seen by General Moore in the Woodhouse Museum. See also G. Ko. N.N.S.F.)
 (9.) *Astragali*. (G. Pan.)
 (10.) Weights inscribed with two or three letters. (Sp. V.)

Miscellaneous Antiquities.

- (2.) A stone, the size of a pigeon's egg. When held in the light this shewed three colours, blue, green and grey. 1. (P.A.)
 (3.) Many pearls from necklaces, some black and destroyed. 2. A.)
 (4.) Piece of coral, pierced for suspension, on both sides a hole like a wolf; probably an armlet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. (A. Sc.)
 (5.) Iron skewer. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar. (A. Sc.)
 (6.) Sword, the blade of iron, on the handle the face of an animal. (G. Pangr.)
 (26.) Iron dagger, with bone handle, in which three silver studs. The blade had a central ridge and a groove on each side. (A. D.)
 (27.) Hair-pins of bone, 1 foot long. £2 10s. (D. S.)
 (28.) Pins of bone, some with heads, others plain. (G. Pangr.)

Ivory Carvings.

See Inclosures 3 b and 10.

Inclosure No. 9.

MR. NEWTON TO MR. PANIZZI.

(Extract.)

CORFU,

Oct. 24, 1863.

MY DEAR PANIZZI,

I arrived here three days ago, and have seen Woodhouse's collection. There are wonderful things

in it, and I am very glad to have seen them. The most important part of the collection are the coins, among which are many very rare ones. . . .

Next in importance to the coins are the gold ornaments. He has very fine ear-rings found in Ithaca, a beautiful necklace with pendent cameos, a large collection of Greek rings, a cameo found in a tomb in Corfu representing the head of Athene with the sphinx and gryphons on the helmet, exactly as on the celebrated Vienna gem, which you will find engraved in Eckkel's *Pierres Gravées*. His collection of glass is very choice, and comprises many specimens of variegated glass.

Of bronze figures he has but few, but he has an ancient bronze disk, on each side of which is an athlete exercising, drawn with severe accuracy as on the early Greek vases with red figures. This I consider a most precious object. He has also two archaic inscriptions on bronze tablets, one of which unpublished,* the other you will find published at the commencement of Vol. 2 of Rangabé's "*Antiquités Helléniques*." Also an inscription of a later period also on a bronze plate, recording a grant of *Proxenia*, in beautiful condition. Of marble he has but little. There are a few interesting painted vases.

All these objects, he told me several times, he intends to bequeath to the British Museum. . . .

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. T. NEWTON

A. Panizzi, Esq.
&c. &c.

Inclosure No. 10.

VISCOUNTESS STRANGFORD TO MR. DE FONBLANQUE
(Extract.)

[Friday, June 1, 186

DEAR MR. DE FONBLANQUE,

. . . . I enclose the very unjust photograph of Bacchus; there were three others about the same size, and

* This has been published by Mr. Oikonomides.

ree smaller and rougher, also many figurines, a very large number (fifty, I should think) Etruscan vases, red and black and yellow, and as many glass jars and bottles, some of the old horny glass with characters on it, some Greek.

The thing I remember best and could swear to anywhere was a small glass dish about 5 inches in diameter of the variegated old Greek glass in diagonal stripes; I don't remember the name, and I am too ill to try. Mr. Woodhouse said it was one of the best gems in his collection, and it was the finest I ever saw anywhere. Also a large quantity, three or four drawersful, of gold ornaments from Greek tombs; some were splendid and some were of the finest order; one pair of earrings surpassed anything I have seen of Mr. Newton's or Castellani's collection, but I cannot trust myself to describe it. Quantities of gold and silver composition necklaces, some fine so-called Egyptian ones.

I remember also a good many ivories, early Italian and Byzantine. I did not see the coins; possibly Capt. Spratt did, but I will ask him; I think at least he knows what Mr. Woodhouse had. I cannot now remember the gems, only how very fine they were, and what a number of them. . . .

Yours truly,

E. A. STRANGFORD.

Inclosure (No. 11.)

Statement of MR. PAOLO LAMBRO, Dealer in Coins and Antiquities at Athens, from notes of a conversation at Athens, 22nd and 23rd June, 1866, with the undersigned.

I knew Mr. Woodhouse for many years; had examined his collection of coins and antiquities. About two years ago I was asked by Mr. Woodhouse to look over his collection, with a view of buying it; did accordingly so examine it, and was then asked by Mr. W. if he would purchase it for £2,000. I accepted his offer readily, on which Mr. W. said that he had changed his mind. Thinks Mr. W. only made the proposal to ascertain the approximate value of the collection in the market.

Was told by Mr. W. that he had set apart certain precious objects which he intended to present to the British Museum remembers the bronze plates now in the possession of Mr Taylor; also the silver lamp, and the bronze plate with the decree of *Proxenia* inscribed, as engraved in Mustoxidi, Dell Cose Corciresi, plate vi. p. 189, and p. 241, lxxvii.

Remembers the bronze disk with the figure of an athlete incised; the intaglios, which were many in number and very fine; the bronze armour, among which was a very fine bronze sword, found in Italy; there were many small bronze and terra cotta figures, also several necklaces and a large collection of rings; also a collection of Greek fictile vases. Understood from Mr. W. that all the choice objects were included in the donation to the British Museum.

Expressed much surprise when told by the undersigned that the plates were in Mr. Taylor's possession, and that none of the articles specified above had reached the British Museum.

C. T. NEWTON

Inclosure No. 12.

Evidence of SPIRIDION GRAMMATIKÓ, July 4, 5, and 7, 18

Knew the Museum of the late Mr. Woodhouse well. contained a fine collection of engraved stones or gems.

Is sure that there were at least 500 rings, the greater of which Mr. Woodhouse told him were antique.

About nine months ago saw the silver lamp, engraved Mustoxidi, in Mr. Woodhouse's house. The collection of terracottas was not fine.

There were at least 20 painted fictile vases. One or two of these were large.

There was a large collection of ancient glass.

Remembers the following objects in the Woodhouse Museum:—

(1.) Ring, with emerald, on which engraved figure of a rakes and serpent and name *HPAKAE*. Purchased from an Albanian for £7.

- (2.) A large transparent drab-coloured gem—Ægipan lying on the *syrix* and following a nymph. £5.
- (3.) Garnet: figure of Victory, found at Zante. Purchased deponent for 12 dollars.
- (4.) Oval intaglio. Mercury holding up Caduceus; at feet, ad.
- (5.) Mercury moving to right, holding up child.
- (6.) Male head, bald, bearded full face.
- (7.) Male figure, lower half draped, holding up something either hand.
- (8.) Male figure, left hand on column, in right hand, branch.
- (9.) Gryphon seated to the left; in front, star.
- (10.) Mule (?) looking back at large bird flying over his ad.
- (11-12.) Two Egyptian bronze figures male, undraped, with curly hair. Purchased of Signor Mostra of Corfu.
- (13-14.) Two similar bronze figures, female, with long hair. These figures were about 8 in. high, and were also purchased Signor Mostra.] Price of the four, £3 17s.
- (15.) Small bronze cows, of ordinary work.
- (16.) Long lance-head of bronze.
- (17.) Similar lance-head.
- (18.) Bronze sword, with Greek inscription. Fine work.
- (19.) Two bronze steel yards from the battle-field of Pharsalia, near Larissa, with heads for weights. Purchased deponent for 32 dollars.
- (20-22.) Three gold cups, like Turkish coffee-cups, with animals and birds engraved on them. Found about 20 years ago in the fortress of Ulysses, in Ithaca.
- (23.) About 50 pair of silver and bronze oars, found in oars in Ithaca and Kephallonia. The latest were purchased deponent about three years ago. They cost about 3 dollars each.
- (24.) Leaden sling-bolts.
- (25.) Three gold snakes, more than 1 foot long: brought by Pietro Monichi from Thesprotia about a year and a half ago. 45 dollars.
- Is quite sure that Mr. Woodhouse had a register of his museum, and put down every purchase, adding up annually what he spent. Heard him say that he intended to give his

coins and antiquities to the British Museum. Deponent was very much surprised to find that this had not been done.

Inclosure No. 13.

Evidence of MR. ROMANO, July, 1866.

Knew Mr. Woodhouse well—has seen his Museum. Remembers a bronze mask, life size, a quantity of bronze lamps, armlets, the silver lamp and the two bronze plates engraved in Mustoxidi. Mr. W. had three drawers full of engraved stones. Thinks that he may have had in all 700, the greater part of which were in rings. These rings were in divisions. Remembers two large vases, one of which was three feet high, and had painted on it red and white figures on a black ground; also armlets.

Inclosure No. 14.

Evidence of DEMETRIO MIATZI, July 23, 1866.

Is a native of Corfu, of Italian origin; by trade a goldsmith was employed by the late Mr. Woodhouse to mount many gems in rings imitated from the antique.

Thinks that he mounted less than 100 of such rings.

In Mr. Woodhouse's Collection there were at least 500 rings, the stones of which were all antique. The mounting of about 100 of these were modern. Remembers the box in which these rings were kept. Thinks that it was a black box covered with leather.

It was a shallow box, about 2 feet long and 16 inches wide. It contained bracelets and other gold ornaments. The rings were fastened in slides or grooves, formed by paper slides. Deponent made the settings of one of the camei in the necklace with pendent camei, found in Ithaca.

Inclosure No. 15.

Evidence of GREGORIO KOLLYBOS, from the village of Castellano, in Corfu, July, 1866.

Found tombs at Megalommata, near St. Elena, about 16 years ago; continued to discover tombs there for 12 years. The contents were offered in the first instance to Mr. Woodhouse, and afterwards to other collectors. Most of the best objects were sold to Mr. Woodhouse.

The objects sold to Mr. W. were as follows:—

- 1.) From 20 to 30 mirrors of bronze, circular, without handles, and with no subject engraved on the back.
- 2.) Loose leaves of gold wreaths found in the earth, and portions of wreaths, but no entire wreath.
- 3.) About 30 pairs of ear-rings.
- 4.) Two or three gold pins.
- 5.) About 100 rings, mostly of gold, some with stones, others plain; some of the stones had subjects cut on them. The price of the rings varied from 1 to 3 dollars.
- 6.) Hair-pins of silver and of bronze, longer than a nail.
- 7.) Two or three glass saucers, ornamented with flowers painted in the glass. In the middle and round the edge of one of these saucers were raised letters (which Deponent called *ογλυφικά*). Mr. W. gave 5 dollars for one of these, and 3 dollars for another. Deponent made a rude drawing of some of these letters.
- 8.) A glass vase, inlaid in streaks or veins, with green, blue and white colours; when held to the light it was like a shell (probably an *aryballos*).
- 9.) Glass cups, in form like a wine glass without the foot.
- 10.) Glass lachrymatories and small bottles.
- 11.) An immense quantity of terracotta lamps, some plain, some ornamented with inscriptions, flowers and figures.
- 12.) A number of fictile vases (probably *lekythi* and *balli*), some plain, some with figures or flowers, and variously coloured; the colours were black, red, and yellow.

(13.) About 20 fragments of marble reliefs. These from the descriptions seem to have been sepulchral *stelæ*.

(14.) About ten terracotta figures, some large, some small. Price from 1 to 2 dollars.

Inclosure No. 16.

Evidence of GEORGIOS KYPRIOTES, *son of* STATHI, *from*
Castellano, July 24, 1866.

About six or eight years ago, found tombs near the church of Evangelistria, near Canale.

All the antiquities he discovered he sold to Mr. Woodhouse. Found the following antiquities:—

(1.) Bronze horse, about 4 inches long, one of the forefeet broken, one foot raised, no bridle in the mouth, the head turned to the right. This was found in a field. Received 1 dollar for it.

(2.) Four or five plain green bottles. 3 dollars.

(3.) Some terracotta lamps, with handles, ornamented with flowers. About 1s. 6d. each.

(4.) Five terracotta figures, with cross bands of flowers on the body, about 8 in. long. £1.

(5.) Pair of gold ear-rings, ornamented with letters and numbers. 7 dollars.

(6.) Gold ring, with a red stone, not engraved. 2½ dollars.

(7.) A quantity of leaves of gold from wreaths. Value about 5 dollars.

(8.) Three or four round plain bronze mirrors. ½ dollar each.

Inclosure No. 17.

Evidence of SPIRO ANTHIS, *son of* ELEUTHERIOS, *from*
Castellano, July 1866.

Found tombs at Megalommatia, St. Elena, about four

o. Sold the following antiquities found there to Mr. Woodhouse:—

- (1.) A gold ring, with a boy in relief on the gold. 6 dollars.
- (2.) A disk of gold; on the one side a dog in relief within circle of rays projecting like spikes; on the other side, letters about the size of a florin. Thickness rather more than a fling. Thinks it was an ornament for fastening a woman's dress. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

His father found gold bracelets and many other things in the same spot, which he sold to Mr. Woodhouse.

Inclosure No. 18.

*Evidence of JANNI ANTHIS, younger brother of PIETRO,
July, 1866.*

Dug in tombs at Megalommata for five or six years. Sold following objects to Mr. Woodhouse:—

- (1.) Loose leaves of gold, to the amount of about 20 dollars.
- (2.) Gold rings, 2 or 3. 1 or 2 dollars.
- (3.) Gold ear-rings, plain. 2 to 3 dollars.
- (4.) Many lamps of bronze and clay.

Inclosure No. 19.

Evidence of SPIRO CHITI, of Castellano, July 11, 1866.

About twelve years ago sold to Mr. Woodhouse the following objects found at Stratia and Megalommata:—

- 1.) Gold ring, found at Stratia, near Mr. Woodhouse's den. 10 dollars.
- 2.) Pair of gold ear-rings. 10 dollars.
- 3.) Many leaves of gold from a wreath. 6 dollars.
- 4.) Two gold figures, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. 5 dollars and 6 dollars respectively.

- (5.) Spindle of silver, one foot long. 2 dollars.
- (6.) Two bottles of variegated glass.
- (7.) Four bronze *astragali*. 3 dollars.

Inclosure No. 20.

Evidence of JANNI KOLLYBOS, brother of GREGORIO KOLLYBOS
July, 1866.

Found tombs at Megalommata, near St. Elena. The discoveries there lasted for twelve years, from about 1850. Sold the following articles from these tombs to Mr. Woodhouse:

- (1.) A ring with a very large red stone. 6 dollars.
- (2.) Pair of ear-rings, weighing 24 carats, each pendant dove in filagree. 8 dollars.
- (3.) Several lance heads of bronze.
- (4.) A basket full of terracottas.
- (5.) A piece of marble inscribed $\Delta\text{ΗΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ}$. Mr. W. came out to the field and took the measurement of the marble.
- (6.) Remembers the discovery of a number of rings which were taken by his younger brother Georgio.
- (7.) A bottle, with streaks of variegated glass; very fine. 7 dollars.
- (8.) Gold *tania*, hollow, of fine filagree. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Inclosure No. 21.

Evidence of GEORGIO KOLLYBOS, younger brother of GREGORIO
and JANNI KOLLYBOS, native of Castellano, July, 1866.

Found tombs at Megalommata, near St. Elena. Found gold coins in the mouth of the dead, some with an inscription on them. Always offered what he found to Mr. Woodhouse. Sold to him the following objects:—

- (1, 2.) Two gold boars. They were of solid gold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with bridles in their mouths, and projecting

eth; the tails turned round on their backs. Their weight thinks, was about three sovereigns and a half. Remembers at Mr. W. weighed them, and paid him about half a sovereign more than the weight in gold. Thinks he found more these boars.

(3.) A bronze mirror, round and large; about twenty others round and square. All plain.

(4.) A gold ring with three stones. Received for this dollars. The central stone red. In the centre stone a male female figure very small. The large stone was convex.

(5.) 34 other rings, all of gold.

(6.) 18 pairs of ear-rings of various forms; not in filagree work. One pair was like a bell; another pair had male and female figures; the ear-rings had hooks. 5 dollars.

(7.) 17 glass eggs about 1 in. long, inlaid with ornaments; when held up to the light, were the colour of wine.

(8.) A figure of a man in glass; the water ran in at his head, and out at the natural outlet below. Found with the eggs, No. 7. 3 dollars.

(9.) A saucer, all colours, with stones of various colours in 5 dollars. About 5 or 6 in. diameter.

(10.) At least 100 gems. Some 1 dollar, some $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar.

(11.) About 10 bottles of bronze.

(12.) 400 bottles of terracotta.

(13.) A bronze cover, with a handle ornamented with figures. £1.

(14.) About 20 terracotta lamps, with figures of men and women on horseback. Some glazed, blue and other colours. Very fine. Price from 1 to 2 dollars each.

(15.) A terracotta mask.

(16.) Several cart loads of marbles with inscriptions.

(17.) About 30 plates of red earth (evidently Samian ware) with names stamped at the bottom.

(18.) A gold sword, about 2 in. long.

(19.) 10 long bronze rakes, terminating in a hand (probably used for raking the fire).

(20.) Large basins of glass, some green, others yellow.

(21.) 100 terracotta figures, some a foot long.

(22.) Painted fictile vases.

(23.) A vase of red glass, brilliant as gold. 1 dollar.

(24.) Five sling bolts.

(25.) Many arrow heads.

(July 19.—G. K. came to the undersigned and said that two or three days ago, a gentleman came to him, not tall, and without a beard; asked whether he had been given information, and whether he had been well paid; said that if he gave such information, he ought to be very well paid.

C. T. N.

Inclosure No. 22.

Evidence of PIETRO ANTHIS, of Castellano, July, 1866

Worked at excavations in tombs at Megalommata for years from? Sold to Mr. Woodhouse the following antiquities found there:—

(1.) A ring of gold, weighing 1 ounce English weight. There was a thumb ring. Instead of a stone, it had for signet the head of a pig in relief. On the other side was a dove hanging by the wings. Received for this 21 dollars.

(2.) More than 50 rings in all. Some plain, some with stones on which were engraved figures of men. Some were ornamented with filagree. Received for these about 150 dollars.

(3.) More than 1 lb. weight of leaves of gold for wreaths.

(4.) Gold pins. One of these was about $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The top was a ball, on which was a male figure and a snake hanging from the ball with a bridle in its mouth. [This object was probably a *tænia*, not a bridle.]

(5.) A gold coin, on which on the obverse was a man sitting on a drum, with letters all round. [This is probably a Roman coin. The man sitting on a drum was probably a figure of Mars with a shield by his side, as in the Medallion of Antoninus with Britannia.]

(6.) About 50 small bracteate leaves of gold, with various wreaths or numbers on them in relief. These were sold at the weight like the leaves.

- (7.) Six scarabæi of gold with a hole pierced through the centre lengthways, no subject on the under surface. 12 dollars.
- (8.) Gold ear-rings. 15 pair. These were thin, each pair from 6 to 10 dollars.
- (9.) A stone, the size of a pigeon's egg; when held in the light this showed three colours—blue, green and grey. £1.
- (10.) Many pearls from necklaces, many of which were cracked and destroyed.
- (11.) Much gold filagree, sold by the weight for about 30 dollars.
- (12.) A square bottle, on each face a male figure in relief; the side of each figure a gold line or streak.
- (13.) About 20 bronze mirrors, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars each.
- (14.) Many fictile lamps; on one the subject on the upper surface represented two male figures, the arms locked together in a friendly manner.

Inclosure No. 23.

Evidence of NICOLAS ANTHIS, *Son of* ELEUTHERIOS,
July, 1866.

Is a native of Castellano. Discovered tombs at Megalomata, near St. Elena, which he excavated from about 1848 to 1853. Sold the following objects there discovered to Mr. Goodhouse:—

- 1.) Rings of gold, 15 with stones, some plain, others with figures. For these rings he received about 70 dollars. Some of them were worth 14 dollars, others $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar.
- 2.) Mirrors, bronze, some plain, some with figures, of which some were relieved, others were incised. They were found, some with a handle. Price from 2s. to £1. In all, about 20 dollars.
- 3.) Lamps, bronze, about 5 or 6. They were about 2 in. g. Price 5 to 6 dollars.
- 4.) Thin bracteate gold leaves for wreaths, about a hatful. dollars.

(5.) Gold ear-rings, 3 pair, rather more than 1 in. long. One pair had for pendant a flower, the other pair were plain and made of thin filagree. Price from 3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

(6.) Six or eight glass cups, shining like gold. About 1 dollar each.

(7.) About half a basketful of glass bottles, some plain some with flowers. About 10 dollars.

(8.) Fictile vases, many *lekythi* and *aryballi*, with flowers on a white or yellow ground.

(9.) Two horses of solid gold, with bridles, but no saddles. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

(10.) A sun of solid gold, about the size of a dollar, with rays issuing from flowers in the centre, about an ounce weight. This and the preceding one cost 46 dollars.

Inclosure No. 24.

Evidence of GEORGIO ASOMITI, Son of DEMETRIO, from Castellano, July 30, 1866.

Found at Megalommata, about twelve years ago, the following objects, which he sold to Mr. Woodhouse:—

(1.) Pair of gold ear-rings about 2 in. long, with head of pigs for pendants, and without filagree. 4 dollars.

(2.) Gold ring without a stone. 3 dollars.

(3.) Two plain round bronze mirrors, had letters. About 4 shillings.

Inclosure No. 25.

Evidence of JANNI VARTIS, from the village of Castellano, July 30, 1866.

Found in tombs at Megalommata the following objects about ten years ago, all of which he sold to Mr. Woodhouse.

(1.) Leaves of gold. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar.

-) Pair of gold ear-rings, with two heads of pigs for pendants, less than 1 in. long. 5 dollars.
 -) Small *lebes* of bronze, on one side an eagle in relief, 3 in. high. 7s.
 -) Marble slab with inscription, at the four corners a bird in relief. About 10 in. square by 4 in. thick. 5s. 6d.
-

Inclosure No. 26.

Inclosure of ATHANASI SCORDELIS, Son of BLAS, from the village of Castellano, July 27, 1866.

Found tombs at Canale (St. Elena), about ten years ago. Discovered there the following antiquities, all of which he sold to Mr. Woodhouse:—

-) Pair of gold ear-rings with flowers in filagree and dog's heads for pendants.
-) Large gold ring with a plain red stone. Price of this and the ear-rings, 14 dollars.
-) Pair of small gold ear-rings with filagree. 5 dollars.
-) Pair of thin gold-rings, the pendants with rings. 3 dollars.

Piece of coral with a hole for suspension; on both faces like a wolf, probably an amulet. 1½ dollar.

Iron skewer. ½ dollar.

Terra cotta lamps and bottles.

Inclosure No. 27.

Inclosure of SPIRIDION PANARETOS, Son of GEORGIO, native of Castellano, July 27, 1866.

Found tombs in Megalommatas nine years ago. In these tombs were the following:

- (1.) A piece of white marble inscribed with letters. lower part 14 inches wide, the marble tapered upwards. height was about 20 inches.
- (2.) Two plain gold rings with green stones.
- (3.) Gold ring with black stone.
- (4.) Gold ring with red stone. Received from Mr. Woodhouse for these four rings, 14 dollars.
- (5.) Pair of gold ear-rings, with bull's head pendants. They were thick round ear-rings, without filagree. Received for these, 13 dollars.
- (6.) Large gold pin, with a heart pendant from it. When this was found a pin, from which hung two small studs. Received for these two rings, 11 dollars.
- (7.) Loose leaves from gold wreaths. Received for these 20 dollars.
- (8.) Bronze torc, the ends terminating in serpents' heads.
- (9.) Handles of a silver vase which had silver pendants. Received for these, 1 dollar.
- (10.) Many inlaid glass bottles. 10 dollars.
- (11.) Fragment of pottery inscribed with letters.

Inclosure No. 28.

*Evidence of STEPHANO KYPRIOTES, Son of SPIRO, of
Castellano, July, 1866.*

Opened many tombs at St. Elena. Took the property to Mr. Woodhouse.

The following objects were sold to him:—

1. 16 pair of ear-rings—among which was a pair with pendants in the form of a boar's head with a ring suspended by a pin in his mouth. Mr. Woodhouse gave 25 dollars for this pair. Another pair, with pendants about $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long and wide, had a hook behind the ear, plain behind. The pendants one was a naked male figure, of the other a naked female. The female figure had a kind of wreath on the head, with a pearl. This and all the other ear-rings were light. Mr. W.

d 17 dollars for these. The other 14 pair realized about 30
lars.

2.) About 50 rings of gold, some with gems, some plain, the
st worth 3 dollars. The whole realized about 100 dollars.
me of the stones had figures engraved on them.

3.) Spyglass (?) suspended by a gold chain, and surrounded
a gold mounting. 7 dollars. The glass was the size of
English florin, the chain was a loop to pass over the head,
l hang round the neck.

4.) A glass saucer, with 7 little glass bottles inside, and
o lancets, one of gold, the other of silver. The basin was
size and shape of a barber's basin. In the outer rim was
otch to receive the arm. The bottles were lying all round,
mouths outward. The lancets, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, at the head a
d or button.

5.) An oblong bronze tray, with a gold filagree round it.
ollars. About $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 in.

6.) A bronze dog, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. 2 dollars. The dog
of a domestic kind, the head looking up, the tail curled
the hair broken, like a rough terrier's.

7.) A bronze vase with two handles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, having
one side a male and female figure, on the other a horse.
ollars. The two figures had one arm passed under the
er. This group was in very low relief, the horse the same.

8.) Gold pin, on the top of which a serpent in gold,
in which a green opaque stone set; the whole about 3 in.
1 dollar.

9.) An earthen jar, broken, the cover of bronze, orna-
ted with flowers. 3 dollars. The jar, like a water jar,
cover like an inverted saucer, the flowers round the edge,
s in the middle. The jar was about 3 feet high, the cover
er than a soup plate. There were bones within.

10.) A terracotta foot, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. 1 dollar.

11.) A string of gold filagree, about the thickness of small
e, with 26 olive leaves set in it. The leaves were double.
llars.

12.) A gold anchor with a ring at the top, about 3 in.

Inclosure No. 29.

Evidence of GEORGIO PANGRATI, *Son of* GIOVANNI,
July 21, 1866.

Is a native of Castellano. From 1855 to 1857, dug up ancient tombs at Neratzicha, near the property of Signor Quartano. All the antiquities found in these tombs deponen sold to Mr. Woodhouse. Found six tombs in all, remember the following :—

(1.) Several bottles or lachrymatories of different coloured glass, green and white. £1 10s.

(2.) Pair of ear-rings, pendant in form of female head. 7½ dollars.

(3.) Pair of ear-rings, pendant in form of male, bearded head. 7½ dollars.

(4-6.) Three pairs of ear-rings, pendant in form of flower. 30 dollars.

(7.) Large ring, male figure in relief on a dark stone. £1 10s.

(8.) Ring, with white stone, on which a bearded man. £1 10s.

(9.) Ring, with plain white stone, rather light in weight. 6 dollars.

(10.) Sword, the blade of iron, on the handle the face of an animal.

(11.) Square tablet of terracotta, with letters in relief. 6 dollars.

(12-14.) Three saucers of terracotta, 6s.

(15.) Three or four lamps; on one was a man on horseback, on the others various male and female figures. 4 dollars.

(16.) Many leaves from gold wreaths. 7 dollars.

Inclosure No. 30.

*Evidence of ANDREA PANGRATI, Son of THEODORO,
July 21, 1866.*

is a native of Castellano. Began to cultivate the land of
nor Ventura, called Crocella, in 1848. Found one day
ee tombs. In them were the following objects, all of
ich he sold to Mr. Woodhouse :—

- 1.) Three saucers of green glass.
- 2.) Six saucers of green glass. 6 dollars.
- 3.) Six bottles of different colours. 3 dollars.
- 4.) Ring, with green transparent stone. 4 dollars.
- 5.) Six plain terracotta lamps. 2 dollars.

At the place called Tria Gephyria, or Arzires, deponent
nd two tombs.

n one was—

- 1.) Ring, not very heavy, with a green stone, on which
s a male figure, in relief. 5 dollars.

n the other tomb was—

- 1.) Gold wreath, in fine condition, with not a leaf wanting.
ollars.

Inclosure No. 31.

*Evidence of ANTONIOS VARTHIS, Son of MICHELE, from the
village of Castellano, July 24, 1866.*

bout six years ago found some tombs at Tria Gephyria,
Arzires, in Corfu. Sold to Mr. Woodhouse the anti-
ies found in these tombs.

old the following objects :—

- .) Leaves from a gold wreath, to the value of 4 dollars.
- .) A gold ring, with a green stone, not engraved. $1\frac{1}{2}$
r.
- .) A large fictile vase with two handles, plain, with black
sh. With this was found—

(4.) A bottle of green glass, with two handles, with ridges down the body. Height about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

(5.) A shallow two-handled cup of fictile ware, painted with plain black varnish.

(6.) Marble column, about 1 foot high, with letters on one side in one row. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar.

(7.) Round bronze mirror, with handle, without subject incised:

Inclosure No. 32.

Evidence of CONSTANTIS THEODORIS, *Son of* PETRO, *from*
the village of Canale Levendios, July, 1866.

Found many objects in tombs at Bullaka, in the borgo Kata Kalo, and in the fields of Mr. Konnapho, near Kata Kalo. Sold to Mr. Woodhouse all he got; among the objects sold were the following:—

(1.) Gold ring, on which were incised letters on the gold $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

(2.) A thin plate of gold, plain.

(3.) Many leaves from wreaths: these leaves were of olive, rose, plane tree. Thinks he may have got 30 dollars for them. Was paid by Mr. Woodhouse's servant.

(4.) Cups of terracotta, $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar each.

Inclosure No. 33.

Evidence of ANASTASI CONSTANTI, *Son of* GEORGIO,
July, 1866.

Found tombs near the field of Mr. Konnapho in Kata Kalo: Sold the following objects to Mr. Woodhouse, 18 or 20 years ago:—

(1.) Wreath with a serpent, colour of lead, does not know what metal (probably silver).

- 2.) Many leaves of gold, about 2 ounces in weight. 9 dollars.
 - 3.) Single small ear-ring of gold.
 - 4.) A bell of bronze.
- Received in all, about 50 dollars.
- This amount was confirmed by his brother, who said that ear-ring was filagree.

Inclosure No. 34.

Inclosure of NICOLAS PANGRATIS, *Son of* CONSTANTI, *from the village of Castellano, July 26, 1866.*

found tombs at a place called Corcella, in the borgo of Boko, where there is a vineyard belonging to Mr. Ventura. It was about five years ago; sold the objects found in these tombs to the late Mr. Woodhouse. They consisted of the following:—

- 1.) Pair of gold ear-rings, the pendant ornamented with an opaque red stone. 10 dollars.
- 2.) Plain gold ring for a child, 3 dollars.
- 3.) Gold wreath of olive leaves, well preserved, 6 dollars.
- 4.) Glass saucer ornamented with flowers, about 6 inches diameter.
- 5.) One silver coin.

Inclosure No. 35.

Inclosure of SPIROS ASOMITIS, *Son of* MANTHEOS, *from the village of Castellano, July 30, 1866.*

sent to Mr. Woodhouse the following objects found in tombs at Bouno, at the Tria Gephyria:—

- 1.) Leaves from a gold wreath.
- 2.) Gold ring with a plain stone. For this with the others he received $4\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

Inclosure No. 36.

Evidence of NICOLATIS NICETIS, Son of ANDREAS, July, 18

Is of the borgo of Stratia. Sold antiquities to Mr. Woodhouse, during about 15 years.

Among the objects he sold, were :—

- (1.) Coins.
 - (2.) Leaden sling-bolts, inscribed with names.
 - (3.) A terracotta figure.
 - (4.) Gem engraved with five birds and letters. One of birds, bigger than the others, was in the middle.
-

Inclosure No. 37.

Evidence of GEORGIO PANARETES, July 11, 1866.

Sold to Mr. Woodhouse the following objects, which were found at Paleopoli, in the borgo of Stratia, and also at Megalommatas, in the course of excavations, commenced about 15 years ago, and continued till within the last two years.

- (1.) Glass *astragali*.
- (2.) Bronze ditto.
- (3.) Lead ditto.
- (4.) Fictile vases with black varnish, and figures both in red and black.
- (5.) Glass lachrymatories, plain, white, or green.
- (6.) Gold ear-rings, about 6 pair; one pair had for pendants winged women. These were embossed on plates, which were plain at the back; 2 in. long. The other ear-rings had pendants, dogs' heads, or bulls' heads, solid with filigree. He thinks he received from 5 to 10 dollars for them.
- (7.) Gold rings 8, with plain stones or pastes; among them he does not remember any very remarkable. These were heavy, and the price averaged from 4 to 5 dollars.
- (8.) Two lamps of gold, each about 1 in. long, 10

- t, with a red stone set near the handle; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- 9.) Hair-pins bronze, about 1 ft. long, the top terminating in a head or a fruit.
- 10.) Pins of bones; some with heads, others plain.
- 11.) Counters of glass, various.
- 12.) Many terracotta heads, among which does not remember any remarkable ones.
- 13.) About 15 marble heads; these were from 2 in. to 4 in. long, some in good condition, some with broken noses.
- 14.) About 12 engraved stones, at the rate of about 4 dollars each. Subjects: figures of men and animals.
- 15.) Two keys of bronze, from a well, 2 in. long. 2 dollars.

Inclosure No. 38.

Evidence of ANDREA DUCCACHI, July 11, 1866.

Worked in Mr. Woodhouse's garden for twenty years, by day. Sold to him the following objects, from twelve to thirty years ago:—

- 1.) Bronze vase, 2 feet high, found in a well in the garden opposite, near Mr. Woodhouse's *casino*. The bronze of a light yellow, from having lain long in the mud. 3 dollars.
- 2.) Iron dagger with bone handle, in which three silver blades. The blade had a central ridge, and a groove at each end. from the same well. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.
- 3.) Bronze representing a young girl, about 8 in. high; the arms reaching to the knees, the legs and feet bare; the hair cut straight back from the face, and not bound with any wreath or ornament; the hands folded over the breasts, the arms being nearly straight. Thinks the figure might represent a girl about eight years old. 3 dollars. Remembers bringing this figure to Mr. Woodhouse when he was standing on the Esplanade, with Colonel Fraser, then Secretary to the Government here, and Mr. Lawrence, Director of Police, and Mr. Cortazzi Chiotis, present. Colonel Fraser, on seeing the bronze, laughed,

and said, "Mr. Woodhouse is fond of young girls." This was about twelve years ago.

(4.) Male head, life size, of blue marble, left smooth at top without hair, well preserved, cut off straight at bottom of the neck. Found near the well in deponer garden, in some ancient marble foundations. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

(5.) Female head in white marble $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, the hair tied in a knot behind and without wreath; face that of a young girl; well preserved. Found in same place as last. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar.

(6.) Engraved stones, about fifteen. Subjects, figures. One a red stone, transparent as blood and concave, 1 inch long (a sard?), with the figure of a man with wings, holding in right hand a flag. 4 dollars. The rest from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

(7.) Two bronze buckets, plain, with a handle also of bronze; about 1 foot high, about 6 in. diameter.

(8.) Bronze knocker, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight: on the upper part was a floral ornament. It tapered off towards the bottom. About 5 in. high.

Inclosure No. 39.

Evidence of ANASTASIS BOIKOS, Son of SPIRIDION, Castradis, Garitzi, July, 1866.

Knew the late Mr. Woodhouse. Sold to him many antiquities found at Paleopolis. Knew him for about twenty five years, and sold antiquities to him for twenty years. Ceased to sell things to him about two years ago. Sold many coins and the following antiquities, some from the earth and others found in the earth:—

(1.) Male figure in bronze, six inches high; naked, right hand on breast, the left to the head, bearded, statue perfectly preserved. 3 dollars.

(2.) A seal of some precious stone, with the head of Apollo. 9 dollars.

- 3.) About thirty engraved stones with subjects. From 1 dollar.
- 4.) Several small bronze figures, about three inches long, the whole, some broken. From 2 dollars to 1s.
- 5.) Engraved stone with three heads.
- 6.) Many lamps with green glaze, others plain.
- 7.) Many glass cups. Remembers one broken in thirty pieces. Mr. Woodhouse gave him 1 dollar for taking the trouble to collect the pieces.
- 8.) Many lachrymatories and bottles.
- 9.) Many small fictile vases. The subjects painted on them were covered with incrustation.
- 10.) Plates of a pale red colour.
- 11.) Many terracotta lamps and figures.
- 12.) Small marble statuettes.

Inclosure No. 40.

vidence of DEMO SANTIS, Son of SPIRIDION, July 21, 1866.

is a labourer in the Borgo of Stratia. Found many antiquities in the wells at Stratia, which he sold to Mr. Woodhouse. Among these objects were:—

- 1.) Male, bearded head, in white marble, broken off at the neck; well preserved, the nose entire, the hair long; about 3 inches long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.
- 2.) Terracotta lamps, with figures of men and women. Sold for £3 for a basketful.
- 3.) Hair pins of bone, a foot long. About £2 10s.
- 4.) Bronze cup with flowers outside.
- 5.) Two saucepans of bronze.
- 6.) A knife, 1 foot long, with a bronze handle and an iron blade.
- 7.) Ear-ring of solid silver, the form of which, from informant's description, was thus: The pendant was about 2 inches long, something like a thumb in shape. On it was a green stone; between the hook and the pendant was a small ring. The hook was a wire passing right through the pendant and fastened at the bottom. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

(8.) Engraved stone, red, transparent, probably a carnelian. Subject, a male, bearded head; on the crown of this head stood a little boy. This stone was round and about the size of a thumb-nail.

(9.) Engraved stone, green, transparent. Male head, without beard. Stone about the size of a nail. For this and No. 8 together Mr. W. gave 16s.

Sold to Mr. W. quantities of small ordinary vases.

Inclosure No. 41.

*Evidence of SPIRIDION VLAKKO, Son of THEODOROS,
July 1866.*

Spiridion Vlakko, son of Theodoros, from Stratia, has a garden opposite the church of Papa Boua. Sold coins and other antiquities to the late Mr. Woodhouse for thirty years up to last year. Among them were many terracotta figures, some 12 inches long; also terracotta heads, from 1 to 2 dollars; leaden weights with two or three letters on them, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and large plain vases. Thinks he may have received in all 150 dollars.

Inclosure No. 42.

*Evidence of JOHN STAVRO, Son of CHRISTOS, Goldsmith,
July 30, 1866.*

Sold to Mr. Woodhouse the following antiquities:—

(1.) Antique cameo in modern mounting; subject, a small winged boy. The figure white on a grey ground. Mr. W. gave deponent for this 24 dollars, about 15 years ago.

(2.) A silver *phallus*, about 2 inches long, in the centre of a ring. Sold to Mr. W. about 11 years ago, for 6 dollars.

- 3.) Four gold coins, two of Philip, two of Alexander.
 d to Mr. W. two years and a half ago, for 40 dollars.
 4.) Two small winged male figures of bronze; 16s.
-

Inclosure No. 43.

*vidence of SPIRIDION ZAMBOLIOTIS Son of DEMETRIO,
 July 21, 1866.*

s a Corfiote, by profession a broker. About four months
 ore Mr. Woodhouse's death, sold to him a silver didrachm
 Athens, and a gold ring, subject, Neptune, incised on the
 cl. This figure was represented lying down, the hands
 ed on each side of his head, in one hand a trident. The
 was a heavy one. The owner of the ring was a stranger
 Corfu, one Spiridion Boletzi, who sold it through the
 ciation of deponent. Mr. Woodhouse gave him 25 dollars
 the ring and £10 for the didrachm.

ome time since, sold to Mr. Woodhouse a gold ring with
 rk stone, on which a woman with a snake round her
 y, the tongue near her mouth. Price 18 dollars.

Inclosure No. 44.

*vidence of GIUSEPPE GRASSO, a native of Corfu, of Sicilian
 origin, July 9 and July 15, 1866.*

a carpenter, was employed during the English Protec-
 re in various work for the garrison. Made many pack-
 gages for the garrison when they left the island. This
 place two years and three months ago. About six
 oths before they left, Mr. Woodhouse asked deponent to
 e him two cases lined with tin, to contain antiquities to
 ent to England.

deponent could not take the order then, having his hands
 of work for the garrison, but after a time, having got

through this work, was able to make the cases for Mr. Woodhouse. They took about a month to make, and were delivered to him at his house two years and a half ago.

The dimensions of these cases were as follows:—

(1.) 3 ft. by 23 in. by 22 in. deep.

(2.) 27 in. by 23 in. by 27 in.

They were made of deals (*Veneziano*), $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, bound outside with iron, and with rope handles by which they might be carried.

Mr. Woodhouse was very particular in inspecting them, to see that they were of the necessary strength.

Was shown by Mr. Woodhouse some of the objects which he intended to pack in these cases. These objects were mainly ear-rings, and other gold and silver ornaments, bronze objects, coins, and other precious antiquities.

On bringing the two cases to Mr. Woodhouse's house, deposited them in his *sala di ricevere*.

On being asked if he remembered any of the cases or other furniture in which Mr. Woodhouse usually kept his most precious objects, stated that he remembered a box of black oak, smaller than the two cases already referred to. This he made for Mr. Woodhouse himself, out of a piece of oak from a wrecked ship, which had been blackened and hardened by lying long in the sea water.

Made a number of trays for Mr. Woodhouse of the same wood. The number, he thinks, was about 24. These trays were about 8 in. by 7 in. They were made after the pattern of a tray given to deponent by Mr. Woodhouse, to slide into a cabinet.

Does not know what cabinet that was, as he only made the trays themselves. The trays were not pierced for coins, but plain. Believes they were meant to hold gold ornaments and other precious things.

Made a number of mahogany boxes for Mr. Woodhouse to hold precious things. These boxes were polished outside, but plain, and with no brass. They were small and portable. Inside, they were not fitted with velvet or any other material for the protection of the objects placed in them.

Is not aware that Mr. Woodhouse ever had his small boxes fitted with velvet inside.

Would recognize any cases made by him if he saw them.
The case of oak had a good lock.

Remembers a mother-of-pearl cabinet in the *sala di ricevere*
Mr. Woodhouse's house. On either side stood a figure.
Does not remember if these figures were of bronze. All the
pieces of the furniture were good.

(Signed)

GIUSEPPE GRASSO.

July 15, 1866.

Inclosure No. 45.

*List of Marbles and other antiquities from the Woodhouse
Museum found by the undersigned in the custody of Mr
Consul General Saunders, June, 1866.*

1.) Sepulchral *stelè* of white marble. Height, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 ft.; arch surmounted by a pediment; under the arch a
relief; on the right a male figure seated, clasping a female
figure by the hand. The female figure is veiled, and wears
a *chiton*.

2.) *Stelè* 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 12 in. Oblong sinking surmounted
by a pediment; within the sinking a relief; on the left a
naked male figure seated; before him stands a draped youth-
ful female figure, clasping his hands; below,

ΜΗΝΑΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΥ
ΧΡΗΣΤΕΧΑΙΡΕ

3.) *Stelè*, 23 in. by 1 ft. Oblong sinking surmounted by a
pediment; within the sinking, in relief, a naked male figure
seated on rocks, looking to the left; his head resting on his
right hand; his left hand behind him; below,

ΜΑΡΚΕΥΩ
ΝΙΕΓΑΙΟΥΡΩΜ
ΕΧΡΗΣΤΕΧΑΙΡΕ

4.) *Stelè* of white marble, 2 ft. 5 in. by 13 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. Oblong
sinking surmounted by a pediment; within sinking a group in

Κ

relief; a youthful male figure seated, takes leave of a female figure, who wears a *chiton* and a *peplos*; below,

ΠΕΡΙΓΕΝΗΣΟΡΙΝΘΙΕ
ΧΡΗΣΤΕΧΑΙΡΕ

(5.) *Stelè* of white marble, much worn, 2 ft. 6 in. by 14³/₄ in.; under a pediment an arch, within which, in relief, a female figure seated on the left, who clasps the hand of a male figure who stands before her, the lower half of his body draped; below are four lines of nearly obliterated inscription.

(6.) *Stelè*, 2 ft. 8 in. by 14¹/₂ in.; under a pediment an oblong sinking, within which, in relief, a female figure on the left, seated with her feet on a footstool; in front a male figure standing, clasping her by the hand; below,

ΔΙΑΣΛΑΚΙΑ
ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣΣΛΑΚΣ

(7.) *Stelè* of white marble, 2 ft. 2 in. by 11¹/₂ in. Under an arched top an oblong sinking, within which, in relief, a draped female figure seated on the left, taking leave of a draped male figure standing; below,

ΘΕΟΔΟΤΕΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ
ΧΡΗΣΤΕΧΑΙΡΕ

There were about 12 other sepulchral *stelæ* which the undersigned had not time to take note of; also the capital and part of the shaft of a Doric column, from the small temple near the One Gun Battery, and two circular leaden discs which had held bones.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON

Inclosure No. 46.

MR. NEWTON to H. E. GENERAL SIR HENRY STOR

Private.

(Extract.)

BRITISH MUSEUM,

Feb. 3, 1861

MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

Many thanks for your letter of Jan. 25. I am sorry to learn from it that I appear to have misunderstood what

or said to me, but I must say that, if such be the case, the
is not mine. I was at work on certain MSS. in the
ry of the Seraglio at Constantinople, when a party of
lish travellers came into the room to see it. A gentleman,
m I had never seen before, came up to the table where I
writing, introduced himself to me as Mr. Taylor, of Corfu,
said these words—"I am happy to tell you that it is all
ght now about Mr. Woodhouse. He made his will a few
ys after you left Corfu; everything is settled as it should
and I (Mr. Taylor) am his executor." I could only draw
nference from these words that the piece of information
volunteered concerned the British Museum, and that the
right" was in reference to the bequest to us. As Mr. T.
duced himself to me in this accidental manner, and as I
in fact, no actual proof of his identity, I was careful not
nmit myself in my repl, and therefore simply said that I
very happy to hear what Mr. T. told me. and hoped Mr. W.
d live many years. I think that Mr. T. will, on reflec-
see that if his words had not the meaning which I attached
em, they would have been better unsaid. . . .

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

His Excellency General Sir H. Storks.

Inclosure No. 47.

ment of the REV. W. REICHARDT, as made to the under-
signed, June 26 and June 28, 1866.

Prussian clergyman of the Anglican Church. Came
side at Corfu towards the end of January, 1865. Became
intinted with the late M. Woodhouse about two months
his arrival. Attended Mr. Woodhouse in his last illness.
were five or six persons in the house on the day Mr.
house died, who, as far as Mr. Reichardt knows, did not
to Mr. Woodhouse's household. On that day Mr.
requested the head of the police to put two guards in
use to protect the property, which was done about 5
fter dark.

Woodhouse died on the morning of February 26, about

3 A.M. Mr. Reichardt was summoned from his own house but found him already dead.

After remaining about a quarter of an hour at the dead bed, Mr. Reichardt returned to his own house.

When he first entered Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom, he found there two male and two female servants. The Signora Maria was in the small adjoining room, where she had been lying down, and came soon afterwards.

On leaving, Mr. Reichardt told the servants to give the earliest possible notice of the death to Mr. Saunders.

Understood that Mr. Saunders came to the house the next morning about 10 A.M. Mr. Reichardt was not present when the seals were affixed nor when they were removed.

After the seals had been removed and the most valuable objects had been transported to the Consulate, Mr. Reichardt was called by Mr. Saunders into the house of Mr. Woodhouse and asked whether he would assist in drawing up a cursory account of the coins presented to the Museum. Mr. Reichardt assisted Mr. Taylor and Mr. Saunders in making the inventory of the coins sent to the Museum, sorting them according to their metals, while Mr. Taylor took down the numbers in writing.

Mr. Taylor proposed that a regular catalogue should be made, in pursuance of the instructions to the Trustees in the bequest. Mr. Saunders objected, on the ground that H.M.S. "Enterprise" was then in the harbour waiting till those objects were shipped, and that the ship could not be detained for the length of time necessary for the making a regular catalogue.

Mr. Reichardt also assisted in making an inventory of the gold ornaments and other antiquities, comprised under the heading of the Invoice sent to the Trustees.

Mr. Reichardt also looked over, in a cursory manner, the collection of rings, which had been brought to the Consulate with the coins and other antiquities. He does not undertake to state positively, the number of these rings, or how many of them were antique.

His impression, however, is that all the settings are modern. Most of the rings had stones set in them. None of the intaglios appeared to Mr. Reichardt to be modern.

He also saw the collection of glass in Mr. Woodhouse's

e; and pointed out what appeared to him to be the finest
mens.

old Mr. Saunders that much of the glass consisted of
icates of a very ordinary kind, or was broken, and that
specimens were probably not desirable for the British
eum. Holding no commission, or authority from the
tees of the British Museum to act in this matter, Mr.
hardt distinctly dis-claims all responsibility in determining
ought to have been selected for the Museum, whether of
or rings or any other antiquities.

parated the ancient jewellery from a number of trinkets,
which it had been mixed, to the best of his knowledge.
only one gold necklace.

ever saw in the collection the bronze plates now in the
of Mr. Taylor, nor the silver lamp, or bronze plate en-
d in Mustoxidi's work (which the undersigned showed

Saw a collection of terracottas, a few modern bronze
s, one or two Greek painted fictile vases. Does not
lect seeing any bronze helmets or bronze swords; never
pe collection after the demise, except in the presence of
onsul and witnesses.

uring the last few months of Mr. Woodhouse's life, saw
out once or twice a month. During this time his col-
n was scattered about in various places. Mr. Woodhouse
the habit of leaving trays of coins, here and there,

Reichardt does not consider that the collection was then
er.

er heard that Mr. Woodhouse had made an inventory
collection.

Woodhouse told Mr. Reichardt that he regretted never
made a descriptive catalogue of his coins. Is certain
he spoke on this occasion of his coins, and not of his
l antiquities. In making this statement, Mr. Reichardt
ot mean to assert anything respecting any general
r or inventory which Mr. Woodhouse may or may not
ade of his collection.

Woodhouse made the observation about the descriptive
ue about the time when he wrote to Mr. Newton last
letter, the draft of which he showed to Mr. Reichardt.

Mr Woodhouse also said, about the same time, that he once made dissertations on some of his coins, but that he burnt them.

Mr. Reichardt said that, if it was Mr. Woodhouse's intention to send any part of his collection of coins to the British Museum, he should accompany it with a proper catalogue suitable for publication. Mr. Woodhouse, in reply, expressed his regret that he had not been able to make such a catalogue.

Having been asked by the undersigned whether he expected any one of having abstracted the articles missing from the collection, Mr. Reichardt remarked that Signora Moore had been robbed by the very servant whom Mr. Woodhouse had most trusted.

That on one occasion, when Mr. Woodhouse gave Mr. Reichardt an opportunity of taking a general view of his collection, which was about the middle of the summer of 1865, he employed a servant to bring in the heavy cases and to take them away afterwards. If this servant was constantly employed on such occasions, he may have had opportunity to observe what were the most precious objects in Mr. Woodhouse's collection.

As Mr. Reichardt took greater interest in coins than in other antiquities, the only part of the collection which was shown to him by Mr. Woodhouse himself, were the coins and a necklace with cameos. He never saw any of the other antiquities except in the presence of Mr. Woodhouse.

On the occasion when he went to see the coins last summer, Mr. Woodhouse showed him a MS. of the New Testament in Greek, which, as far as Mr. Reichardt can remember, was of the 8th or 9th century. He told Mr. Reichardt that he obtained it during the Greek war of independence. Reichardt does not remember whether it was a 4to or folio, or how bound. It was removed after having been shown to the coins. At the time of Mr. Reichardt's arrival at Athens, in January, 1865, General Moore was there.

(Signed)

C. T. NEWTON

Inclosure No. 48.

MR. WOODHOUSE to MR. NEWTON.

CORFU, 18 *September*, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,

The 2 vols. of your exceedingly interesting travels and labours in the Archipelago, safely reached me, without being fumigated; and a few days later I received, per post, duly fumigated, your note dated B. Museum, 26 July. For the books I beg to return my best thanks.

Here we have had our Lazaretto crowded by fugitives from Egypt, and other sites of Cholera Morbus and small-pox, but, thanks to God, we have suffered nothing worse than the deprivation of ice, by the interruption of our communications with Albania and Italy. In the meantime we are in daily expectation of the Autumnal rains to cool the air; and, although the springs are short and cold, and our summers rather too warm, we, in common with all Greece, enjoy the finest and longest autumns, perhaps, in the world.

In confirmation of your remark on the tub of Diogenes, in the 1st vol. p. 184 of your work, I have got a terracotta lamp, and here in a Greek tomb a few years ago, accompanied by a coin of Cassander, which may be considered to establish the date. This lamp I will take care shall be put up with my MSS., &c., when sent to B. Museum. This I hope to be before Christmas.

Near the Cenotaph of Menecrates, which, from the inscription on it, was thought to be of the 5th century, B.C., were several of those Pithoi, covered with circular stone tops, and containing human bones, with, occasionally, vases; but the greatest curiosity presented itself in digging a trench to carry off the rain-water from the foundation of the Cenotaph. I was passing at the moment with Major Fraser, Secy. of the H.C., when on one side of the trench some fragments of a Pithos induced the workmen to open that part of the bank, and there were found some bunches of grapes on a fragment of a Pithos, carefully covered by other fragments, and the whole surrounded by sea-sand. The grapes were of the kind still produced in this island, and retained every appearance of fresh-

ness, excepting that the stalks, large and small, were as black as charcoal.

I may add, the following morning, that some of these grapes, taken home by Major Fraser and myself to our respective houses, were found to be *collapsed*.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. WOODHOUSE.

C. T. Newton, Esq.

Inclosure No. 49.

*Evidence of STAMATI VLACCOPULO, Son of MASTRAKA,
July 26, 1866.*

Is a Paxiote resident at Corfu. At the time of the death of Mr. Woodhouse was an Inspector (*ἀρχιπερίπολος*) of Police at Corfu. Received an order from Signor Cozzicopulo, the head of the Police, to watch the two guards placed at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house.

One night, about 10 p.m., deponent was making his round and saw Messrs. Saunders and Taylor come out of Mr. Woodhouse's house. Mr. Taylor had something in his hand, deponent did not particularly observe what it was, but thinks it was a small box. Asked the guards what was going on there. The guards said that Messrs. Saunders and Taylor had taken away a *cass-tta*. This was some days after the demise of Mr. Woodhouse, and certainly after his funeral.

Inclosure No. 50.

Statement of Dr. NAPOLEON ZAMBELLI, from notes of conversation with the undersigned at Athens, on 22nd July 1866, subsequently revised by deponent at Corfu on 1st June.

Is an avvocato at Corfu, and was much consulted by British authorities during the Protectorate; is well known to Mr. Erskine, Sir H. Storks, Mr. De Fonblanque, and others.

Was a friend of the late Mr. Woodhouse for many years at Corfu.

Two days before his death, Mr. Woodhouse sent for him. He was lying in his bed and was seriously ill; he said he was uneasy about his collection (*collezione*), which he destined for the British Museum; that, with the view of forwarding it to England more securely, he had already made up a parcel, containing a part of the collection, and intended to pack up the remaining portions when he should feel better; that for the present, he begged Mr. Zambelli would receive the parcel already prepared, and take care that it was sent to England. Mr. Zambelli remarked that the British Consul was the proper person to take charge of a parcel containing such precious objects; but that in any case, neither he nor the Consul could charge themselves with it, unless provided with a document, under Mr. Woodhouse's hand, setting forth the contents of the parcel, and the intentions of the donor.

Mr. Woodhouse accordingly authorized Mr. Zambelli to draft a deed, and begged him to introduce a clause, substituting the names of Mr. Taylor and Signora Maria Costantini, as Trustees, in place of those appointed by him, under a previous will, who had left the country.

Mr. Zambelli at once proceeded to Mr. Saunders and informed him of Mr. Woodhouse's wishes, and Mr. Saunders dictated the substance of a deed of gift, which Mr. Zambelli reduced into legal form. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Cortazzi (Vice-Consul) made some modifications of a formal nature in the draft, which Mr. Zambelli then took to Mr. Woodhouse, and read over to him word for word, slowly and distinctly, asking him to declare whether the document expressed his intentions.

Mr. Woodhouse listened attentively, and stated that the document entirely expressed his wishes, and this statement he repeated on the following day, when the deed was formally executed in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

After this, he (Mr. Zambelli) had no occasion to be consulted, nor had he interfered, directly or indirectly, in the steps taken after Mr. Woodhouse's death, in order to secure the effects, either in the interests of the heirs-at-law or of the British Museum.

At the time of the execution of the deed, Mr. Woodhouse, although too weak to sign his name, was in full possession of his mental faculties, and perfectly competent to give effect to a testamentary document, in proof of which it may be mentioned that, when the deed was read to him, on his hearing the passage relating to the Signora Maria having been his companion for fifty years, he remarked, "fifty-four years," which was the fact.

Immediately after Mr. Woodhouse's death, Mr. Zambelli suggested to Mr. Saunders the propriety of having an inventory made of the collections, but Mr. Saunders declined to do so.

Mr. Zambelli considers the inventory sent to the Museum by Mr. Saunders, of which Mr. Newton showed him the copy, as invalid, it being neither attested nor drawn up in legal form, nor legalized by the Consul.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON,

Inclosure No. 51.

Know all men by these presents, that on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, I the undersigned Frederick A. Cortez Esquire, British Vice Consul at Corfu, having been called upon by Mr. James Woodhouse, residing at Corfu, to attend at his place of residence, I found him in bed, perfectly in possession of his reason and faculties, but unable to write, and in the presence of the undersigned British Vice Consul, and of two subscribing witnesses, declared as follows:—

"That as the Trustees previously appointed by me are no longer residing at Corfu, and are consequently unable to act on my behalf, I hereby direct that this duty be discharged by Mr. James W. Taylor of this place, and Mrs. Maria Cortez, *quondam* Antonio, who has been my companion during the last fifty years,—well assured that these will faithfully discharge the duties confided to them in this respect, and therefore revoke all other declarations and dispositions."

“trary to these presents. And furthermore I declare that
 “having been engaged in Numismatic pursuits during a long
 “residence in these Islands, and being desirous that the col-
 “lection of coins and other antiquities so formed, should be
 “dedicated to National purposes, I request Mr. Sidney Smith
 “Saunders, Her Majesty’s Consul General here, to take charge
 “thereof, and when recovered from the hands of my Trustees,
 “transmit the same to the British Museum on my behalf
 “as a tribute to the National Collection, while regretting
 “that I am unable to accompany this donation with a suit-
 “able catalogue as I could have wished, for which a com-
 “petent person should be appointed.

“The testator having declared that these are the only things
 “for which he desired to provide; I, the said Frederick Arthur
 “Cortazzi, read over to the said James Woodhouse the fore-
 “going dispositions word for word, who confirmed the same,
 “in testimony whereof, being unable to subscribe his name
 “thereto, from physical incapacity, he affixes hereinunder the
 “sign of the cross, declaring this as his own act and deed in
 “the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence, and
 “the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our
 “names as witnesses.

his cross

“JAMES + WOODHOUSE

(Signed)

“NAPN. ZAMBELLI, Advocate, Corfu.

“GEO. SHEPHEARD.

Ret^d. Ass^t. Com. Gen. }

Corfu.”

“CHARLES QUINLAND, Merchant, Corfu.

“Before me acting in my capacity as aforesaid,

(Signed)

“FREDERICK A. CORTAZZI, Vice Consul.”

L. S.

A true copy of the original deposited in this Office, British
 Consulate General, Corfu, February 26, 1866.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS, C.G.

Inclosure No. 52.

Notes of MR. TAYLOR'S statement to the undersigned, made in the presence of MR. CONSUL GENERAL SAUNDERS, June 27, 1866, and submitted to MR. TAYLOR for correction in the presence of MR. CONSUL GENERAL SAUNDERS and MR. VICE CONSUL CORTAZZI, June 29, 1866.

Mr. Taylor begged me to state what objects of value were missing from the Woodhouse Collection.

I mentioned one or two, on which he requested permission to state all the circumstances connected with the demise and bequest of Mr. Woodhouse, so far as he knew them.

He then stated that Mr. Woodhouse had intended to leave his coins to the British Museum, but that the visit of General Moore had rather put him out of conceit with his collection, as he had pointed out to him many false coins, and that from time to time his intentions wavered.

That, when he became very ill, and it was evident to his friends that his end was approaching, he agreed, at Mr. Taylor's request, to see Dr. Zambelli on the subject of an intended bequest of his coins to the British Museum, and that accordingly a document was prepared by Dr. Zambelli, under the direction of Mr. Saunders, by which he made the donation to the British Museum, which bears date February 24, 1866.

•This document was duly executed by Mr. Woodhouse.

Mr. Taylor being named in it Trustee, was not present at the signature.

On the morning of February 26, 1866, after the death of Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Taylor went to the house of the deceased with Mr. Saunders.

They remained there from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Mr. Saunders took possession of all the keys, and opened all the cases, presses, and boxes, breaking open those which could not be unlocked.

The house was examined room by room. Search was made for a will, and also for coins and other valuables and antiquities.

The coins and antiquities were not all in one place, but in a state of disorder all over the suite of apartments.

All objects of value were collected, as far as possible, into

one room, which was sealed up. The cases opened were also sealed up.

The search over the house continued for several days. On the third day after the death, Signora Maria Costantini, Mr. Taylor's co-trustee under the bequest, left the house. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor were anxious that she should leave as soon as possible, to complete their search, and also because the presence of her servants and of other strangers in the house was thought to compromise the safe custody of the effects.

As soon as possible after the demise, the coins were taken by Mr. Saunders to the Consulate, with the approval of Mr. Taylor. Other antiquities, thought to be included in the bequest, were taken to the Consulate, together with a number of rings, silver dishes, and other valuables. The remainder of the effects in the house were sealed up till the arrival of the heirs.

After the coins and certain other valuables had been removed to the Consulate, an inventory of the coins and other objects subsequently sent to the Museum, was made by Mr. Taylor, with the assistance of Mr. Reichardt, who also aided the Consul in selecting from a number of miscellaneous objects found in the house such valuables as seemed, in the judgment of the Consul, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Reichardt, to be fitting objects of interest for the Museum.

The coins and objects so selected having been duly verified with the inventory, and packed, were shipped on board H.M.S. "Enterprise."

Mr. Taylor having made this statement, I addressed to him the following questions :—

(1.) Was any general inventory of the effects in the house, or of the antiquities there found, made by him as trustee?

No.

(2.) Did he not think at the time that he was incurring some risk in handing over to Mr. Saunders property, in respect of which he was a trustee, without an inventory?

No. He considered that the peculiar circumstances of the case prevented any such formalities from being carried

out, before the coins and antiquities destined for the Museum were removed to the Consulate.

(3.) Did he not at the time suggest to Mr. Saunders the propriety of having a general inventory made of the Museum of Mr. Woodhouse?

No; the property so removed was taken to the Consulate for safe keeping at Mr. Taylor's suggestion, and nothing passed about an inventory of the Museum.

(4.) Does he consider that the selection of the antiquities named in the inventory sent to the British Museum, was made on his responsibility, or that of Mr. Saunders?

The selection was made by Mr. Saunders and himself jointly, with the aid of Mr. Reichardt.

(5.) Is he not aware that it is usual after a demise for the persons acting as trustees to make an inventory of the objects committed to their trust, and to have that inventory drawn up in a regular legal form and duly attested?

He considered that the inventory sent to Mr. Panizzi by Mr. Saunders was all that was required of him, and left the rest of the proceedings to the heirs-at-law.

(6.) Can he assign any reason why a more regular inventory was not made in the present case?

The circumstances did not admit of such formalities being observed, from the quantity and variety of the objects; the disorder in which they were found; the want of time—the ship of war being only able to stay a few days; the great expense of making a complete inventory; the want of a competent person to describe the antiquities—the fact that everything, after the visitation, was sealed up to await the arrival of the heirs.

(7.) If circumstances did not admit of the making a complete inventory, could there not have been made some general schedule, stating the number of rings and other valuables—some such skeleton list, in short, as had been sent to Mr. Panizzi, in the case of Mr. Woodhouse's coins?

Having made the inventory sent to Mr. Panizzi, he did

not consider that he was called on to take any other steps in the matter.

(8.) Can he give any information as to what the antiquities were which were subsequently handed over to the heirs?

He really did not know very well what were considered as antiquities. There were a number of small objects which were not supposed to be of any great value. The rings were not considered as antiquities, and were given to the heirs.

(9.) What number of rings did the heirs receive—were there not 300 rings in all?

He cannot speak positively as to the number, nor was he present when they were handed over to the heirs.

(10.) By whose judgment and authority were the 23 rings sent to the British Museum (entered upon No. 7 c. of the Inventory), separated from the remaining rings taken by the heirs?

These 23 rings were not so separated. They were found set apart with some other gold ornaments from tombs, and were thought fitting objects for the Museum.

(11.) Were there any ancient necklaces besides the one sent to the British Museum?

There were some strings of beads, apparently of glass and Egyptian porcelain.

(12.) Were any other ancient gold ornaments found in Mr. Woodhouse's house except the rings and the objects sent to the British Museum?—By gold ornaments I mean ear-rings, necklaces, wreaths for the head, bracelets, armlets, and such like?

Not to his knowledge. Such few gold trinkets as he saw, appeared to him to be modern.

(13.) As the house was searched for a will, it was minutely searched.—Does he think it possible that objects as large as necklaces would have escaped observation if they had been found?

He does not think that it would have been possible.

(14.) Did he find in the house a bronze tablet, with a Greek

inscription on it.) The engraving of the Decree of *Proxenia* given in the work of Mustoxidi, *Delle Cose Corcirese*, p. 189 and referred to in this question, was shown to Mr. Taylor on the 28th of June. His answer, June 26, which he confirmed before Mr. Saunders, June 29, was)

Decidedly not.

(15.) Did he find in the house a bronze circular disk on which was incised the figure of a man; the surface of the bronze having been partially polished down, so as to show the bright metal through the green patina, or rust. The dimensions of this disk may have been about eight inches?

No.

[June 30. Mr. Taylor on his statement being read over to him by Mr. Saunders, for final confirmation, said he would rather say "not to my recollection," in answer to question 15.]

(16.) Did he find a silver lamp with a Greek inscription engraved round the edge? (The engraving of this lamp in the work of Mustoxidi, already referred p. 241, had been shown to Mr. Taylor, June 28th, and its dimensions given. His answer, June 26th, which he confirmed in the presence of Mr. Saunders, June 29th, was)

He has no recollection of any such lamp.

(17.) Does he think it likely that objects so large as those described in the immediately preceding questions could have escaped his observation in the search through the house?

He thought it hardly possible.

(18.) Was there not a collection of ancient bronze armour?

He cannot speak positively.

(19.) Did he not find a bronze helmet?

He fancied he saw such a helmet.

(20.) Was there not a bronze sword of curious workmanship, from Italy?

There were several swords, but he does not know of what metal.

(21.) Was there not a collection of ivory carvings?

No; he saw no ivories, except the bowl of a pipe in a cupboard.

(22.) Was there not a collection of engraved stones or gems, not set in rings (commonly called intaglios and cameos), such, for instance, as that sent to the British Museum marked D in the Inventory?

He does not remember.

(23.) Were there not small bronze figures?

Thinks he saw some such figures, broken and old-looking.

(24.) Was there not a collection of terracotta figures, or statuettes?

There were a number of such figures, mixed with other objects, in the glass cases. Some of them were sold at the sale of the effects and realised only a few dollars.

(25.) Were there not some Greek painted fictile vases, commonly called Etruscan vases?

There were a few painted vases, did not know they were of any value; remembers two large ones, thought to be modern Italian, the heirs took them.

(26.) Was there not a collection of ancient glass?

There were a lot of small glass bottles, Mr. Reichardt thought them of no value. Mr. Reichardt picked out those sent to the British Museum as the most valuable. The heirs took the remainder.

(27.) Were there no statues, or sculptured or inscribed ancient stones or marbles?

No such marbles of any value were found in the house. A number of marbles were found in the garden of the country house of Mr. Woodhouse, some of which were taken to the Consulate, others to Mr. Taylor's garden, in deposit for the heirs. He considered those at the Consulate as mere grave-stones. Had no idea that any of these would be considered as antiquities in the sense in which that word is used in the bequest.

[In reference to the last clause of the answer (Question 27), Mr. Taylor, on its being finally read over to him, on June 30, said that he would like it to be understood that, in sending the

things mentioned in the inventory, he considered that he had done all that was required.]

(28.) Was there not found a silver dish with embossed work, given to Mr. Woodhouse by Dr. Luzi?

He saw in the house an object answering to this description.

(29.) Can he in any way account for the disappearance of the missing antiquities mentioned in the foregoing question—Does he consider that, from the time when the seals were affixed by the Consul, till the moment when the heirs were put in possession, the property was in no risk of being stolen in the house?

He should consider that, after these precautions had been taken, it was safe; but the missing articles must have been taken before.

(30.) Does he suspect any one in the household of Mr. Woodhouse?

The Signora Maria was recently robbed by one of Mr. Woodhouse's servants. This led the police to search the house which she now occupies. The inspector of police states that a number of coins were found in the house in a stocking, and that Signora Maria stated to him that she had been robbed of money.

Among the papers of Mr. Woodhouse was found a memorandum that about £150 in gold had been deposited in a tea-caddy, and when the heirs came to look for this money it was not there.

(31.) Do you know whether the coins found in the stocking were valuable coins, or of what kind they were?

No.

(32.) Was there any circumstance tending to throw suspicion on the Signora?

In the house was found, in the handwriting of Mr. Woodhouse, a list of 200 ounces of plate, specifying the objects. Only a few spoons and forks were found in the house, and these were claimed by the Signora as her property. The heirs acknowledged this, but disputed

her right to a silver tray, which was handed over to them.

(33.) Does he consider that his co-trustee, Signora Maria, is a likely person to have plundered the collection of her benefactor, who had left her well provided for?

He thinks not; but the servant recently convicted of robbing her may have been the thief. She had great confidence in him, and may thus have trusted him too much.

(34.) Will he state the circumstances under which he became possessed of the two bronze plates with inscriptions, which he showed to Mr. Merlin?

Mr. Woodhouse gave them to him some time ago. It may be a year, it may be two years ago. He cannot speak positively. Never was aware that the plates were so valuable till Mr. Merlin told him he ought to ask several hundred pounds for them.

(35.) Was he told by Mr. Merlin that he himself would give several hundred pounds for them?

No. Mr. Taylor went on to say that, if he had become possessed of them in any improper manner, it was not likely that he would have exhibited them openly to Mr. Merlin; that he had thought of presenting them to the British Museum through Mr. Gladstone.

(36.) Did it not occur to him, after the demise of Mr. Woodhouse, that it would be matter of interest to the Trustees of the British Museum to know in whose hands these bronze plates were, inasmuch as they might have wished to possess some of the most interesting objects in the Woodhouse Museum?

No; he never thought about this.

(37.) Who sent to the heirs the telegram announcing Woodhouse's death?

Mr. Taylor replied—"I did. I had been in communication with Mr. Woodhouse's nephew in London last summer, when I succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation between him and his uncle."

Some further conversation took place about the collection in the course of which Mr. Taylor said that he had heard that Mr. Gladstone had estimated the value of the collection about £4,000. Mr. Woodhouse declared that he had spent on it more than £2,500. Mr. Taylor inferred from this that the number of missing valuables was not so great as the undersigned supposed.

The following additional questions were then put :—

(38.) What was found in the strong box intended for the Museum?

Nothing.

(39.) What was found in the iron safe?

From £700 to £800 in cash, which was noted at the time, and handed over to the heirs.

(40.) Did that money remain in the house of Mr. Woodhouse from the day of the demise to the day it was handed over to the heirs?

It was taken out of the safe after being duly counted and handed over by Mr. Saunders to Mr. Taylor, in account of the heirs.

(41.) Did the heirs give him (Mr. Taylor) any general receipt for what was handed over to them?

For the money only.

On finally submitting this revised statement to Mr. Taylor on June 30, in the presence of the Consul, the undersigned asked him whether, during the time which elapsed between the demise and arrival of the heirs, he held any power of attorney, or other written warranty, to act in behalf of the heirs?

He replied that he acted under instructions from the heirs, communicated by telegram.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement, after having been made in my presence, and subsequently reduced to writing by Mr. Newton, was afterwards submitted to Mr. Taylor for correction, and that the *précis* thus made, after having

been revised at his dictation, was finally read to him in my presence.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,

CORFU, July 16th, 1866.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS, C. G.

L. S.

Inclosure No. 53.

Statement of MR. SAUNDERS in reply to Questions put by the undersigned in the presence of MR. ERSKINE, HER MAJESTY'S Minister at Athens, July 28, 1866. Notes of the above evidence were taken by the undersigned at the time, and read over to MR. SAUNDERS.

The undersigned having requested Mr. Saunders to point out on the Plan of the house of Mr. Woodhouse, the various places where objects of value were found, and to state as minutely as he could what was discovered in the house after the demise, Mr. Saunders stated as follows:—

That on the morning of the demise he went to the house of Mr. Woodhouse, accompanied by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Arcadino. That he obtained the keys of the various presses and cases from the Signora Maria; after which he proceeded to open the iron safe in the room No. 6 of the first floor in the Plan.

That a quantity of money there found was taken out, counted, and sent in sacks the same day to Mr. Taylor's house, by Mr. Saunders' direction. That the iron safe was then closed. That he did not find in the Room No. 6 any antiquities of consequence. That he proceeded to examine Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom. That he found there the following objects of value:—

In the north-east angle of the bedroom was a chest of drawers, or *commode*, in which was wearing apparel, brushes, and also a tray, with rings set in grooves, formed by movable

slides or slips of wood. These rings were packed close. They were taken by the heirs. The chest of drawers was found locked; the lock was an ordinary one. That upon it were a box of dark wood, containing coins (No. 1 of the Invoice sent to the British Museum); also one or more small wooden boxes containing coins (probably the boxes entered as Nos. 2 and 3 of the Invoice already referred to). That he does not remember of what wood they were made; but thinks that it was of a light colour. That he is sure that they were sent to the British Museum.

On the west side of the *commode*, and on the same side of the room, was a press with open shelves at the top and bottom. In the lower part were some silver dishes, afterwards taken to the Consulate and handed over to the heirs, and also some clothes. He examined this press the same day.

Next was a washing-stand; does not remember any case under it. Between the windows was a dressing-table. On the south side was a press containing the clothes of the Signora Maria, and various articles of the house. Next to this press was a cupboard; thinks that it contained bottles of medicine. On the east side of the room was the bed. Does not remember finding anything on either side of the bed under it. Does not remember finding in the bedroom a large chest of dark oak, or a box covered with black leather. Thinks that in the bedroom was found a small japanned tin box, containing, he believes, a card box, in which were found the gold objects (Invoice, No. 7 c). This was locked, and had to be broken open. Thinks that this japanned tin box stood under the chest of drawers with the other boxes already mentioned. Thinks that there were also in the bedroom one or more boxes covered with green leather, which may be described as despatch-boxes. Thinks that in one of these may have been the necklace with cameos sent to the British Museum, from Woodhouse's order, and perhaps his gold medal. The several boxes already mentioned, containing coins or valuables, were at once transferred to the library, after examination.

Drawing-room.—(No. 1 of the Plan.) On a table on the north side of the room and east of the sideboard, was an ebony cabinet. This contained eight drawers. In two of these drawers were the specimens of inlaid glass (No. 7 K. L. M. of the

voice). Does not remember whether this cabinet was locked. Does not remember any cabinet of mother-of-pearl or otherwise between the windows. Found in this room a small cabinet containing bronze coins (No. 4 of the Invoice). Does not think that it was secured by a lock. Does not remember any other presses, cabinets, boxes, or cases containing valuables, in the Drawing-room, unless it may have been one of the despatch-boxes already referred to. Mr. Woodhouse's desk was in the Drawing-room, but contained no valuables. In the Ante-chamber (No. 2 of the Plan) was only furniture. Here found no valuables or antiquities except a Relief of a Faun on stone, which was placed on a table.

Library.—On the south side of this room was a bookcase. In the upper part were glass doors, in the lower part drawers with locks.—The drawers were full of books.—In the shelves above were books on each side, and in the centre ancient glass. This was not inlaid glass. In the north-west angle of this room was a triangular case with various antiquities; on the north side of the room was a glass case in two divisions. This contained pottery, glass, and other antiquities closely packed. The key could not be found till the day when Mr. Reichardt came. On the east side of the room was a small wooden press. Between it and the door were a number of weapons and axes of Oriental or Mediæval fabric. Did not open the press on the east side of the room till a subsequent day, when it was found to contain various antiquities. Above this press was a small glass case, in which he believes that there were small bottles and leaden weights. Having examined this room, and removed into it the cases of valuables already described, sealed it up on the first day.

Middle Floor.—Room No. 1 of the Plan. In this room was the strong-box sent to the Museum, covered with white duck.

Room No. 3 of the Plan. In this room was a chest of drawers (marked A on the Plan).

On this floor no antiquities whatever were found.

Basement Story.—Room No. 1 of the Plan. In this room were found some marbles. In the basement was also found a marble altar, sent to the British Museum.

Room No. 3 was the Cellar.

The examination of the upper floor occupied the first day.

The funeral was on the 28th February. On the following day examined the papers already found more minutely. Looked for a will, the contract for the garden, and also for registers, inventories, or account books. Found a small abstract of accounts up to 1865, and the *brouillons* for last year's accounts. Found no will, registers, or inventories. Did not examine the antiquities. Went on looking for papers till the "Enterprise" came. The library remained sealed up all this time. Got a telegram from the British Museum, through the Foreign Office on March 7th. The "Enterprise" came in on March 10th.

About the time when the "Enterprise" came in, removed to the Consulate the coins, necklace, trinkets, rings, ancient gold ornaments, and other antiquities sent to the British Museum as per Invoice, also some silver dishes taken by the heirs, the iron safe, the marble Bacchus, and a relief on a marble slab.

The coins were sent in their own boxes, the necklace, trinket and smaller objects, in boxes. The gold collar was probably in the despatch-box. The objects entered under B and C of the Invoice were either in a despatch-box or in a japanned tin box. Sent the iron safe, the strong box, and the other boxes containing valuables, as one cartload to the Consulate. This was about 3 P.M. on the day when Dr. Luzi and Mr. Reichardt came into Mr. Woodhouse's house. Thinks the Lord Lismore also came. The date of the letter of the Captain of the "Enterprise" to Mr. Saunders, and of his reply, was March 12th. Mr. Reichardt was invited by Mr. Saunders to look round the Museum, and pick out objects to send to the British Museum. It was then that the glass cases in the library and the small press in the same room, were first opened. Dr. Luzi also came then, and walked about for some time. On that day, Mr. Reichardt remained with Mr. Saunders two or three hours. On a subsequent day, Mr. Reichardt came by invitation to the Consulate, looked over the trinkets and ring set apart certain antique objects, and proceeded, with Mr. Taylor's assistance, to make the Invoice of the coins. The valuables were first sealed up, and then put into the iron safe. After removing these objects from the house, the doors were sealed up and locked; the keys remained in Mr. Saunders' custody. The shipment of the coins and antiquities on board the "Enterprise" was completed on the 17th inst. Mr. Saunde

was asked by Mr. Taylor and by Dr. Luzi, as representing his co-trustee, the Signora Maria, to detain the "Enterprise" another week, but declined to do so. The Invoice was sent in after the departure of the ship.

After this, the house remained sealed and locked, till after Mr. Woodhouse's heirs came, which was about March 26th.

Before they had recognized the bequest, Mr. Saunders allowed them to see the house, accompanied by Mr. Arcadino and Mr. Taylor. After they had recognized the bequest, they were put in possession. From that time the heirs had charge of the effects. They were put in possession by a Consular decree, copy of which exists in the Archives of the Consulate. Is quite certain that from the day when he (Mr. Saunders), took possession of the house after the departure of the Signora Maria, to the day when the heirs were put in possession, it remained in his custody. The keys were always in his hands. Neither Mr. Taylor nor any other person visited the house alone during this period. Does not know whether the heirs ever saw the Invoice sent to the British Museum. Does not know why, in the deed signed by the heirs, the coins only were renounced, and the words "other antiquities" not added. Does not know whether the heirs made an inventory. Does not know what antiquities they took. Considers that the examination of the cases in the library made by Mr. Reichardt was sufficient. Mr. Reichardt did not take the objects out of the glass cases in the library one by one, but looked over the contents of the glass cases generally. Does not know whether there may have been other leaden weights besides those sent to the Museum. Such objects may certainly have been overlooked by Mr. Reichardt. The guards were placed at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house before his death, on account of Mr. Taylor's suspicions that the property was not safe. The Signora Maria was invited to leave because her staying was thought to compromise the safety of the house. Did not think it necessary to have an inventory made merely because these suspicions had been entertained. Did not consider himself justified in having an inventory made except on the demand of the heirs.

(Signed)

C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 54.

Evidence of MR. ANTONIO ARCADINO, Cancelliere of the British Consulate, taken down by the undersigned, July 30, 1866, in the presence of MR. ERSKINE, Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, and of MR. CONSUL GENERAL SAUNDERS. Notes of the above Evidence were taken by the undersigned at the time, and read over to MR. ARCADINO.

On the morning on which Mr. Woodhouse died, Mr. Arcadino, accompanied by Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor, entered the house of Mr. Woodhouse. Mr. Saunders, having obtained the keys of the various presses and chests in the house from the Signora Maria, proceeded to examine the iron safe in the room adjoining Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom (No. 6 of the Plan).

They found in this safe a number of sacks containing money together with some notes of the Ionian Bank. Having counted this money, sack by sack, and made an inventory of it, they sent it away by porters to the house of Mr. Taylor. This was done at his request, and, as Mr. Arcadino thinks, on the day on which Mr. Woodhouse died. Does not remember finding any papers in the safe. Near the safe was a chest of drawers (*commò*), with various papers of no consequence. In the corner of a drawer in this *commò* coins were scattered about.

They then went into the bedroom (No. 4 of the Plan) where Mr. Woodhouse's body was then lying. On the north side of this room was a large press, in which was linen.

As there were a great number of towels heaped up in the press, they did not examine it well the first day of visiting the house.

In the north-east corner of this room was a *commò* with several drawers, containing Mr. Woodhouse's clothes.

In one of the smaller upper drawers of this *commò* was a small box of polished wood, does not remember of what wood. It has no cover; in this box were divisions, within which were rings. Thinks that these rings were gold, and for the most part, had stones set in them. Does not know whether they were ancient or modern.

Thinks they were about 100 in number ; does not recollect that the divisions in which they were set were mounted in velvet.

Thinks that above the *commò* in the north-east corner of this room was a small box, which was locked. Does not remember what it contained, but recollects that objects of value were carried out of this room into the library.

There was also on the north side a dressing-table.

On the south side (opposite to the press on the north side) was another press, which contained the clothes of the Signora Maria.

Between the windows was another press.

In this room were found Mr. Woodhouse's gold medal, and some scattered ancient coins. Does not remember finding any other boxes containing objects of value in this room.

Drawing-room. (No. 1 of the Plan.) On the north side of this room was a side-board, in the middle drawer of which were papers ; on either side were knives.

Between this sideboard and the window was a cabinet of dark wood, in which were three or four vases of ancient glass, one of which was blue.

Between the windows was a mirror, and opposite was another mirror, below which was a table. Above the chimney-piece were two figures of terra di Napoli.

Anticamera. (No. 2 of the Plan.) This room contained no antiquities.

Library. (No. 3 of the Plan.) Does not remember the antiquities in this room well enough to describe.

Carried certain small cases into this room the first day, after which the door of the room was sealed up.

The day after Mr. Woodhouse's death was similarly occupied, in visiting the house with Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor.

The funeral was on the 28th of February.

After the funeral they continued to examine the house, searching for a will. Believes that the Signora Maria went away from the house on the evening of the day after the funeral, or the day after that. In the course of the search through the house visited the second floor and basement.

Does not remember finding there anything of value.

Remembers that on the second floor, in a room next to that

of Geneva Ceccoli, was a large empty case, the one, he believes, which was afterwards sent to the British Museum. Did not observe any boxes or cases in the room of Geneva Ceccoli, except those containing her own clothes, certainly not any cases already packed, such as she describes.

Does not remember any large empty box in the kitchen, lined with tin. Remembers the exact arrangement of all the furniture in the kitchen.

After the various articles of value found in the house had been collected from different places, they were placed in small empty boxes, also found in the house, and were afterwards transported to the Consulate.

Does not recollect, exactly, in what places any of those objects were found. Four or five days after Mr. Woodhouse died, they placed the iron safe on a cart, and then placed in the safe the following cases :—

- (1.) A box of dark-coloured wood, containing coins.
- (2, 3, 4.) Three smaller boxes, containing coins.
- (5.) A cabinet, with small drawers, containing medals.
- (6.) A small box of japanned tin, with handles of brass, containing trays with coins, and also objects of value.
- (7.) A box covered with leather, about the size of a large despatch-box, containing various objects.
- (8.) A tobacco-box, containing various glass objects, some of which were found in the cabinet in the Drawing-room others in the Library.

When these objects had been placed in the iron safe, the cart was sent to the Consulate in the charge of two or three Maltese.

Followed it at a distance with his eye, never losing sight of it. The removal of these objects took place before the arrival of H.M.S. "Enterprise."

On the day when they were removed, Mr. Reichardt came to the Library to examine the antiquities.

Dr. Luzi also came and enquired after some manuscript stained with blood, which had formed part, as he stated, of Mr. Woodhouse's collection.

Dr. Luzi did not protest against Mr. Saunders for removing the coins and other valuables to the Consulate.

About the third day after the examination of the house had

been going on, the *Avvocato Fiscale* came to know if he could be of any use, but Mr. Saunders declined his co-operation.

Guards had been placed at the door of the house before the demise, and continued there till the heirs came. After the Signora Maria left the house the doors were sealed up and locked. All the valuables were removed in one cart-load.

After this had been done, the house was sealed up and the key taken by the Consul. After this, no one entered the house till the heirs were put into possession.

After the house had been thus finally sealed up, had nothing further to do with this business himself. Assisted in examining the papers found in the house. Did not find any will, inventory, register, or account-book. Remembers that Mr. Saunders found a small letter, sealed with black, in an envelope. It was from Mr. Fraser to Mr. Woodhouse.

Made no inventory himself; wrote down no notes as they went through the house.

Did not hear Angela Caim say anything to Mr. Taylor about a missing *cassetta* in the bedroom.

(Signed)

C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 55.

Evidence of Mr. JAMES FRAZER WHITFIELD, July 26, 1866.

Is the keeper of the English cemetery at Corfu. Went to Mr. Woodhouse's house on the morning after his death, between 10 and 11, to assist Mr. Saunders and Mr. Arcadino in sealing up the house. Met Mr. Arcadino in Mr. Taylor's shop about the time above named. Was sent by him to buy some tape and sealing-wax. Bought these articles, and then proceeded with Mr. Saunders, Mr. Arcadino, and Mr. Taylor to the house of Mr. Woodhouse.

Arrived at the house of Mr. Woodhouse about half-past 10. There was a policeman then at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house.

Went up straight to the room where his money was kept. It was in an iron safe, in the room next but one to Mr. Wood-

house's bedroom. In the corner of this same room was a writing desk, or bureau, with a glass top. The Consul having asked for the keys from the Signora Maria, opened this desk to look for a will. Found no will in this desk, but found some rings and silver coins there. Took these out of the desk, and put them on a large tray. The safe was then opened by the Consul, and the money in it counted. There were several sorts of money in the sacks, which they counted out and made up in sums of 500 dollars. There was a bundle of old-looking papers in the safe, about a quire, of foolscap size. These were all examined to see if a will was among them, and were replaced with the money in the safe, which was then sealed. They went into Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom; the corpse was there; nobody was watching it. In the bedroom they found all the most valuable antiquities in cases, as follows :—

In a black trunk, bound with brass, and with an arched top were rings, Mr. Woodhouse's decorations, a necklace with white stones as pendants from a gold chain. On these stones were figures cut in relief. The rings were in a little tin box. The trunk was about 2 ft. long by 15 in. by 18 in. depth. It was locked; not having found the key, they forced it open with a chisel. There were inside the trunk other small boxes, one or two pasteboard boxes, probably for jewels. Did not see these opened. The objects in this trunk were then replaced. They also found in the bedroom at least three small boxes, made either of mahogany or of walnut. They were about 15 in. by 10 in. by 6 in. They all contained coins in trays.

There was also one box about the same size, which deponent thinks was mahogany. This contained ancient gold ornaments like buckles, lying loose. These objects were left in this box by the Consul, and others from the leather trunk were put in. The box was then sealed up and taken by deponent the same morning to the Consulate by himself, without anybody accompanying him. There was a chest of drawers which they did not examine, as the Signora Maria said her clothes were in it. There was a wardrobe with glass doors, within which were six silver side-dishes, which deponent took to the Consulate with the box the same morning. There was a washing-stand, under which was the trunk bound with brass already mentioned. There was also a japanned tin box under this washing-stand, which was

forced open, as the key was not found ; it was English made, and seemed like an uniform-box. This contained a lot of valuables, but deponent only knows that they were ancient and gold. Cannot remember what they were. Mr. Taylor and the Consul looked at them. This box was sealed up and bound with tape. When asked whether there was not in the bedroom a chest made of hard oak, made from a shipwrecked vessel, deponent stated that he remembered Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor speaking about such a chest on the day they first examined the house, but does not remember whether it was in the bedroom or not. There was also a large wardrobe, which was opened and found to contain clothes. After examining the bedroom, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor directed deponent to carry into the library the black trunk, the three small boxes, and the japanned tin box. The Consul, after placing a seal on the door of the bedroom inside, then examined the drawing-room.

On the table nearest the windows was a cabinet inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Inside was ancient glass; bottles variegated with stripes—green and yellow and red. There may have been of these about seven or eight. Two were in a pasteboard box, with cotton wool, the others were loose. Saw no saucers. Saw no more glass in the cabinet. The other drawers were empty. There were seven or eight brass bowls, with inscriptions, full of tobacco—seemed like Oriental things, did not seem antique. These stood about the room. The cabinet was found locked. The glass having been replaced, the cabinet was sealed up again.

Under the cabinet were carved slabs, with inscriptions on stones, something like Maltese. On the mantel-piece was a small marble figure of Bacchus, lying down. Deponent moved that into the library. Remembers a large box in the drawing-room, empty, about 2 ft. by 15 in. by 8 in. deep. It was of mahogany. In this the Consul placed all the things which had been placed on the tray in the room where the iron safe was, and sealed it up. Among these things were leaden weights, stone weights, leaden sling-bolts, with names. There were also in the drawing-room two or three small marble heads. Deponent then removed the box in which the contents of the tray had been put, and also the small marble heads, into the library. Remembers a glass case on the side of the

drawing-room opposite the window. This was not examined. Does not remember a bronze figure of a man, which stood on one side of the mother-of-pearl cabinet, nor a bronze figure of a naked woman. Remembers taking some vases out of the drawing-room into the library, but cannot describe them. They were different sizes. They stood at the side of the sideboard, on the left as one entered the room from the bedroom. Did not remain all the time in the drawing-room while the Consul was examining it, as had to carry various things into the library. The Consul then examined the ante-chamber leading into the library. There were no antiquities here except two or three small statues of marble. There were books in this room, and a few pictures on the walls, which were taken down and brought into the library. The Consul, after having caused all the valuables to be carried into the library, did not examine that room, but locked it, padlocked it, and sealed it up. Deponent was only in this room a short time, while he was bringing things in. Does not know what it contained; saw a lot of swords there. After finishing the library, the Consul examined the second floor. Found here a lot of furniture and a large box covered with duck cover, with rope handles. The whole box was covered with white duck. Deponent does not know whether it was empty or full. They said it was intended to be sent to the British Museum with Mr. Woodhouse's antiquities. Did not notice any antiquities here. Walked through the room in this floor, after which deponent went away, leaving Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Arcadino still there. It was then that deponent took the box and dishes to the Consulate. Mr. Arcadino had a sheet of foolscap, and wrote down in pencil notes of what was found. Thinks that these notes referred to the money and the boxes generally, not to the contents. Mr. Saunders said that he would have an inventory made after the funeral. Cannot say whether the chest of hard oak already referred to, was found or not on the day of which deponent here speaks, but remembers that Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor talked about it while going over the house. Attended the funeral. The body was in the ante-chamber; the company was in the drawing-room. The room was full; there may have been fifty people there. Did not return to the house after the funeral. Does not remember any papers being

ound on the day when deponent was in the house, except in the iron safe.

(Signed)

JAMES FRAZER WHITFIELD.

Inclosure No. 56.

Evidence of GENEVRA CECCOLI, July 28 and 29, 1866.

Is an Italian from Bologna, and the wife of Professor Ceccoli, who is at present in England.

Resided in the house of Mr. Woodhouse, under his protection, for six months previous to his death.

Remembers a *commò*, or chest of drawers, which stood in the bedroom of Mr. Woodhouse at the side of his bed. This *commò* contained his shirts and other apparel. Upon it stood several mahogany boxes, containing precious objects. In the upper drawer of the *commò* were ancient rings in trays placed one over the other, in the same manner in which Mr. Woodhouse's coins were arranged. There were in the same room many boxes, containing, as the Signora Maria told deponent, precious objects, such as necklaces, wreaths, ear-rings, and other female ornaments.

In the drawing-room were many silver objects, that is to say, a set of vessels used in the service of the Church.

Near the window an ebony cabinet, inlaid with mother pearl, stood on a table. In this cabinet were many precious objects, but deponent does not know what they were. In the same room were two very large and fine Etruscan vases.

Above the chimney-piece was a figure of Bacchus. In the ante-chamber there were not many antiquities.

The library was full of ancient objects, such as arms, glass, vases, terracottas, marbles, bronzes. Mr. Woodhouse said that his antiquities had cost him 25,000 dollars.

At the last, one month, perhaps, before his death, he bought a gold ring, for which he gave 40 dollars, which the Signora Maria took. Deponent believes that in one of the rooms of the middle story was a chest of drawers containing antiquities. On this middle story floor was the

bedroom of deponent. Near the door of this bedroom was a large box covered with white cloth. In the bedroom was a large heavy packing case, which, as Mr. Woodhouse told deponent, was full of antiquities. In this room was also another smaller box, also full of antiquities, which deponent could see through a crack in the wood. Both these cases were made of common white wood, but neither of them bound with iron.

Both were closed ; the large one was secured by a lock, the smaller one was light.

Deponent believes that the large case was already prepared to be sent off. In the magazines in the basement were marble and columns, but, there being no light there, no one could see well what they were.

Another box made of deal with rope handles, and, as deponent believes, bound with iron, stood in the kitchen. This appeared new ; it was lined inside with tin. Its length was about 27 inches, its height about 18 inches, its width, perhaps 2 feet.

They kept the food in this, because no mice could get into it.

Deponent believes that Mr. Woodhouse had a register of his antiquities, and that he kept it in the chest of drawers (*commò*) in the little room where the iron safe was. Deponent knows that Mr. Woodhouse kept in this *commò*, in the upper drawer, all his accounts and papers relating to his affairs, having heard so from Mr. Woodhouse himself.

Deponent positively asserts that Leonidas carried away nothing from the house before the demise, because she was the person who attended to Mr. Woodhouse in his last illness, and thus was constantly in his bedroom.

Leonidas only took away the property of the Signora Maria, consisting of linen, plate and modern jewels, but no antiquities. The first or second day after the demise, the Consul took away the boxes, the money in sacks, and also the iron safe. Deponent is certain that, before the Signora Maria left the house, a carriage came over to be loaded.

After the departure of the Signora Maria, deponent did not go to the house any more.

(Signed) GENEVRA CECOL

Inclosure No. 57.

*Evidence of MR. ALESSANDRO POLI, Son of CONSTANTINO,
July 26, 1866.*

Is a native of Corfu, a carpenter by trade, knew the late Mr. Woodhouse for twenty-five years; occupied the Room No. 1 in the basement of Mr. W.'s house at the time of his death, and for eight years previously.

Mr. Woodhouse at different times showed him various antiquities in his collection, such as valuable rings, gold coins, long gold *stilette*.

The rings were kept in two small mahogany boxes which had locks. The length of these boxes was 1 ft. by 7 in. by 5 in.

The rings were arranged as jewellers arrange them, in grooves mounted with velvet.

Thinks that there was at least one tray of rings in each case, below were coins.

Mr. Woodhouse had other cases containing coins.

Above the furniture in the drawing-room were several ancient reliefs and cups in silver, with ornaments, such as animals or heads embossed or chased.

There were also bronze statues, long hair-pins, and rings of silver with stones set in them.

Remembers the silver lamp engraved in Mustoxidi, Delle Cose Corciresi. Is sure that he saw it five months before Mr. Woodhouse's death. It was on a *commò* or on a shelf in the drawing-room.

Did not know the library well, but remembers to have seen there helmets and cuirasses of bronze, and a curved Etruscan trumpet of the same metal.

Remembers rhytons and other fictile vases.

Saw many pairs of ear-rings. Remembers one mahogany case shaped like a writing desk. Had been in Mr. W.'s bedroom.

Remembers there a box of black leather, 2½ ft. long by 2 ft. deep.

There was also a *commò* there. Remembers in this room several wooden and tin boxes. Remembers the bronze warrior

which stood on one side of the mother-of-pearl cabinet in the drawing-room. It was more than 1 ft. high.

Does not think that the Albanian was concerned in the robbery of the Museum. The guards placed at the door were always at their posts. Deponent worked in his shop in the basement all through the time while the guards were stationed at the doors. He remained in his shop sometimes at night. He occupied the room in the basement till May last. The Consul was accompanied by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Arcadino, often came after the funeral. Thinks that a cart came to the door several times. They took away in it the iron safe and many small boxes. The servants and the constable told deponent that they were making an inventory. He heard this both before and after the funeral. Did not see himself anybody making an inventory.

Inclosure No. 58.

Photograph of a small statue of Bacchus.

Inclosure No. 59.

Statement of Dr. LUZI, June 26 and July 28.

Was consulted as an *avvocato* by the Signora Maria after the demise of Mr. Woodhouse, in reference to the proceedings against Mr. Saunders. At the request of Mr. Taylor, went with him to the British Consulate, and had an interview with Mr. Saunders. Told him that an inventory of Mr. Woodhouse's Museum ought to be made.

Mr. Saunders told him that he had no business to interfere in a matter in which a British subject was concerned, and was very uncivil to him. Mr. Taylor was very angry with Mr. Saunders, and going home had a fit of vomiting in consequence.

One day after this, Dr. Luzi was passing Mr. Woodhouse's door, and was called in by Mr. Taylor. He found in

drawing-room Mr. Saunders, Mr. Arcadino, and Mr. Reichardt. Mr. Saunders had opened a cabinet of ebony inlaid with ivory. In the drawers were all manner of gold ornaments.

Mr. Taylor objected to the removal of these to the Consulate by Mr. Saunders. Dr. Luzi expostulated with Mr. Saunders, but to no effect. Remembers the arrangement of the drawing-room.

Between the windows was a table with a mirror. At the opposite end were a table, a mirror, and a glass *lavamano*.

Opposite the chimney-piece was a large sideboard, on the right of which was a large ebony cabinet. On the left was a table with large dishes of silver in *repoussè* work, probably of the *Renaissance* period. Below was a marble vase. Over the chimney-piece were bronze heads and figures.

In the centre of the room was an oval table. Has seen Mr. Woodhouse's Collection. It was very rich in gold and silver objects, and in bronzes.

Inclosure No. 60.

Evidence of ATHANASI KORKYLOS, *Son of* STATHIOS, *a Greek of Corfu, by trade a carpenter, July 21, 1866.*

Occupied a magazine in the basement of the house of the late Mr. Woodhouse. Did work for him often about three years ago. The master, in whose employ deponent then was, repaired woodwork in Mr. Woodhouse's rooms. Went twice himself into the apartments of Mr. Woodhouse at that time. Remembers the library. Remembers a curved trumpet of bronze there. Thinks that that trumpet hung on the west wall of the library. Remembers a bronze cuirass, similar to the engraving of one shown him by the undersigned. Does not remember where that was in the library. On being shown engravings of two helmeted heads, recognized them as similar to two of bronze in Mr. Woodhouse's Collection, which were about five inches high, well preserved, but with patina. These two heads were in the place where the books were. Under the window in the library was a shelf, on

which were many marble and bronze antiquities, not in order. Swords and other arms were suspended on the west side of the library. About five or six days after the death of Mr. Woodhouse, deponent, while in his magazine, saw men bring down an iron safe out of Mr. Woodhouse's house, and put it on a cart. They then put into it three small tin boxes, about 1 foot long, 8 in. wide, 5 in. deep. Thinks the iron safe was a cube about 32 in. square. On the same cart they put a box bound with iron 20 in. by 16 in. by 12 in., heavy, and made of deal. Two persons lifted it. There was also in the cart a case of mahogany, 16 in. by 11 in. by 8 in. He saw the cart go away once. Does not know whether it went again, as he himself went away. Neither of the policemen on guard were with it. Mr. Quinland and the men of the van went with it. Does not know where the cart went; but is certain that it was in the direction of Mr. Taylor's house.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 61.

MR. SAUNDERS to MR. PANIZZI.

CORFU, *June 30th*, 1866.

SIR,

By your letter of the 13th instant, delivered to me on the 26th, by Mr. Newton, I learn that the Trustees of the British Museum have been induced to believe that many valuable articles, belonging to the late Mr. Woodhouse's collection of antiquities, and which were intended by him to form part of his donation to the British Museum, have not been received with the rest of the collection.

While affording Mr. Newton every possible assistance in furtherance of the object of his inquiries in this respect, I would, at the same time, beg to observe, for the information of the Trustees, that in the framing of the document under which this bequest is conveyed the introduction of the words "and other antiquities," was solely and entirely due to myself, so inserted with the special object of covering, together with

the coins, the remarkable necklace with gem pendants from a tomb in Ithaca, which it was understood the deceased intended for the British Museum.

It must, however, have been sufficiently apparent that the entire donation would have lapsed altogether, had it not been for the persevering efforts made by me to obtain some declaration of assent on the part of the deceased when on his death-bed, while, indeed his mental faculties were still retained, but the vital powers fast declining. In fact, he died within 36 hours.

On being made aware of his death (the morning of the 26th of February), I lost no time in proceeding to secure the premises, having already, as a preliminary precaution, caused two policemen to be placed on guard there some 48 hours before, in consequence of suspicions entertained of servants and others.

After having been engaged for a considerable time in examining the contents of the rooms necessarily accessible to the household, including that in which the corpse was lying, and having deposited in other rooms, under lock and seal, such articles as required to be placed in security, found scattered about in every direction—having also verified the sum found in cash in an iron chest, which was deposited in the custody of Mr. J. W. Taylor, as managing trustee, I continued from day to day, in conjunction with my Chancery assistant and the aforesaid Trustee, to make further researches more especially among the mass of papers found, with the view of ascertaining the possible existence of a will, which, from the nature of the preamble dictated by the deceased to his solicitor, might be deemed probable; the result being that a copy of this document was discovered, bearing an endorsement in the handwriting of the deceased stating the circumstances under which the original had been destroyed.*

No reference whatever is made in this paper to any bequest of coins or antiquities.

On one of these days, at the suggestion to the aforesaid

* The copy referred to above, was subsequently shown to Mr. Newton and Mr. Saunders. It is the draft of a will bearing date 1857. The Trustees named in it are Mr. Ragelan and Mr. Henry Baker.

Trustee, the principal boxes of coins and some other valuables, were transferred to the Consulate for greater security and deposited in the iron chest which previously contained the money, pending instructions from the Museum reference thereto.

Meanwhile, having forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon the necessary details upon this subject for the information of the competent authorities, I suggested that either some qualified person should be sent out for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, or otherwise, "that a strong box already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables, should be forwarded to its destination by the first ship of war proceeding from hence to Malta."

The former of these courses would have been an immense satisfaction to all parties concerned. The second, however, could only contemplate the execution of what had been understood to be the real intentions of the donor, in constructing this chest with a limited object.

On the 7th of March, I received instructions by telegraph to "send the things home in the manner suggested," and as H.M.S. "Enterprise," having arrived on the 10th, I called upon the administrators to execute their trust, in which matter, however, I experienced the greatest difficulty, because the heirs were on their way out with the declared intention of disputing the validity of the bequest, and the former were desirous of awaiting their arrival. In fact, it was not until the 19th after an arduous struggle, that I was enabled to effect the embarkation of the coins and other objects according to the inventory sent, and from the obstacles encountered in this respect, there cannot be a doubt that nothing whatever would have been effected, had I persisted in urging more. To obviate any difficulties apprehended from the local authorities as I had been led to anticipate, I conveyed the separate boxes in my own carriage to the place where a party of men from H.M.S. "Enterprise," in charge of an officer, was waiting to receive them, and saw them safely deposited in the ship's boat, the general chest destined to contain the whole being embarked on the day following.

On the arrival of the heirs, armed with legal advice and

influential recommendations, a serious contest ensued, it being resolved to throw the matter into the hands of the local tribunals, the more especially as the deceased had been naturalized here, and the property was considered of a local character; but, in opposition to their legal advisers who threatened proceedings in this sense, I contended that a British subject could never throw off his allegiance, that this was now Grecian territory, and that, consequently, the international engagements entered into under the 13th article of the treaty of October, 1837, whereby the power of acting in such cases was vested in the respective Consulates, must have full force and effect; and finally, that, unless the parties were disposed to recognize all that had been done in the matter, I must refer them to the courts in England for any redress to which they might consider themselves entitled.

After some days' consideration and consultation, they eventually resolved to renounce their pretensions in this respect, as by their declaration to this effect, copy of which has been already forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon, as adverted to in my letter to you of the 27th March.

Should this paper not have reached the Museum, as Mr. Newton avers, I now annex a further copy for the information of the Trustees, reserving the original to consign to Mr. Newton himself, together with a further original document, subsequently obtained and required to complete the title of renunciation, being a corresponding declaration on behalf of the niece of the deceased, Mrs. Sarah Puddick, made before the Lord Mayor of London, by Mr. Francis Christopher Vernon Pike, of No. 6, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, solicitor, confirming and approving all that had been done by her husband, Mr. John Edward Puddick, in the matter.

It should, however, be noticed, that in both these documents the renunciation applies to *coins alone*.

It was not until the 27th March, as you have already been informed, that I received via Athens your letter of the 7th, whereby you in the first instance reiterate the telegraphic instruction to "send the strong box containing the coins and "other valuables on board a ship of war," adding that it was "not thought expedient that any one should be sent from the

“ Museum to make a catalogue of the collection before it is shipped,” and that you thought it “ preferable that it should be sent *entire*, in accordance with the terms of the donation, rather than that any selection should be made.”

Although these instructions did not reach me until nearly a week after the departure of the vessel, and although, as already stated, it would have been utterly impracticable, even at the time, to have acted upon this instruction in a wider sense, yet, in having added to the general collection the whole of the loose packets found about the premises, I could only feel that I had so far anticipated the wishes expressed that the collection should be sent *entire*, and certainly in his latter moments the deceased spoke of his coins alone, from which he had intended to make a *selection* for the Museum.

If, however, it should have been conceived that the terms employed were sufficiently vague to imply not only the collection of coins, but *all* the other antiquities in his possession (this significant word being wanting in the bequest), while it will be observed that in my first letter upon the subject I only spoke of “ *some* which the deceased had long since expressed “ an intention of presenting,” I must be allowed to observe, that, in discarding my *first* suggestion, and instructing me to act upon the *second*, it would have been natural to suppose that any discrepancy in this respect would have been at once pointed out, instead of allowing me to grope my way in the dark under the full conviction not only of fulfilling the real intentions of the donor, but of receiving (as, in fact, I really did receive in flattering terms) the thanks of the Trustees for my successful exertions in this respect.

No one around you who knew the Museum of the deceased could have supposed for one moment that in the inventory sent, headed “ list of articles *from* the Collection of the late Mr. “ Woodhouse,” handed over to and transmitted by me, was comprised, or intended to be comprised, the *whole* of this collection ; yet, in conveying to me, on two separate occasions, the thanks of the Trustees as aforesaid (namely, on the 2nd and 19th May, for which I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments), I was never led to suppose that more had

been expected, or that any difference of opinion existed upon the subject.

With respect to the remaining objects at the disposal of the heirs, having come out themselves to look after their own interests, no general inventory was required on their part; and having made fitting declarations to establish their title and to hold themselves jointly and severally responsible to all claimants on the estate (under which they may be held liable, if deemed advisable), they entered upon their inheritance, such being, as in any other case, a mere matter of course.

It would however appear, from Mr. Newton's undoubted accuracy in such matters, that certain objects which he is enabled to call to mind, and which other evidence may serve to substantiate, were not found upon the premises at all after Mr. Woodhouse's death, and must therefore have been abstracted at some antecedent period.

I have reason to believe, from certain depositions which have just been communicated to me, that some of these will be traced to the companion of the deceased, Mrs. Maria Costantino, or to some of the persons by whom she was herself recently robbed, one of these being a servant of the deceased, now in the hands of the police.

On the other hand, two bronze tablets, to which considerable interest is attached, and which were certainly not on the premises at the time of Mr. Woodhouse's demise, are stated to have been long since given by the deceased to the trustee Mr. Taylor, and to have been shown by him to several persons at different periods, upon which head he is about to make a suitable declaration.

While apologizing for the length of these details, unavoidable as the Trustees must admit, I cannot conclude without testifying, however reluctantly, the mortification which I am led to experience, that while acting in all good faith and sincerity, with conscious rectitude in protecting and sustaining the interests of the Museum under very embarrassing circumstances, wherein the required co-operation from head quarters was denied, the only recompense reserved for my exertions in this respect, without which in the outset, if not also in the sequel, this bequest, in whatever light regarded, would have

been irretrievably lost, has been to find myself requited in a manner which must effectually deter others from embarking in such a cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

A. Panizzi, Esq.

&c. &c.

British Museum, London.

Correspondence between MR. CONSUL GENERAL SAUNDERS and the Heirs of MR. WOODHOUSE. Inclosure in MR. SAUNDERS' letter to MR. PANIZZI, of June 30.

CORFU, March 26, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your note just received upon the subject of the estate of the late James Woodhouse, stating that you are ready to make the customary affidavits as to being the only next of kin, with a view to recognition in such character, I beg to acquaint you that although I had hoped the heirs would have been enabled to provide themselves with the necessary title in England, on the basis of the document transmitted for this purpose as contemplated in my letter of the 26th ultimo nevertheless, I shall be happy to make such arrangements as may be calculated to provide the required securities in this respect on receiving a formal application by petition to this effect, setting forth the particulars of the family and relationship which you will of course be prepared to substantiate by affidavit, and declaring your intention to recognize or to dispute the last dispositions of the deceased, as contained in the document already transmitted to you, bearing date the 24th of

February last, which determination on your part must naturally form the basis of all subsequent proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

James Woodhouse and J. E. Puddick, Esquires,

Carter's Hotel, Corfu.

JAMES WOODHOUSE, OF CORFU, ESQ., DECEASED.

The petition of James Woodhouse, of No. 46, Barlington Road, London, Gentleman, and John Edward Puddick, of 22, Westbourne Park Terrace, London, Gentleman,

SHEWETH,

That your petitioner James Woodhouse is the only son of the late Henry Cooper Woodhouse, the only brother of the late James Woodhouse of Corfu, and that your petitioner John Edward Puddick is the husband of Sarah Woodhouse, the only daughter of the said Henry Cooper Woodhouse. That the said James Woodhouse of Corfu, deceased, was never married, and has no other next of kin.

Your petitioners find that the said James Woodhouse, on the day previous to his death, viz., on the 24th of February, made a declaration before Frederick A. Cortazzi, Esq., Vice-Consul, giving his valuable collection of coins, which has been estimated from £4,000 to £8,000.

That your petitioners have taken legal opinions both in England and Corfu, and have been informed that the said document is invalid, and of no force. Nevertheless, as it appears from the said document that the decision to pass these coins to the British nation, although but taken in his last moments, was made, and in spite of the disappointment of your petitioners at the inconsiderable amount of property remaining, they have decided to respect the intentions so expressed, and to agree to the proposed disposal of the said coins, but as from communications made to your petitioners, and from letters, and memoranda extant it is believed by them that as the Trustees of the British Museum formerly refused to receive the coins, as a collection, the deceased intended only

to bestow on them such coins as would tend to complete the collection of said Trustees, your petitioners therefore beg of you to represent this to the said Trustees, so they may be induced to return to them all duplicates and copies, or otherwise to recompense your said petitioners.

Your petitioners further request you to render them every assistance to enter into possession of the remaining effects of the said James Woodhouse, in accordance with the tenor of the letter received this day.

(Signed) JAMES WOODHOUSE.

(Signed) J. E. PUDDICK.

26th March, 1866.

Inclosure No. 62.

Evidence of SPIRO CAZZARO, Son of NICOLA, July 12, 1866.

Was formerly *Ministeriale* in the Police; was placed as guard at the door of the house of Mr. Woodhouse the day before his death, by order of the chief of the Police, and under the direction of the English Consul, Mr. Saunders, and also of Mr. Taylor.

Was placed at the door the day before the demise, towards 5 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Taylor came half an hour afterwards, and gave the order to deponent and to his companion, Giovanni Chillari, not to allow any one to take anything out of the house. The same evening, between 5 and 11 P.M., Mr. Taylor entered the house three times, remaining there an hour or half an hour at a time.

The clergyman (Mr. Reichardt) came about 11.30 P.M. and remained in the house about two hours. He came a second time, about three-quarters of an hour before the death of Mr. Woodhouse, having been called from his house by the servant, Leonidas.

The clergyman remained only a quarter of an hour.

After this, Leonidas called Mr. Taylor, who came about 7 A.M. He remained in the house about half an hour, and

went away. About 9.30 A.M. Mr. Saunders came to the house with Mr. Taylor, and they remained upstairs three-quarters of an hour.

When they went out of the house, Mr. Taylor had in his hand a bunch of keys.

This day deponent saw nothing more, having gone away to eat. The next day, about 10.30 A.M., Mr. Taylor came to the house with Mr. Arcadino : they remained upstairs about half an hour.

After dinner Mr. Taylor came twice again, and had under his arm a packet bound with tape, but what it contained deponent does not know.

The third day, towards 9 A.M., Mr. Taylor came, accompanied by two carpenters, one of whom is called, deponent believes, Angelo ; the other is his son. [This Angelo is the brother of the female servant who is at present in the service of Signora Woodhouse.] They remained upstairs more than a quarter of an hour.

The two carpenters remained outside the room on the staircase, Mr. Taylor went in.

The same day came afterwards Mr. Saunders, Mr. Arcadino, and Mr. Taylor.

They remained upstairs until the dead body was removed. After having removed the body of Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Taylor returned to the house about 7 P.M., and remained there about an hour.

The fourth day, about 10.30 A.M., Mr. Taylor came alone. The deponent then told him that the servant, Leonidas, wished to carry away some bottles, but that he had forbidden him to do so.

Mr. Taylor answered, "Do not let anything be removed from the house, because this evening I shall take the family out of the house, and close the doors." Mr. Taylor then remained three-quarters of an hour upstairs, and afterwards went away. He had nothing in his hand.

The same evening, at 7 o'clock, a carriage came, in which Mr. Taylor placed the Signora Woodhouse, and her servant Angela Caim, and they went away to Carter's Hotel. The same evening Mr. Taylor came with Zanzo Marcopulo and removed from the house a woman's portmanteau and two

mattresses. Then the servant Genevra and Marcopulo went away. Mr. Taylor remained with Mr. Arcadino, and placed the seals on the doors.

The fifth day, towards 11 A.M., came the Consul, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Arcadino. They removed the seals, and entered the storeroom in the basement, and the kitchen, when they made an inventory of all that was found.

The deponent believes that they visited the whole house in the same manner. They remained from 11 A.M. to 1½ P.M. When they went away, Mr. Taylor had in his hand a packet of papers and a bunch of keys. Since that time deponent saw nothing, having gone to get his dinner.

The sixth day, towards 11 A.M., came Messrs. Taylor, Saunders, and Arcadino, and remained three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Taylor went down stairs alone, and told deponent to call two porters. When the porters arrived, they carried away to the Consulate sacks of money on their shoulders. They made two journeys carrying these, and accompanied by the deponent, as *employé* of the police. Afterwards they turned back and carried down an iron safe, which was empty, and which they placed on a cart. Afterwards they placed inside this safe many boxes, among which were many small ones of old mahogany, until the safe was full. Two small cases remained outside the safe; Mr. Taylor said that there was no need for any guard to accompany the cart this time.

The cart stopped at the door of Mr. Taylor's house for a quarter of an hour, as the deponent noticed from his post at the door of Mr. Woodhouse. He observed that the men took things out of the cart there, but he does not know whether all the things which were in the iron safe were taken out at Mr. Taylor's door.

The cases were very heavy. Passing from hand to hand one of these boxes, he observed to Mr. Taylor, "If I had one of these cases I should not want anything more." Mr. Taylor answered, "You know nothing of these things." While the cart made this journey, the Consul and Mr. Arcadino remained within the house of Mr. Woodhouse. After an hour Mr. Taylor returned there with two porters, and removed from the house some pictures, which the porters carried away.

In a short time the Consul, Mr. Arcadino, and Mr. Taylor,

ent away. Mr. Arcadino had a small box of tin bound with
ed string, and sealed.

About two days afterwards came certain persons of the
family of Mr. Saunders, and also the nephew of Mr. Taylor,
ut how long they stayed in the house deponent does not know.

Some days afterwards Mr. Taylor and Mr. Arcadino re-
oved from the house a marble bath.

(Signed SPIRO CAZZARO.

The Deponent was re-examined by the undersigned July
, and deposed as follows :—

All the transportations with the cart or otherwise, men-
ioned in the foregoing deposition, took place previous to the
oming of the heirs of Mr. W.

(Signed) SPIRO CAZZARO.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 63.

*vidence of GIOVANNI CHILLARI, Son of GIUSEPPE, for
eleven years Ministeriale of the Police, July 12, 1866.*

Was placed at the door of the house of Mr. Woodhouse the
y before his death, by order of the head of the Police, and
o under the orders of Mr. Consul Saunders and Mr. Tay-
. Was placed at this post the evening before the death of
r. Woodhouse, about 5 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Woodhouse expired in the morning, when it was scarcely
ybreak. Mr. Taylor came to the house of Mr. Woodhouse
ee times on the evening previous to his death, and on the
rning after this event came to the house about 7 A.M.

The clergyman (Mr. Reichardt) came twice in the night,
first time at 10 P.M., when he remained a quarter of an
r upstairs, the second time at 2 A.M., when he remained
5 A.M., and then went away.

Mr. Taylor came at 7, or it might be 7.30 A.M., and re-
ined perhaps three-quarters of an hour. Towards 9.30 A.M.
. Saunders came, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, and also by
own secretary, Mr. Arcadino.

They remained in the house about an hour, when they went away. On this occasion Mr. Arcadino took away with him a packet of papers, bound with red tape, under his arm.

Mr. Taylor also appeared to be carrying something, but the deponent does not know certainly what it was. This first day after the demise, Mr. Taylor returned alone before the evening, towards 5.30, and remained in the house half an hour.

The second day Mr. Taylor came alone two or three times. Remaining, it might be, half an hour, it might be nearly an hour; towards evening he came a little later.

The third day was the funeral. On that day the deponent thinks that the Consul came in the morning, and entered the house alone, remaining there an hour and more.

The funeral was towards the evening. Mr. Taylor on the morning of this day also came to the house alone, and also in the afternoon with the other gentlemen to accompany the funeral. Mr. Taylor returned to the house after the funeral and remained in it rather less than half an hour.

The fourth day, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor came in the morning. On that day the servant of Mr. Woodhouse, Leonidas, wished to carry out of the house some box, and a basket full of bottles of champagne, but deponent hindered him from going out with these things.

In the evening Mr. Taylor came, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, and carried away the Signora Maria with her servant Angela Caim and Leonidas, in a carriage.

While Mr. Taylor was taking away the Signora, Mr. Saunders remained upstairs in the house alone. During this time the servant Genevra Ceccoli, with her friend Zanzo Marcopulo waited for the return of Mr. Taylor, remaining on the stairs of the basement.

On the arrival of Mr. Taylor, Marcopulo went to the porters to carry away the clothes of Genevra. The porters having arrived, Marcopulo and Genevra went away with the baggage of Genevra by permission of Mr. Taylor. The next day, after the departure of Genevra, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Taylor sealed the doors and consigned them thus sealed to the care of the deponent.

The fifth or the sixth day Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor

r. Arcadino removed the seals and entered the house; but deponent does not know what they did inside.

After two or three hours they sent for porters and carried away sacks of dollars.

Mr. Taylor carried away from the house in his hand a small box, which may have been of mahogany. Mr. Arcadino had a packet of papers. The money was sent to the Consulate, accompanied by one of the two policemen posted at the door, viz., Spiro Cazzaro di Nicola.

The doors remained without seals for three or four days, after which Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Arcadino returned once more to the house. This time they carried off the iron safe, placing it by the aid of porters on a cart. This safe was then empty.

After having placed the safe on the cart, they placed in the safe various boxes similar to that of mahogany previously carried away by Mr. Taylor.

All the boxes had the colour of mahogany, but deponent does not know whether they were of this wood. They were about two feet or less long; some were square, the others oblong, they were all heavy.

When the safe was full of these boxes, Mr. Taylor closed it. The deponent asked Mr. Taylor if he wished that he (deponent) or the other policeman should accompany the cart. Mr. Taylor replied that this was not necessary. While they were loading the cart, the Consul and Mr. Arcadino remained above.

After half an hour all three went out of the house. Mr. Taylor had in his hand a packet of papers, which deponent carried into the house of the Consul.

Five or six days afterwards, all three, viz., Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Arcadino, came with a cart and porters, and removed various boxes from upstairs, large and small ones, which they carried away to the Consulate by the order of Mr. Taylor, and accompanied by deponent.

After this Mr. Taylor came one day with the servant, Angela Caim, and they took away a small portmanteau and some clothes, and Mr. Taylor said to deponent, "Remember that I came to-day with only the servant."

Since that Mr. Taylor entered the house alone many times

and on going out always carried away things under his great coat. These visits were generally in the morning.

One day Mr. Taylor entered the house by the door opening on the esplanade with his servant and with porters, and moved a bath of white marble with black veins. Deponent believes that this bath was ancient. One day the family of Mr. Taylor and that of Mr. Saunders came and remained some hours upstairs, examining the house. On going out of the house Mr. Taylor, as the deponent believes, had in his hand a packet, tied with red tape.

(Signed) GIOVANNI CHILLAR

Deponent, on being re-examined by the undersigned, 30, deposed that he continued to guard the house of Woodhouse till the packing of the property of the heirs was finished, *i.e.*, till three days before their departure, and all the transportations with the cart or otherwise, mentioned in the foregoing deposition, were made before the coming of the heirs of Mr. W.

(Signed) G. CHILLAR

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON

Inclosure No. 64.

Evidence of ANDREAS KOMBALITIS, Son of SPIRIDIO Corfiote, July 20, 1866.

Is a mason. Six or seven days after the death of Woodhouse, noticed that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Quinland came to the house of Mr. Woodhouse with a cart and six or seven men, and took away in it the following objects:—

An iron safe, a large case of wood, and a small chest. Thinks that the iron safe was 30 in. long by 24 in. by 12 in. May be mistaken in these dimensions, as he saw this from a distance. The large case of wood was probably about the same size. The iron case was heavy, and carried by four people. Mr. Taylor went with the cart. Does not know whether either of the two policemen on guard went with the cart. Mr. Quinland also went with it.

Inclosure No. 65.

Deposition of ANTONIO FARUJA, Son of NICOLA, Maltese Porter, July 29, 1866.

Remembers that one day, after the death of Mr. Woodhouse, deponent went to his house with a cart, loaded it with an iron safe, an empty chest of white ordinary wood, lined with tin. In the iron safe were certain boxes of mahogany. There were also boxes of mahogany in the cart. Does not remember the number of these. Took them to the Consulate, accompanied by one of the constables who were at the door of the house of Mr. Woodhouse. At first, did not remember whether he had made one journey or two to the house; but, on recollection, said that he made two journeys—one with Costino Boce, when he took the large empty box, the other when he took the iron safe. On this occasion he was accompanied by a certain Paolo, a Maltese porter. Did not stop at the house of Mr. Taylor, on the way from the house of Mr. Woodhouse to that of the Consul.

The deponent not being able to write, made the sign of the cross in the presence of the undersigned.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON. +

Inclosure No. 66.

Deposition of PAOLO CAMMELLARE, Son of MICHELE, Maltese Porter, July 29, 1866.

Went one day with Antonio Faruja to the house of Mr. Woodhouse with a cart. Placed a large iron safe on the cart, which was then filled with small boxes of red wood, thinks of mahogany; thinks there were also boxes of tin. When the cart was filled, there was one box larger than the others, which was also placed in the cart. This was also of red wood. Some of these boxes were heavy, some light. The cart went to the Consulate without stopping anywhere on the way. No conversation from the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house accompanied the cart. This question having been repeated to deponent, he

said he could swear that this was the case. The Consul and Mr. Arcadino received these things at the Consulate. On the same day carried some sacks of money from the house of Mr. Woodhouse to that of Mr. Taylor. This was before the journey with the cart. Some days afterwards, after the coming of the heirs, made several journeys with the cart from the house of Mr. Woodhouse to carry away the effects of Signora Maria. Only made one journey with the cart from the house of Mr. Woodhouse to that of the Consul.

The deponent not being able to write, made the sign of the cross, in presence of the undersigned.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON. +

Inclosure No. 67.

Evidence of AGOSTINO BOCE, Maltese Porter, July 29, 1866

Remembers being called by Antonio Faruja to the house of Mr. Woodhouse to load a cart. Placed on the cart a large box lined with tin, and covered outside with white cloth; also two or three small boxes of mahogany. The cart went to the Consulate. The objects in it were received by the messenger. The cart was accompanied by one of the constables who were on guard at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house. Made no other journey to the house. The journey when the case was taken in the cart was a different one.

The deponent not being able to write, made the sign of the cross in the presence of the undersigned.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON. +

Inclosure No. 68.

*Evidence of RAFFAELLE SCAGNETTI, Son of LUIGI,
July 20, 1866.*

Is an Italian from Ancona, half-brother to Angela Calvi, has lived at Corfu thirty-five years; is a carpenter.

On the morning when Mr. Woodhouse died deponent was it for by Mr. Taylor to make his coffin. This was about A.M. There were then two policemen at the door of Mr. Woodhouse's house. Deponent went upstairs into the bedroom where Mr. Woodhouse was lying dead, and there found his sister, Angela Caim, and the other female servant, Genevra Accoli.

The Albanian Leonidas was then absent from the house. The cook, Marco, was in the kitchen. Deponent saw the Signora Maria crying in the room next Mr. Woodhouse's bedroom.

The next morning about 9 A.M. deponent brought the coffin, and put the body of Mr. Woodhouse in it. Asked for a sheet to cover it. Found Genevra alone in the room. Thinks that the Albanian Leonidas helped deponent to put the body in the coffin. Deponent's sister, Angela Caim, was in the next room with the Signora Maria. The guards were at the door of the house.

About 3 P.M. same day Mr. Taylor told deponent to move the coffin into the ante-chamber (No. 2 of the Plan), and place it on four chairs. Deponent himself and his own man, Stellio, carried the coffin into the ante-chamber. Did not see the Albanian there. Mr. Taylor was then in the drawing-room (Room 3 of the Plan). Thinks that about fifty persons entered the house to attend the funeral. Some of these went into the drawing-room.

Before deponent went away, Mr. Taylor begged him to examine the locks of the doors. Found them in bad condition. Some of the screws had sprung, the keys were bent. Considers that the bad condition of the locks and keys was not the result of violence, but of wear and tear. Made twenty-three cases of deal for the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse. Packed in them all but two cases. Among the objects he packed were pistols, guns, clothes, books, presses, and a number of ordinary trifling articles, such as terracottas, vases, glass bottles. There were two bronze figures. Packed about twelve small boxes of mahogany or veneer. Does not know their contents. The size varied from 16 in. by 11 in. to 11½ in. by 8 in. These boxes were heavy. The reason he does not know their contents was,

that the heirs packed them in the library and brought them out when ready.

The two bronze figures were a pair. Each figure stood on one leg. They had scales of fish. Thinks they were antique from the decayed state of the surface. The two packing cases which he did not pack himself were all brought to him ready packed. He had only to put the screws in.

The first day of the packing the Albanian, Leonidas, was present. Afterwards the heirs did not allow him to be present.

On the day when the heirs went away, Mr. Taylor ordered a case to be made for the Bacchus, also for a large modern dish of silver, and for the iron safe.

The case which contained the iron safe was about 39 in. by 26 in. by 26 in.

The nephew of Mr. Woodhouse said, that if he had known there was so little to receive, he would not have come on from England. Deponent had to cord the cases himself, and the heirs did not choose that any porters should come in.

Inclosure No. 69.

Notes of a conversation with MR. TAYLOR, taken down by the undersigned, 27th June, 1866.

Mr. Taylor, whom I had known when in Corfu before, called upon me, and soon introduced the subject of Mr. Woodhouse's death; stating, among other things, that his collection of antiquities had gone to the British Museum.

Fonblanque. Only a small part of it.

Taylor. (affecting surprise.) Indeed, I thought it had gone home!

F. The objects which I saw at the British Museum comprised only a small part of what I saw in Corfu.

T. Oh, yes; Mr. Woodhouse only intended to leave his coins, and it was Mr. Saunders who, in order to secure the gold necklace for the Museum, had the word "antiquities" inserted in the deed of gift.

F. Mr. Woodhouse often spoke to me of his collection, and his wish to bequeath it entire to the British Museum.

T. Yes, he used to say so, but he changed his mind afterwards.

After alluding to other subjects, Mr. Taylor reverted to the collection, saying :—

Mr. Woodhouse of late years was much changed ; he gave away a great many things, coins and rings ; he gave me two bronze plates, because, he said he was anxious to show that he was grateful for services I had rendered him with respect to his Ionian debentures, and for having conciliated his nephew when in England. I did not know the value of the plates when he gave them to me.

F. How long ago did he give them to you ?

T. Oh—I can't say—a year—perhaps more ; I have also got the marble statuette which you used to admire so much, and which you had photographed. I am going to send it to the heirs ; they left it behind by mistake.

F. What has become of all the rings ?

T. The nephews have them all.

F. How did they come to get so valuable a part of the collection ?

T. You would not call those rings antiquities, I should think ; but Mr. Saunders managed all that, and he did what he thought was best for the Museum.

F. But you were one of the Trustees charged with the responsibility of the bequest ?

T. Very true, but he is the Consul, and told me it was his business. I confess I was very much annoyed when he removed the property to the Consulate, and shipped it without reference to me, and I wrote him a letter of remonstrance, but I now believe he did what was best under the circumstances.

In the afternoon I went to Mr. Taylor's office, and renewed the subject. I said I had been greatly surprised when I had been shown the few articles at the British Museum, which purported to be the Woodhouse Collection.

T. A good many things may have disappeared since you were in Corfu.

F. How disappeared ?

T. Well, Mr. Woodhouse was rather careless of late. He said that he had left the sum of £150 in a tea-caddy, but on searching it was not found; and it is a curious fact, that Signora Maria, when she was robbed lately, had stated that among the stolen property was a bag of 150 sovereigns. In the course of investigating the robbery, a stocking full of ancient coins was found in her possession; and if she would take them, she would take other things. There was also a quantity of plate missing.

F. I was greatly surprised to hear, in London, that those bronze plates to which Mr. Woodhouse attached such great value were in your possession; will you tell me all about how you got them?

T. (producing the plates.) Here they are, just as I received them, about two years before his death; he wanted to make me a present, and I said, "Suppose you give me a few of your gold coins," at which he laughed; but some days later he came into my place with the two tablets wrapped in a *Times* newspaper; this paper, you see, is dated June, '63, and that was probably about the date he gave them to me; though it may have been later, —I cannot say. I did not know the value of the plates, but, having shown them to several connoisseurs, Mr. Merlin among others, I was told they were worth £300. Mr. Woodhouse, when he gave them to me, told me he had paid £10 for them.

I showed them to Mr. Saunders, and told him I was ready, if he thought I ought to do so, to hand them to the B. Museum.

F. What became of Mr. Woodhouse's inventory of his antiquities?

T. I don't know that he had any catalogue; but I remember the heirs showing me a book in which he had entered all the moneys he had laid out on his collection, but it gave only the sums, not the articles purchased. The sum total was between £2,000 and £3,000. As a rule, Mr. Woodhouse was very accurate in his accounts.

F. Why did you waive your claim as trustee?

T. I never did! I could not question the authority of the Consul; I did remonstrate against the removal of the property to the Consulate. I was very angry about it.

F. Did you make a general inventory of the antiquities?

T. No; the Consul took the matter out of my hands; but did make an inventory of the coins and other articles which he was about to send to the Museum. I wanted the Consul to keep the coins till the nephews arrived, but he would not. I did not give him the inventory until after the heirs had arrived.

F. You signed that inventory together with your co-trustee, Signora Maria?

T. Yes, I got her to sign it.

F. Did she know what she was signing?

T. Oh dear no!

F. You state in that inventory that it comprised the articles handed over by you and the Signora Maria, as trustees, to the Consul, for transmission to the British Museum?

T. Yes, I did.

F. But, in point of fact, you had had nothing to do with handing them over, and the Signora still less?

T. No, we had not.

F. Don't you think that the administration of a valuable property bequeathed to a public institution required to be conducted with particular care and all possible formality?

T. Oh, all that is the Consul's business; I wash my hands of it; my conscience is quite clear. We all acted for the best, and I took a great deal of trouble, and got no thanks.

(Signed) E. B. DE FONBLANQUE.

Inclosure No. 70.

MR. SAUNDERS to the EARL OF CLARENDON.

CORFU, *June 30th*, 1866.

MY LORD,

With reference to the correspondence which has passed upon the subject of the coins and antiquities of the late Mr. Woodhouse, I deem it essential to submit to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, in reply to one delivered to me by Mr. Newton of that establishment, from which it would appear, that by placing a different and *wider* interpretation upon the terms of the bequest than that originally contem-

plated by me in my despatch, No. 15, as coinciding with the intentions of the donor, it is considered that all the residue of that collection was intended to form part of his donation to the British Museum.

The subject has been so fully ventilated in the letter referred to that I forbear unnecessarily entering into further details. The salient points, however, are as follows:—

I requested, in the first instance, that a qualified person should proceed hither for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, or otherwise that a strong box already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables, having already defined the sense in which I used this term, as “some which he had long since expressed “his intention of presenting,” should be forwarded from hence by the first ship of war.

The first of these propositions was not acceded to, but I was instructed by telegraph, on the 7th March, to act upon the second, and to “send the things home in the manner “suggested.”

A few days later (namely, on the 10th) H.M.S. “Enterprise” arrived here from Malta, charged to receive such packets as I might have to send for the Museum. I immediately put myself in communication with the administrators of the deceased for the purpose of carrying out the instructions conveyed to me as aforesaid; and I need only refer to the accompanying exposition to enable your Lordship to perceive the extreme difficulties encountered in this respect, in consequence of the heirs being on their way from England armed with legal and influential recommendations to contest the validity of the bequest and to stop proceedings.

It was not until the 19th that I was finally enabled to embark the entire collection of coins found on the premises, together with such other objects of interest as I was enabled to obtain from the said administrators, according to an inventory made over to me, and transmitted to the Museum in original.

Your Lordship will further observe the subsequent discussions with the heirs, and their eventual recognition of the validity of the bequest as regards the coins, though they are silent as regards “other antiquities.”

It cannot be doubted for a moment, that had I sought to insist on the consignment to me of the *whole* Museum of the deceased, which I had never contemplated in the first instance, I should simply have lost everything, according to the advice furnished to the heirs; and I had no hesitation in my own mind that the Museum authorities had sanctioned my views of the testator's intentions and distinctly instructed me to act thereon.

Furthermore, the gratifying announcement* was conveyed to me, through your Lordship, on two separate occasions, of the thanks of the Trustees for the "zealous and successful exertions made to give effect to the intentions of the donor," and for the very valuable "collection" so obtained and forwarded.

It was not until the 27th of March, as by my despatch to your Lordship No. 19 of that date, that I received, via Athens, Mr. Panizzi's letter of the 7th, whereby I was informed that it had not "been thought expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum to make a catalogue of the collection before it was shipped," but that Mr. Panizzi was disposed to "think it preferable that it should be sent *entire*, in accordance with the terms of the donation, rather than that any selection should be made."

This, however, taken in conjunction with the previous instructions, hereby confirmed with the significant addition, that I "*should at once*" send the strong box, containing the coins and other valuables, on board a ship of war, as telegraphed on the 6th, could only be properly interpreted as applicable to the coins, which had fortunately been sent *entire*, although it is in evidence that the deceased only intended to send such a selection therefrom as he deemed worthy of acceptance. In any case, however, I had been compelled to act upon the telegraphic instruction alone, and more than a week had elapsed since the matter had become a *fait accompli*; and surely, if my interpretation of the intentions of the donor (as originally explained by me, and to the definition of which I had, indeed, been myself a party in drawing up the bequest) had been objected to, it was reasonable to suppose that some indication of such divergence of opinion would have been afforded

* No. 13, May 5; No. 15, May 24.

me in the first instance, and that it could never have been contemplated that I should have effected the miraculous prodigy of despatching the *entire* collection of a whole and extensive museum in a *single strong box*.

I really regret to have occasion to trouble your Lordship with any further remarks upon this subject, because the facts speak for themselves, and I cannot conceive that in any unprejudiced mind the particle of a doubt can exist that I have acted from beginning to end in this affair with the earnest desire to fulfil the task imposed upon me to the best of my ability, and to act in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me, and the intentions of the donor.

What then, my Lord, must have been my surprise to find that I am now held responsible for not having insisted upon a more comprehensive interpretation of this bequest, though in utter ignorance at the time, of any such pretensions on the part of the Museum !

I forbear to comment upon the proceedings adopted in this case ; but I am fully assured that your Lordship will coincide in the justice of my concluding remarks to Mr. Panizzi, that the manner in which I have been requited must effectually deter others from embarking in such a cause.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure No. 71.

MR. SAUNDERS to the EARL OF CLARENDON.

CORFU, March 27, 1866.

MY LORD,

I had the honour to receive, on the 7th instant, the following telegraphic message :—

“ Send the Woodhouse collection home in the manner suggested by your Despatch No. 15.”

On the 12th, I was informed by the senior naval officer of this station, as by the enclosed copy, that H.M.S. “Enterprise” had been placed at my disposal for this purpose, and I therefore lost no time in making the necessary arrangements with

the administrators of the deceased, for the delivery of the coins and antiquities as contemplated, and for the preparation of an inventory thereof, which being accomplished, the collection thus consigned to me was securely packed in eight boxes under the seal of this Consulate, and subsequently inclosed in a large chest, prepared by the deceased for this purpose, together with a sealed packet containing the several keys also deposited within the said chest, the whole addressed to "The Trustees of the British Museum, Great Russell Street, London."

This chest having been duly delivered on board to the care of the Captain, together with a handsome marble capital sent apart, the "Enterprise" left this, on the morning of the 20th instant, on her return to Malta.

I have subsequently received, *via* Athens, Mr. Murray's Despatch No. 7, of the 8th March, forwarding a letter from the British Museum on the subject, to which I now reply by the enclosed under flying seal, sending the detailed inventory in original as received from the administrators, the total number of coins transmitted being as follows:—

Gold	.	.	.	.	.	85
Silver	.	.	.	.	.	2,380
Copper	.	.	.	.	.	3,069
Electrum	.	.	.	.	.	11
						5,545

and a series of gold ornaments and other articles according to list.

I have further to submit to your Lordship, copies of correspondence with the next of kin upon the subject of this donation, showing that the parties have renounced all intention of contesting the validity of this bequest as previously contemplated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

The Right Honorable
the Earl of Clarendon, K.G.

Inclosure No. 72.

Evidence of NICOLETTA GIUSTINIANI, July 24, 1866.

Is of Italian origin. Was born in Mr. Woodhouse's house at Corfu. Is now housemaid at Carter's Hotel. Was called in by the heirs of Mr. Woodhouse to assist in packing the effects in his house, which they took away. This was several days after they had begun their packing. Packed for them many small cases; packed some small mahogany boxes. Perhaps there may have been ten of these. These boxes were brought to deponent empty; packed in them many small ancient objects in glass, such as saucers or bottles. The quantity of ancient glass was considerable; some of it was of a green colour. Remembers a number of small painted Greek vases and some terracotta heads. Remembers one vase with four handles, which was at least two feet high: this was quite plain, with a yellow glaze. Does not think it was very ancient. Remembers packing two bronze helmets. Does not remember packing a bronze sword. Packed a bronze figure of a man. Thinks this was modern, as the surface was shiny. Saw no silver objects except a round plate with figures of seven saints upon it. Saw no gold rings, nor other gold ornaments. Mr. Woodhouse, the nephew, wrote down everything he packed in a list at the time. On being shown certain objects brought to the undersigned as coming from deponent, said that some of them were given to her by Mr. Woodhouse's nephew, as antiquities from his uncle's collection which were of no use to him. Three objects in this lot, namely, two leaden weights and a stone marked 3,435, were found by her in Mr. Woodhouse's house after the heirs had finished packing. Took these objects away with her by permission of the heirs. Was told by a goldsmith that they were worth about sixpence.

(Signed) NICOLETTA GIUSTINIANI.

Inclosure No. 73.

MR. SAUNDERS to MR. NEWTON.

CORFU, *February 26, 1866.*

MY DEAR SIR,

Poor Mr. Woodhouse died this morning, and though he has not, I believe, left any other testamentary dispositions, I have secured the donation of his coins and other valuables for the National Collection by a document executed in the presence of competent witnesses only two days before his death.

I have written officially upon the subject to the Earl of Clarendon, who will doubtless transmit to the Museum authorities the authentic copy of the document aforesaid, which I have sent to the Foreign Office.

There is a strong box, which was prepared by the deceased to receive his donation, ready for the coins and other valuables, which I propose to embark in the first ship of war leaving for Malta; but if you should think it desirable to come to yourself in order to determine what is worth selecting, or if you have any special directions to give me in the matter, may I furnish me with the requisite instructions for my guidance therein.

Believe me to remain, My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

C. T. Newton, Esq.

Inclosure No. 74.

MR. MURRAY to MR. PANIZZI.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *March 6, 1866.*

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her

o

Majesty's Consul General at Corfu, reporting the death of Mr. James Woodhouse, formerly Treasurer General of the Ionian Islands, who has left a valuable collection of coins and antiquities to be made over by his trustees to the Consul General for the purpose of being transmitted to the British Museum, and I am to request that you will move the Trustees of the British Museum to cause Lord Clarendon to be informed what course they would wish to be taken with regard to this collection.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
JAMES MURRAY.

A. Panizzi, Esq.

MR. SAUNDERS to the EARL OF CLARENDON.

(No. 15.)

CORFU, February 26, 1866.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint Y. L. that Mr. Woodhouse, formerly Treasurer General of the Ionian Islands, a pensioner under Schedule A. of the Convention of March 29, 1864, died here this morning, leaving an extensive series of coins, together with some valuable antiquities, which he has long since expressed an intention of presenting to the British Museum, considered by competent judges as an important addition to the national collection.

From various causes, however, his wishes in this respect having remained unfulfilled, he finally determined to execute a Deed whereby his Trustees were directed to make over the coins and antiquities to me for the purpose of transmitting the same to the British Museum on his behalf.

In forwarding to Y. L. an authentic copy of this Document for the information of the proper authorities, I would beg to be furnished with the necessary instructions for my guidance in this respect, and unless it should be deemed consistent for some qualified person to proceed hither for the purpose of making a suitable selection and catalogue, I would suggest that

strong box, already prepared by the deceased for the purpose of receiving the coins and other valuables, should be forwarded to its destination by the first Ship of War proceeding from hence to Malta.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. S. SAUNDERS.

The Earl of Clarendon.

Inclosure No. 75.

MR. PANIZZI to MR. SAUNDERS.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
March 7, 1866.

SIR,

A copy of your despatch, No. 15, under date Feb. 26, 1866, to the Earl of Clarendon, and also your letter to Mr. Newton, of the same date, have been communicated to me; and I have to thank you, in behalf of the Trustees, for having so promptly acted in their interest. With reference to your enquiry as to whether you should at once send the strong box containing the coins and other valuables on board a ship of war, a telegram was sent to you yesterday from the Foreign Office instructing you to do this, as it is not thought expedient that any one should be sent from the Museum to make a catalogue of the collection before it is shipped; and I think it preferable that it should be sent *entire*, in accordance with the terms of the donation, rather than that any selection should be made.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to pack the collection in a secure manner, and take the earliest opportunity of sending it on board one of H.M. Ships, consigning it to the special care of the Captain.

The case should be addressed—

A. PANIZZI, Esq.,
Principal Librarian,
British Museum.

Any expense that you may incur will of course be made

good by the Trustees, who will, no doubt, instruct me to return to you their direct thanks for all the trouble you have taken, and may take, in this important matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) A. PANIZZI.

Sidney Smith Saunders, C.M.G.,

H.B.M. Consul-General, Corfu.

Inclosure No. 76.

MR. MURRAY to MR. PANIZZI.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

April 10, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th and 7th ult., I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the accompanying letter, addressed to you by Her Majesty's Consul General at Corfu, which has been received at this Office under flying seal, reporting the steps he has taken with regard to the Woodhouse Collection of Coins and Antiquities.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

A. Panizzi, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

British Museum.

MR. SAUNDERS to MR. PANIZZI.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,

Corfu, March 27, 1866.

SIR,

Your letter of the 7th March having been mis-sent to Athens, only reached me this morning; but, in accordance

with the instructions already communicated to me by telegraph, I have now to acquaint you that the Woodhouse Collection of Coins and other valuables, as delivered over to me by the Administrators of the deceased, was securely packed and consigned to the captain of H.M.S. "Enterprise," which left this for Malta on the 20th instant.

An inventory of the contents of the several sealed boxes, eight in number, is annexed, the whole being deposited in one large chest, together with the keys in a sealed packet, and addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Among the coins so transmitted are comprised the contents of several loose packets found about the premises, which have been added to the general collection in the respective compartments, although many of these are understood to be of doubtful character, and, as such, set apart by the deceased. The transmission of these coincides with the wishes expressed in your letter that the collection should be sent *entire*, while explaining the circumstances which have led to the addition of such doubtful or rejected specimens.

The total number thus comprised in this collection have been counted and marked, tray by tray, as consisting of—

Gold	..	..	..	..	..	85
Silver	..	..	..	..	..	2,380
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3,066 3
Electrum	..	..	..	.	..	
						11
						5,545

The expenses incurred in the packing and portorage have amounted in all to £4 5s. as by the annexed account, which can be paid to my agents in the Foreign Office, Messrs. Alston and Bidwell.

I have at the same time to mention that the heirs of the deceased, now here, have recognized this donation in a document whereof copy has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary

of State for Foreign Affairs, while, however, requesting that they may be allowed the cession of such duplicates as may not be required for the use of the Museum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

A. Panizzi, Esq.,

Principal Librarian,

British Museum.

List of articles from the collection of the late Mr. James Woodhouse, handed over to S. S. Saunders, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, by the undersigned, Mr. James W. Taylor and Signora Maria Costantini, Trustees, in accordance with the instructions of the aforesaid, contained in the declaration made under date of 24th day of February, 1866.

CONTENTS OF CASE No. 1—late Mr. Woodhouse's Coins:—

No. 1 Tray, 56 copper coins.

"	"	4 silver	"
"	2	54 "	"
"	3	56 "	"
"	"	3 copper	"
"	4	119 silver	"
"	"	21 copper	"
"	5	129 silver	"
"	"	32 copper and lead coins.	
"	"	7 gold coins.	
"	6	113 silver coins.	
"	"	3 copper	"
"	"	13 gold	"
"	7	75 silver	"
"	"	58 gold	"
"	"	11 electrum	"
"	"	9 copper	"

Case No. 1, *continued.*

No. 8 Tray, in two parts—

” ” A, 25 silver coins.

” ” 63 copper ”

” ” B, 78 silver ”

” ” 17 copper ”

No. 9 Tray, in three parts—

” ” A, 34 silver coins.

” ” 5 copper ”

” ” B, 56 silver ”

” ” C, 24 ” ”

” ” 2 copper ”

No. 10 Tray, in three parts—

” ” A, 29 silver coins.

” ” 6 gold ”

” ” 28 copper ”

” ” B, 34 silver ”

” ” 3 copper ”

” ” C, 26 silver ”

” ” 1 copper ”

Total contents of No. 1 Case—

Copper coins 243

Gold ” 84

Silver ” 856

Electrum ” 11

Coins . . . 1194

CONTENTS OF CASE No. 2—Coins:—

No. 1 Tray, 12 copper and 11 silver.

” 2 ” 17 ”

” 3 ” 18 ”

” 4 ” 13 ” 6 ”

” 5 ” 33 ”

” 6 ” 8 ” 20 ”

” 7 ” ” 36 ”

” 8 ” ” 29 ”

” 9 ” 25 ” 19 ”

” 10 ” 18 ” 27 ”

Case No. 2, *continued*.

No. 11 Tray, 20 copper and 27 silver.

„ 12	„ 21	,	29	„
„ 13	„ 15	„	17	„
„ 14	„ 28	„		
„ 15	„ 44	„		

Copper 272 Silver 221

CONTENTS OF CASE No. 3—small case :—

No. 1 Tray, 10 copper, 7 silver coins.

„ 2	„ 14	„		
„ 3	„ 13	„	3	
„ 4	„ 13	„	18	„
„ 5	„ 22	„	5	„
„ 6	„ 16	„	4	„
„ 7	„ 23	„	16	„
„ 8	„ 25	„	10	„

Bottom of box 8

Copper 144 Silver 63

No. 4 CABINET :—

No. 1 Tray, with 65 copper coins.

„ 2	„	60	„	„
„ 3	„	72	„	„
„ 4	„	60	„	„
„ 5	„	50	„	„
„ 6	„	70	„	„
„ 7	„	51	„	„
„ 8	„	65 silver	„	
„ 9	„	54 copper	„	
„ 10	„	60	„	„
„ 11	„	51 silver	„	
„ 12	„	48 copper	„	
„ 13	„	61	„	„
„ 14	„	74 silver	„	
„ 15	„	41	„	„
„ 16	„	55	„	„
„ 17	„	63	„	„

No. 4 Cabinet, *continued*.

No. 18 Tray, with 63 copper coins.

„ 19	„	57 silver	„
„ 20	„	68 „	„
„ 21	„	54 copper	„
„ 22	„	29 „	„
„ 23	„	57 „	„
„ 24	„	60 „	„

Total 1388

Copper, 914 ; Silver, 474.

No. 5, SMALL CASE:—

No. 1 Tray (lower tier) 28 copper coins.

„ 2	„	„	28 „	„
„ 3	„	„	28 „	„
„ 4	„	„	28 „	„
„ 56	„	„	28 „	„
„ 60	„	„	45 „	„

3 Trays empty.

No. 5 Tray (top) 28 copper coins.

„ 6	„	„	18 „	„
„ 7	„	„	28 „	„
„ 8	„	„	28 „	„
„ 9	„	„	19 „	„
„ 10	„	„	18 „	„
„ 11	„	„	28 „	„
„ 12	„	„	36 silver	„
„ 13	„	„	31 „	„

Total 419

Silver, 67 ; Copper, 352.

No. 6, JAPANNED TIN CASE:—

A.—No. 14 Tray, 36 silver coins.

„ 15	„	36 „	„
„ 16	„	36 „	„
„ 17	„	36 „	„
„ 18	„	60 copper	„
„ 19	„	39 „	„

No. 6, Japanned Tin Case, *continued*.
 A.—No. 20 Tray, 38 copper coins.

21	49	38	silver
22	38	26	
23	45		
24	37		
25	52	copper	
26	50		
27	51		
28	41		
29	32		
30	52		
31	49		
32	21	silver	
33	47		
34	50		
35	68	copper	
36			

Total 989

Silver, 408 ; Copper, 581.

B.—No. 37 Tray, 54 silver coins.

38	41	38	silver
39	38	21	
40	38	21	
41	21		
42	21		
43	37	copper	
44	59	silver	
45	21	copper	
46	31		
47	36		
48	36		
49	36		
50	34		
51	53		
52	39		
53	31		
54	50		

No. 6, Japanned Tin Case, *continued*.

B.—No. 55 Tray, 30 copper coins.

„ 57	„ 20	„ „
„ 58	„ 19	„ „
„ 59	„ 36	„ „
„ 61	„ 1	gold „
„ „	„ 19	silver „
„ „	„ 15	copper „
„ 62	„ 36	„ „

Total 852

Gold, 1 ; silver, 291 ; copper, 560.

No. 7.

A. Gold collar, with three gem pendants, said to be found in a tomb at Ithaca.

B. Small card box, containing golden ornaments from the tomb of St. Elena, Corfu.

C. 9 pair gold ear-rings.

1 „ „ with ring.

23 gold rings.

1 small golden chain, with pendant.

1 ring, with two pendants.

6 golden plates.

1 garnet pendant.

1 breast pin, with urn pendant.

D. Ancient gem.

E. Silver snake.

F. Marble heart.

G. Pottery—Toad lamp, and three lead impressions.

1 Seal of Zante, 3 meteoric stones.

H. Tin box, containing ancient weights.

I. „ „ two glass bottles.

K. Round leather box, containing one blue and enamelled glass bowl and bottle.

L. Round leather box, glass bowl, and round bottle.

M. Round red card box, containing variegated glass plate.

N. Terracotta mask.

(Signed) JAMES W. TAYLOR,

Trustee.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO TIN CASE No. 6.

10 Leaden weights.

1 Large bronze medal.

1 " " of Alexander.

1 " " of Corfu.

Box No. 8.

Marble head in profile.

No. of Case.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Electrum.	Bronze.	Total.
1	84	856	243	11	....	1,194
2	....	221	272	....	....	493
3	....	63	144	....	....	207
4	....	474	914	....	....	1,388
5	....	67	352	....	....	419
6 } A	....	408	581 }	....	3	1,844
} B	1	291	560 }			
	85	2,380	3,066	11	3	5,545

(Signed) JAMES W. TAYLOR, Trustee.

(Signed) MARIA WOODHOUSE.

Inclosure No. 77.

MR. SAUNDERS to MR. NEWTON.

I return the two documents you speak of *in statu quo*, together with a partial copy of the one so far as could be correctly made, while the other will require further consideration before it can be corroborated in the way you require.

S. S. S.

Inclosure No. 78.

MR. NEWTON to Mr. SAUNDERS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, CORFU,

July 12, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

As you state in your note of the 10th, that you have not yet completed the copy of the list of marbles under request from the Consulate, I return you herewith both that and the original. I shall be obliged to you to let me know when the copy is complete, in order that I may verify the marbles with the list, either with yourself or any person you may appoint.

In regard to the *précis* of Mr. Taylor's statement, all that I asked you to certify to was the fact that this statement, after having been made in your presence, and after having been subsequently reduced to writing, was afterwards submitted to Mr. Taylor for correction, and that the *précis* thus made, after having been revised at his dictation, was finally read to him and confirmed by him in your presence.

If, on mature consideration, you decline to certify to these facts, I may ask you to attest a declaration to be made by me in your presence and to be annexed to the *précis* of Mr. Taylor's statement, as having reference thereto.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 79.

MR. SAUNDERS to MR. NEWTON.

CORFU, 13 July, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

In the copy of the list of marbles made by Mr. Cortazzi which I sent you, certain difficult words and inscriptions remained in blank, because he would in all probability

have made some errors in attempting to transcribe them. For the same reason he hesitated to insert the *sketches* appended thereto.

With regard to the *précis* of Mr. Taylor's statements, you must be aware that it is not usual to attest depositions taken down by a third party, and to which an official character may be sought to attach, however informal. Words are in one instance put into the deponent's mouth which you yourself admitted were not his, but taken from the bequest itself, though the text of the reply affords a different impression as coming from the deponent himself.

In several points these questions and answers pointedly refer to me, and yet you would expect me blindly to corroborate them by my attestation.

The deponent, while advised not to sign, nevertheless, as you said, made certain marginal reservations or explanations which are not inserted here; and I am at a loss to conceive how a paper-writing so got up can be treated as an authentic act, though, as matter of general information, you have, I believe, already made the substance available.

Any certificate or attestation in confirmation thereof must be qualified in such a manner as to guard against impressions and inferences which would not be justified in themselves, and which I cannot therefore be expected to convalidate without my co-operation.

I do not indeed see what more can be essential than your own action in the matter, without requiring me to become a party thereto, and thereby seem to lend the weight of my authority to such an instrument. If, however, upon full consideration, you would like to meet the difficulties pointed out by some qualified declaration on my part, I shall be ready to discuss with you the wording of such a certificate.

The examination of the marbles with the list can take place whenever you please.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

C. T. Newton, Esq.

Inclosure No. 80.

MR. NEWTON to MR. SAUNDERS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE,

July 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 13th, in which you state your objections to attach to the *précis* of Mr. Taylor's evidence a certificate such as I had proposed. Had these objections been made by you at the time when I first invited you to certify to this document, I should have simply let the matter drop; but as you then acceded to my suggestion without hesitation or reserve, you can hardly be surprised that I reminded you, after the lapse of some days, of this promise. I have, however, no intention now of claiming your signature in virtue of this previous pledge, nor do I think that it would be worth while for us to discuss, as you suggest, the terms of a qualified certificate. Any such qualification would, in my opinion, render your certificate worse than useless.

I would rather, therefore, waive this matter altogether; but I must, at the same time, observe that I read with surprise certain passages in your letter, which, as I conceive, impute to me inaccuracy, if not unfairness, in the drawing up of the *précis*. I must remind you, once for all, that I gave Mr. Taylor a most patient hearing in your presence; that after having reduced his examination to writing as well as I could from memory, I submitted it to you for perusal, and at your suggestion made several alterations; that the next day Mr. Taylor, by my invitation, heard it read to him in your presence; that such corrections or alterations as Mr. Taylor wished to be made were taken down by me in writing then and there; that you assisted Mr. Taylor in wording his answers to my questions; and that, lastly, after all these corrections and alterations (some of them amounting to an absolute withdrawal of his original statement) had been made on the draught, it was copied out fairly by me, and once more read out to Mr. Taylor in your presence, Mr. Taylor having been invited by me to compare the fair copy as you read it out, with the corrected draught. I presume that on the day when

this final reading took place you did not entertain those doubts as to the accuracy of this *précis* which you now express; for not only did you assure me of your willingness to sign it yourself, but it was, if I mistake not, at your suggestion that Mr. Taylor was invited to affix his signature, subject to the approval of his lawyer. You state that words are in one instance put into the deponent's mouth which I myself admitted were not his, but taken from the bequest itself; but you do not state that I particularly drew his attention to the wording of this sentence at the time, and asked him if he had any objection to it, and he, acting under your counsel, agreed to let it stand. You state that Mr. Taylor made certain marginal reservations or explanations, which are not inserted here. Certainly in the *précis* I drew up I did not attempt to follow Mr. Taylor through the wilderness of irrelevant and contradictory statements with which he was pleased to favour me. Had I taken these down verbatim, which could hardly have been accomplished without the aid of a short-hand writer, I conceive that Mr. Taylor would have gained nothing thereby, but that his statement would have been presented in a less favourable light than as it now stands in the *précis*, in which I have endeavoured to embody honestly and as accurately as I could, the material points in his evidence. If, however, you conceive that any marginal reservations or explanations made by Mr. Taylor have been unfairly omitted, I am quite willing to annex them to the *précis* even now, provided you will give them to me in writing, with your signature to certify that they were made by Mr. Taylor in the examination which took place before you. I have been so very much engaged that I have been unable to come to the Consulate about the marbles, but hope to do so in the course of to-day.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 81.

MR. SAUNDERS to MR. NEWTON.

CORFU, July 16.

DEAR SIR,

Nothing could be farther from my thought than to impute any intentional inaccuracy or unfairness in drawing up the *précis* of Mr. Taylor's statement. On the contrary, I consider that you took great pains to render it as accurate as possible, and I fully and unreservedly concur in the opinion you express, that the material points in his evidence have been embodied as honestly and as correctly as you could. This is my implicit belief.

In fact, while adverting to certain minor points, which I conceived open to correction by some marginal note of your own, I had drawn up the form of a proposed certificate almost in the very words of your own note, and which we may talk over when we meet. I certainly considered that Mr. Taylor would have signed the *précis*, but when he hesitated, and wished to consult his lawyer, you agreed that he was in the right, and left it to his discretion.

With respect to the marginal observations or explanations ultimately made by Mr. Taylor, and which you state you are quite ready to annex now, I by no means imply that they were unfairly omitted, because, if I mistake not, you had already made use of your copy previously to their insertion; but I have not the means of supplying them, and I thought they were in your possession, as you mentioned to me.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure No. 82.

Declaration made by MR. TAYLOR.

Know all men by these presents, that on this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-six, personally came and appeared before me, Sidney Smith Saunders, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the Ionian Islands, Mr. James W. Taylor of Corfu, who did duly and solemnly declare and state as follows ; that is to say :—

About twelve months, it may have been eighteen months back, perhaps even more, as the *Observer* newspaper, delivered to me on the same occasion, bears date June, 1863, the late Mr. James Woodhouse called upon me at my house of business, and handed to me, wrapped in the aforesaid newspaper, two bronzed plates, bearing some ancient inscriptions (copies of which were exhibited by Mr. Newton, and identified by deposition), saying, as nearly as I can recollect, “ Here, Taylor, this “ is for you ! ” Casting a glance at them, I thanked him, and placed them on the table, not attributing any particular value to them ; I do not remember what further observations passed between us at the time, but I distinctly understood that they were given to me as a present, and had it been otherwise, it cannot be supposed possibly, that the deceased would have made no enquiry about them during so long a period. I have on several occasions, prior and since the death of the late Mr. Woodhouse, shown them to various people, although they had been a long time abandoned in my chest.

On going to England, about the Middle of June, 1865, I left them in my strong box, under the charge of Mr. Charles Quinland, and they have never to my knowledge been out of my possession, since the day when they were given to me by Mr. Woodhouse. I reserve to myself to call to mind any other circumstances connected with these plates, and it was only after showing them to Mr. Merlin, when he was lately at Corfu, that I was led to appreciate them, and at his request I furnished him with a copy of the inscription thereon, which I sent down to him at Zante, as he said he would like to write to Mr. Newton on the subject.

Mr. G. Poorulla, Mr. Varucca, Mr. A. Lupis, Mr. C. Quinland, I think also Mr. E. Mavrojani, and others whom I do not remember, saw them prior to the death of Mr. Woodhouse in my possession. Lord Lismore, Capt. White, Col. Gowan, Mr. Woodley, Mr. Merlin, Dr. Megliaressi, and many others since

his demise; Mr. Guest, I think, also saw them, and took a note of them.

And I, James W. Taylor, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing statement is correct, and contains a true account of the facts and circumstances, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act, made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, an Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled an Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(Signed)

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Thus declared in due form of law at Corfu, in the Consulate General, the day and year first before written, before me,

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS,

Consul General.

L.S.

I, Sidney Smith Saunders, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the Ionian Islands, do hereby certify and attest to all whom it doth concern, that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original declaration entered in the acts of this Consulate General, copied therefrom, and carefully compared therewith. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the seal of this office at Corfu, this thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS,

Consul General.

Inclosure No. 83.

MR. NEWTON to MR. SAUNDERS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, CORFU,

July 3, 1866.

SIR,

As agent for the Trustees of the British Museum duly empowered to claim and recover on their behalf all antiquities appertaining to the Museum of the late Mr. J. Woodhouse, of this place, I have to request that you will duly signify to Mr. Taylor, one of the two trustees named in the deed of gift of Mr. Woodhouse to the British Museum, under date February 24th, 1866, that I claim certain inscribed stones or marbles, appertaining to the Museum of Mr. Woodhouse, which are now in the possession of Mr. Taylor, and which, as he alleges, are held in deposit by him on account of the heirs-at-law of Mr. Woodhouse, and I do hereby sequester the before-mentioned inscribed stones or marbles, and also any other antiquities appertaining to the Museum of Mr. Woodhouse which may be now held by Mr. Taylor in deposit as alleged for the aforesaid heirs-at-law.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

S. Saunders, Esq.

Inclosure No. 84.

*Denunciation against MARIA COSTANTINI.**Al Procuratore del Re in Corfù.*

Il defunto Sig. Giacomo Woodhouse, suddito di S.M.B. col suo testamento in data 24 febbrajo, 1866, dispose a favore del Museo Britannico il privato suo Museo, composto da una magnifica raccolta di antichi oggetti di sommo valore.

Negli ultimi giorni della sua malattia, e quando era in istato molto grave e non dava più speranze di vita, molti di tali oggetti antichi di gran valore furono sottratti dalla suddetta raccolta, cioè monete d'oro, d'argento, e di rame, una lampada

rara di argento con iscrizione, un cadino di argento, due plache di rame antichissime con iscrizioni, diversi orecchini d'oro ed anelli di valore, e molte altre cose simili, le quali erano le più antiche e le più preziose, ed il valore delle quali non si può precisare superando di gran lunga migliaja di Dracme; e per ordine della Signora Maria Costantini furono trasportate nella casa di una sua amica Maria Liotto per mezzo del suo servitore Leonida Zazzo, il quale per trasportarli ha dovuto chiamare in ajuto Zoi Miglio. Gli effetti erano porti entro due cassetine, l'una delle quali era più grande dall'altra.

Un mese dopo la morte del Sig. Woodhouse la Signora Costantini ha ricevuto dalla casa della sua amica Maria Liotto le suddetti due cassetine e le portò in casa sua col mezzo di un Maltese.

La collezione spedita a Londra per mezzo del Console è mancante degli oggetti più rari e più preziosi, ed a quest'effetto il sottoscritto fu destinato procuratore generale da parte della Direzione del Museo Britannico, e venne in Corfù per vindicare i diritti dello stesso Museo con qualunque mezzo legale, come risulta della procura in data 4 Giugno, 1866, che si annette alla presente denuncia.

Dalle diverse informazioni che il sottoscritto raccolse sul proposito, gli risultò che la Signora Maria Costantini coll'ajuto della sua amica Maria Liotto, che ricevette gli oggetti, commise la sottrazione delle antichità;—per conseguenza il Museo Britannico, da lui rappresentato, manca delle più rare antiche cose che rendevano preziosissima la raccolta del Sig. Woodhouse, e giusta il mandato a lui dato deve con ogni mezzo legale vindicare ed assicurare i diritti del Museo Inglese, i quali illegalmente e senz'alcun diritto sono stati danneggiati dalla Signora Maria Costantini.

Ciò posto, siccome dalle informazioni che il sottoscritto finora ha raccolto, ha fondati motivi per credere che la sottrazione venne fatta per parte della Signora Maria Costantini, e che in suo potere devono esistere le antichità prese, e probabilmente in casa della sua amica Maria Liotto ed altrove, come ciò potrà risultare da un'Inquisizione regolare, domanda colla presente che, giusta le disposizioni delle Leggi in vigore, sia ordinata tale giudiziaria Inquisizione sul fatto che si denuncia, e sieno fatte

le relative visite domiciliari affinchè si scuopri la verità e sieno garantiti i diritti danneggiati del Museo Britannico.

Si accompagnano—

1866, 24 febbrajo, Testamento.

— 4 Giugno, Procura.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Corfù, 27 Giugno, [O.S.] 9 Luglio, 1866.

Inclosure No. 85.

(No. 35.)

MR. SAUNDERS to the EARL OF CLARENDON.

CORFU, July 13th, 1866.

MY LORD,

With reference to my Despatch No 32, of the 30th ultimo, inclosing copy of a letter which I had addressed to the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, upon the subject of the Woodhouse Collection, I think it fitting to acquaint your Lordship with the proceedings which have since taken place in connection with this matter.

I should first mention that the Deputy Inspector of Gendarmerie here having informed me that the servant of the deceased, now in prison for robbing his mistress, as adverted to in my aforesaid letter to Mr. Panizzi, had confessed to having been instrumental with others to the conveyance of certain objects from the house of the deceased, prior to his demise, by direction of his said mistress, and that it would be desirable to effect an immediate search in certain quarters where these objects were possibly concealed, I at once, at his suggestion, telegraphed to Mr. Panizzi for the necessary authority to be communicated direct to the Advocate Fiscal, here, who would otherwise be unable to sanction such a search in the absence of special powers from the Museum.

I was only made aware by Mr. Panizzi's reply, received the following day, that such powers had already been furnished to Mr. Newton, the officer of that establishment charged with

this enquiry, to whom I handed this reply, and who then for the first time showed me the instrument, which I afterwards authenticated as required for legal purposes. Mr. Newton, however, considered that some corroborative testimony was requisite before acting upon the suggestion of the police; and after several interviews with the Inspector and Deputy Inspector, the evidence of several individuals was obtained in support of this charge, as by the accompanying summary, drawn up by the police, which, however satisfactory on the one hand, necessarily involved delay, and was likely to compromise the object in view on the other. In fact, it was not until one week later, on the 9th, that proceedings were instituted, and the search effected, when doubtless notice had been given by one of the parties implicated who had denied all knowledge of this affair, and consequently, so far as I am informed, nothing was found. I was not, however, invited to co-operate on this occasion in any way, and left the matter therefore in Mr. Newton's hands, who, up to this moment, has not even informed me of the result.

I find, from subsequent proceedings, of which I had no cognizance, that the matter has now been formally brought before the local tribunals, in the shape of a direct prosecution instituted against the companion of the deceased, Mrs. Maria Costantini; and indeed the first notice conveyed to me upon this head was by the appearance at the Consular Office this morning of one of the local judges, accompanied by a sworn interpreter and secretary, to take my depositions in reference thereto.

I gave my evidence upon all points on which I was interrogated, as to the finding of the different articles on the premises and the circumstances connected therewith; while, however, the authorities naturally experienced no little surprise to find me utterly ignorant of these proceedings.

As officers of the same Government, having one interest at heart in the cause of truth and justice, and requested as I am, in the name of the Trustees, "to render such assistance as may be in my power in furtherance of this public object," I might naturally expect that my concert and co-operation would be sought in all these matters, and the circumstance of any

perceptible want of unity in this respect can, I conceive, only prove detrimental and derogatory.

I have no wish to complain of the surreptitious manner in which all kinds of out-door proceedings and private examinations, studiously concealed from me, have been done in a corner, to the astonishment of the community; but I cannot but believe that your Lordship and the Museum authorities will coincide in the opinion which I am inclined to entertain, that Mr. Newton has mistaken his position here, and that by so doing he has assumed to himself a responsibility which I have no desire to share.

It would have been well indeed to have been enabled to recover by an early search any objects of interest which may have been abstracted prior to the demise; but the policy of proceeding further may be deserving of mature consideration, as likely to bring within the sphere of litigation the character of the bequest, excepting in so far as already recognized by the heirs.

But Mr. Newton would seem to have been carried away by the foregone conclusion, which I cannot but consider wholly at variance with the antecedents explained, that the entire Museum of the deceased—such, at least, as it existed at the time of the demise—should have been secured and transferred to the Consulate; whereas it is manifest that the administrators, already unwilling to act until the arrival of the heirs, would have strenuously opposed such an unwarrantable assumption of authority, the whole responsibility of which would have been thrown upon me, as in direct contravention with the terms of the bequest, which provided that the articles should be *taken charge of when recovered from the hands of the said administrators*; while it must be sufficiently apparent from my previous reports upon this subject that, had it not been for my persevering exertions from first to last, nothing whatever would have been obtained of what has been characterized as the “very valuable collection of coins and other antiquities” already received.

On the other hand, if any one can have reason to complain, it would seem to be for the heirs alone to consider themselves aggrieved by the manner in which this bequest was urged

upon the deceased in his latter moments, when the context was not dictated by himself, and when obviously incapable of accurately appreciating the precise bearing of terms and phrases supplied by others, and, indeed, the said heirs, on hearing of the pretensions now raised, have unhesitatingly expressed their firm belief that it would have been better for them had they been refused everything, as in such case they *must have obtained all!*

Moreover, as their renunciation applies solely to *coins*, it would seem by no means improbable that they may still contest the validity of the deed as regards "other antiquities," unless conciliated by such favours as they have sought in their act of renunciation.

With respect to the two bronze tablets in the possession of Mr. Taylor, as adverted to in my preceding Despatch No. 32, I have now the honour to inclose copy of the declaration made upon this subject in Mr. Newton's presence, showing that those tablets had been delivered into his own hands by the deceased a considerable time before his death. Assuming this to be the fact, as from the well-known character of Mr. Taylor can hardly be questionable, the real intentions of the deceased at the time would seem to be the only point at issue, but whatever those intentions may have been, or whatever convictions may have been entertained in this respect, I have been assured, and Mr. Newton has been authorized to report, that when fully and freely exonerated on this head to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. Taylor has empowered his solicitor, in his absence, to relinquish these tablets to the Museum as objects of interest.

I have only to add that, at my suggestion, Mr. Newton has sequestered in my custody certain stones and marbles, which, being abandoned in a garden belonging to the deceased at a short distance from town, had been removed from thence when the garden was given up, subsequent to the departure of the heirs. The latter, however, had left directions with their agent to have them sent hereafter in some economical way, and hence the necessity of this sequester in the first instance, but in the event of these objects being considered of sufficient interest to render them a desirable acquisition, it might not be difficult to convince the heirs that they would encounter insuperable obstacles as regards their removal from hence, whereas the British

Government might gradually be enabled to overcome such obstacles and facilitate the desired result.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

P.S.—The inclosures hereto annexed have doubtless been already communicated to the Museum by Mr. Newton.

The Right Honorable
the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure No. 86.

MR. NEWTON to MR. SAUNDERS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE,

July 10, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Panizzi, which he sends me a copy of a telegram received from you under date June 30th, 1866, asking for authority to denounce the Signora Maria di Costantini and two other persons, the authority to be communicated direct to the Advocate Fiscal.

Mr. Panizzi expresses his great surprise that this telegram should contain no mention of my name and that he should have been directed to mark it as Confidential, when it must pass through the hands of several clerks, if sent direct to Corfu. I have stated, in reply to Mr. Panizzi, that this telegram was sent without my knowledge or authority, and that I am quite at a loss to know why it was sent without previous communication with me, or indeed why it was sent at all. If you have anything to state in explanation, perhaps you will favour me with a line that I may enclose to Mr. Panizzi.

May I trouble you to return by the bearer the two documents which I left in your hands on Saturday.

(Signed) Yours faithfully,

C. T. NEWTON.

Inclosure No. 87.

MR. SAUNDERS to MR. NEWTON.

CONDI TERRACE,

July 10, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reply to your note just received, I must refer you Mr. Leopulo, who came to see me upon the subject referred, and who told me that in the absence of a special Power of attorney, *ad hoc*, no one could act in the matter, and that such direct application to the Advocate Fiscal was the only remedy; in fact he dictated the telegram himself in Italian, the reply to which I placed in your hands.

Mr. Leopulo directed that it should be marked "Confidential" to the Advocate Fiscal, as regards *his* department, and of course nothing would have been done in the matter without your entire concert and concurrence; indeed, everything would have been placed in your hands and left to your discretion, but the authority was deemed essential in the first instance, and was therefore sought at once.

You are already aware that I had not been made acquainted the time with your having any document in your hands such as you subsequently exhibited to me, and the necessary powers Mr. Leopulo distinctly stated must be conveyed direct by telegram to the Advocate Fiscal, as you may readily ascertain. It would seem, however, that whatever one does to help the Museum, one cannot do right.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

C. T. Newton, Esq.

Inclosure No. 88.

MR. NEWTON to MR. SAUNDERS.

CORFU, July 16, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a list of the parables from the Woodhouse Museum, removed from the

garden of Mr. Taylor, and deposited under sequester in your Consulate on the 5th of July last, in pursuance of my letter to you of the 3rd instant.

The enclosed list, executed in duplicate, has been carefully verified with the objects to which it refers by Mr. Cortazzi and myself conjointly this day, and numbers in red chalk have been affixed to the several marbles. May I request you to be so good as to hold these marbles in deposit till you receive further instructions respecting them from the Trustees of the British Museum.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

List of inscribed and sculptured marbles from the Museum of Mr. Woodhouse, removed by the undersigned from the garden of Mr. Taylor, and deposited under sequester, in the British Consulate, July 5, 1866 :—

(1.) Headless female figure, draped in talaric *chiton*, over which falls upper garment to hips. Over the arms hangs a mantle, the right hand rests on the right hip, the left hand is broken, the drapery is well composed, and the sculpture appears of a good period, in white marble. Height 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

(2.) Male torso of white marble, height $15\frac{1}{2}$ in., wants the head, the left leg below the knee, the right leg from half-way down the thigh, the left arm from the elbow downwards, and all the right arm.

(3.) Female head, white marble, height 14 in. Hair waved like the younger Faustinas'; nose broken. The base of the neck has been fitted into a statue.

(4.) Male bearded head, white marble, height $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. Neck broken off below chin, pupils marked, style late, surface in bad condition.

(5.) Jupiter, statuette in white marble, height 12 in. The lower half of the body clothed in a *peplos*, the right hand rests on the hip, the right arm broken away between upper arm and hand, the feet wanting. Execution poor and late.

(6.) Head of Satyr, white marble, height 5 in. Poor work and in bad condition.

- 7.) Head of a child, white marble, height 6 in. Of no value.
- 8.) Fragment of sepulchral *stelè*, in white marble; male figure in relief, face broken away, legs broken away above knees; wants the right hand, and all the left arm, wears a *chiton*, fastened on the right shoulder.
- 9.) Oblong sepulchral relief, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 2½ in. of white marble. On the left, a female figure taking leave of a seated male figure, between them a small figure, probably of a child; on the right are two groups, each consisting of a male and female figure standing, side by side; all these figures are seated. On each side is a pilaster supporting an architrave and cornice, above which are the ornamental fronts of the roof tiles, *imbrices*, shown so as to indicate a roof.
- 10.) Sepulchral *stelé* in the form of a distyle temple, with Corinthian columns, surmounted by a Doric pediment; white marble, in two pieces, height 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 9 in. On the left is a seated male figure taking leave of a standing female figure, between them is a veiled female figure. Behind the male figure is a smaller male figure, and behind the female figure a smaller female figure holding up a *pyxis*. In good condition and interesting, on account of the mixture of orders in the architecture.
- (11) Sepulchral *stelé* of white marble, height 2 ft. 5½ in. by 13 in. across the pediment; of white marble, in bad condition. On the left a seated female figure taking leave of a male figure, behind the female figure in a smaller figure.
- (12.) *Stelé* of white marble, 1 ft. 6¾ in. by 1 ft. 5 in. On the right a male figure reclining on a couch, on the left a veiled female figure, seated; in front of the reclining figure, a smaller male figure, and a table for the funeral banquet; on the extreme right, a small figure carrying a pitcher on the head, very slightly sketched above the relief.

ΠΩΛΛΑΠΟΠΛΙΟΥΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣΠΟΠΛΙΟΥ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΣΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ

fine letters, in good condition.

- (13.) *Stelé* of white marble, 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. On the left a seated female figure taking leave of a standing male figure; on the right a male figure also standing.

(14.) *Stelé* of white marble, in bad condition, 2 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. On the right a male figure taking leave of another male figure; on the left two female figures. On the extreme left a smaller female figure, on the extreme right a smaller male figure. All the figures are draped and standing. Behind, on the left, is a tree, over the figure, on the right, is a wreath, in his left hand a roll. In the *tympalum* above is a floral ornament, like the antefixal ornament on tiles.

(15.) *Stelé* of white marble. Height 2 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. On the left a seated female figure taking leave of a draped male figure; at the side of the female figure a smaller figure, probably an attendant.

(16.) Pillar of white marble, terminating in a fluted Doric column, the upper part left rough. Height 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. Diameter at the top, $9\frac{3}{8}$ in.

On the top an ivy wreath sculptured in relief, within which in a circle, ΧΑΙΡΕ: ΠΠΑΡΧΕ.

(17.) Pillar of blue marble, tapering towards the foot. Height 1 ft. 5 in. by $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter at the top.

On the top ΦΙΛΙ
CΤΑ

(18.) Pillar of white marble, tapering towards the foot. Height 1 ft. 8 in. by 6 in. diameter at the top.

On the top ΧΤΙΙ
ΦΑΝΙ
ΔΧΝΑ (in monogram)
Ε

(19.) Circular disk of common stone. Diameter of circular face, 13 in. greatest thickness, 6 in. Inscribed on the disk—

ΑΝΘΗΔ
ΩΝ
ΧΑΙΡΕ

(20.) Fragment of a slab of grey marble, half an inch thick, on which in late Roman characters—

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΟC
ΦΙΛΗΤΟC
ΕΤΩΝΘΑ
ΧΑΙΡΕ

(21.) Fragment of a slab of blue marble, thickness three-quarters of an inch—on it, in late Roman characters—

NOYM
EPIAEΛ
EYΘEPIΣ
ETΩN

—
- C -
T

(22.) Disk of blue marble, 13 in. diameter by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness. Pan moving to the left, in his right hand a *pedum*, in his left a dish of fruits; in very low relief.

(23.) A small circular *cista* on a square base of blue marble, with a lid of common freestone, ornamented on the top with a central flower, from which leaves radiate.

(24.) The upper half of an Egyptian statuette of black salt. Height 9 in.

(Signed) C. T. NEWTON.

Corfu, July, 5, 1866.

Inclosure No. 89.

Plan of house of Mr. Woodhouse.

Inclosure No. 90.

MR. MURRAY to the PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

July 27th, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 16th instant, and former correspondence, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Trustees of the British Museum, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's

Consul General at Corfu, respecting proceedings connected with the acquisition of the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

The Librarian, (Signed) JAMES MURRAY,
British Museum.

MR. SAUNDERS to LORD STANLEY.

(No. 38.)

CORFU, 23rd July, 1866.

MY LORD,

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject of the Woodhouse Collection, I deem it fitting to acquaint your Lordship that I had a long conference in the matter this morning with Mr. Newton of the British Museum, who came to me for the first time since my Despatch of the 13th, and who having expressed a wish to be made cognizant of the contents of my reports of the 30th of June, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Panizzi, which I had already communicated to Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Erskine, now here, I at once acceded to his wishes in this respect, begging him at the same time to make any remarks he might have to offer during the perusal, or to ask me any questions he might deem requisite in elucidation of the facts adverted to.

At the conclusion of the narrative which Mr. Newton perfectly agreed with all he had previously heard from me upon the subject, he asked me whether the deceased had seen, or heard read to him, the draft of the bequest previously heard from me upon the subject; he asked me whether the deceased had seen or heard read to him, the draft of the bequest previously to the execution thereof, to which I replied, "certainly not." In fact, Mr. Vice-Consul Cortazzi and myself were busily occupied in framing the document to within a brief interval (say less than one hour) of its first presentation and perusal to the deceased when already so weak that he was unable to append his signature thereto, and therefore (as deliberately inserted in the preliminary text) bearing only the sign of the cross, affixed immediately afterwards in the presence of the attesting witnesses

Mr. Newton also asked me who was the person that induced Mr. Woodhouse to see his solicitor upon the subject, to which I replied, "the trustee, Mr. Taylor;" then (continued Mr. Newton) the latter was instrumental in obtaining for us the bequest, to which I replied, "certainly."

It would appear, moreover, that the deceased expressed to his said solicitor and intimate friend, Mr. Zambelli, his wish to pack up and consign to him, for delivery to the Consulate, such things as he intended for the British Museum, which the solicitor declared could not be accepted in this way,—the natural inference, however, being, that such a mode of proceeding could never have contemplated more than a limited number of articles in addition to the coins.

But while acting upon this view of the intentions of the donor, as originally reported by me, and confirmed by the telegraphic instructions conveyed to me in this respect, it is undeniably certain that, had more been exacted at the time, the validity of the whole bequest would have been contested, and even the coins themselves irretrievably lost! In fact, after the several boxes had been actually embarked on board H.M.S. "Enterprise" I was strenuously pressed by the administrators to detain the vessel for *another week*, to enable the heirs (who had missed the steamer at Ancona) to arrive and act for themselves, which I of course declined to do.

With respect to the several objects which were not found in the collection at all at the time of the demise, though formerly appertaining thereto, it is manifest that during the last illness of the deceased, surrounded as he was by suspicious characters, from within and from without, anything might have been abstracted with the greatest facility, and it should be noted, as regards the charge against his female companion, Mrs. Maria Costantini, of removing boxes from the house some days before his death, that she now alleges to have done so for the purpose of transferring some of her own linen elsewhere, a pretext utterly ridiculous in itself, and the more so as several drawers and other receptacles were found crowded with her linen in the house.

Mr. Newton through out a suggestion that possibly some arrangement might be made with the heirs to relinquish any articles which the British Museum might desire to obtain, in considera-

tion of the duplicate coins to which they advert ; but I pointed out to him that in such case it would be advantageous to provide, by special engagement that any other objects which should subsequently be recovered, should be renounced in general terms in favour of the Museum, as things which the heirs themselves could never hope to retrieve.

I likewise called Mr. Newton's attention to the expediency of bringing Ecclesiastical influence to bear upon the subject, and of trying the effect of an excommunication under the Ban of the Patron Saint, which has often produced marvellous results.

I will only add that, at Mr. Newton's request, I certified, in nearly his own terms, to a voluminous examination of the trustee, Mr. Taylor, having taken place before me, though not written down at the moment, but subsequently recapitulated from memory by Mr. Newton, and which the deponent, acting on the advice of his lawyer, refused to sign ; but without being able to attach any official character to a document so constituted, in regard to which, moreover, no opportunity of cross-examination was afforded, I nevertheless furnished Mr. Newton with the following attestation as to the facts :

“ I hereby certify that the foregoing statement, after having been made in my presence, and subsequently reduced to writing by Mr. Newton, was afterwards submitted to Mr. Taylor for correction, and that the *précis* thus made, after having been revised at his dictation, was finally read to him in my presence.”

Any allusion to the circumstance of the deponent having objected to confirm the same with his signature (as intended to be cited) was omitted at Mr. Newton's request, while, however, I would distinctly disclaim inferring more than the actual facts, certified as aforesaid, of the matter (*sic*) in which this statement was obtained, without entering upon the correctness or incorrectness of the text, however conscientiously elaborated, or otherwise open to comment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. S. SAUNDERS.

The Lord Stanley.

Inclosure No. 91.

GENERAL YORKE MOORE to MR. NEWTON.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB,

October 20th, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

Having to attend the funeral of a near relative in Shropshire prevented my answering your note ere this. With regard to the Woodhouse Collection, I was at Corfu in the month of January and February, 1865, in the yacht "Egidia," and having obtained whilst at Malta a letter of introduction to Mr. Woodhouse from a mutual friend, Sir J. W. Smith, Commissary General-in-Chief, Mr. Woodhouse shewed me all his collection by appointments, which took place at his house on about 12 or more different days.

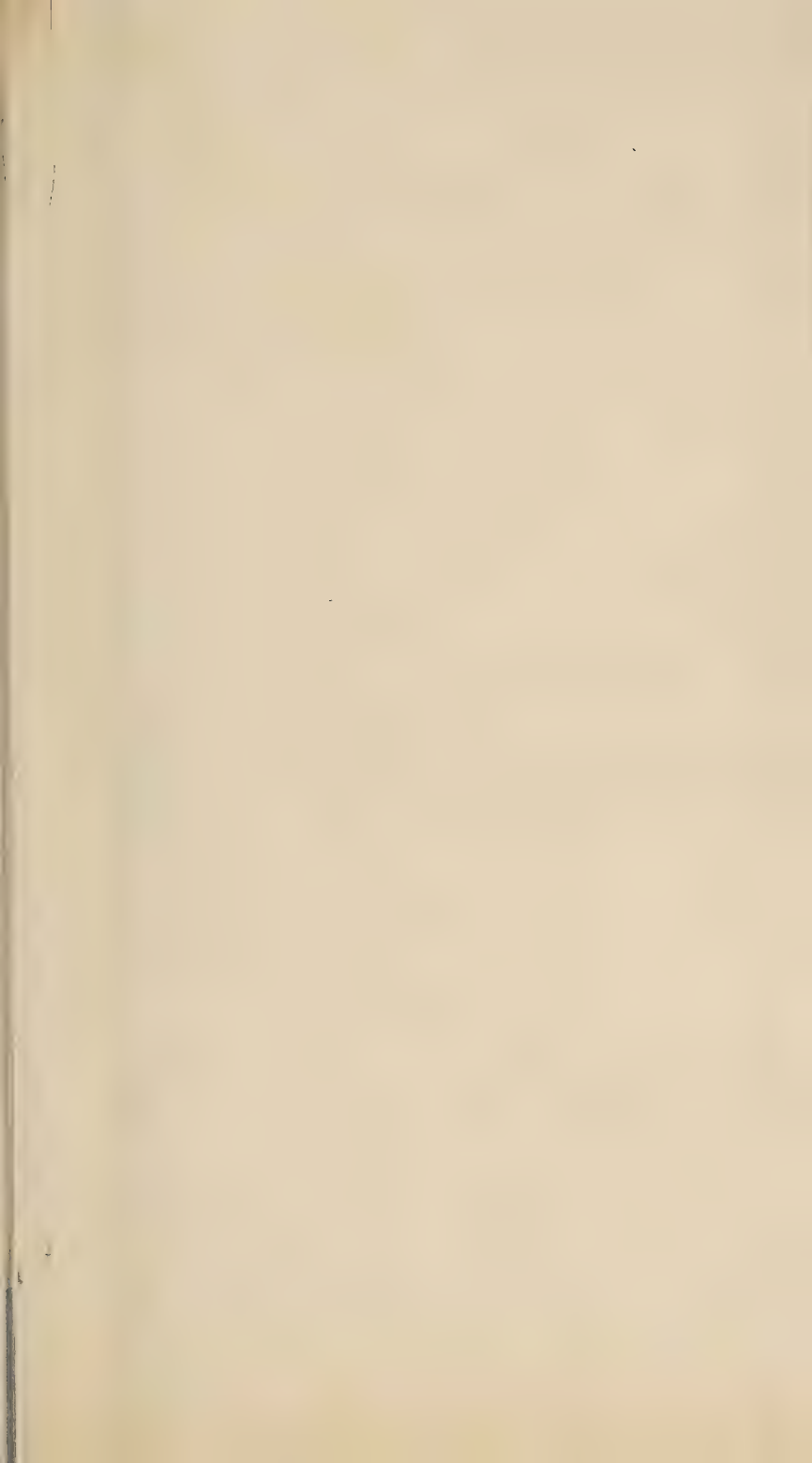
I was in hopes I might have induced him to part with some or all of his collection, but on hinting at such a thing he distinctly told me that he intended to give it to the British Museum. I offered to take charge of it if he would seal up the boxes in which it would be packed, but he shewed me his hands covered with chilblains, and said he would pack them up in the May following and send them. He asked me if it would be sufficient to direct them to the Trustees, British Museum, London, and I said that would suffice. On my taking leave, I asked him if I should inform the officers in the Medal Room at the Museum of his intended gift, and he said most assuredly he wished me to do so, which I mentioned to Messrs. Vaux and Poole, on my return to England in May. As I was more interested in the coins than in the other antiquities, I could not recollect for certain more than a few remarkable things, which I pointed out to you in the list I saw with you; but on seeing the very small quantity of antiquities sent to the Museum, I should certainly say it is not one third of what Mr. Woodhouse shewed me at the time I mention, more particularly with regard to gold rings and ornaments. I particularly recollect two gold necklaces, which he told me he bought, one for 350, and the other for 400 dollars, from the Lieutenant of a man he called the Corsair. He mentioned that many years ago there was a Greek who went by the name of the Corsair, who had a

fast sailing vessel, and visited all the islands in the different seas, robbing all the graves he could find; that this man was a terrible drunkard, and had with him a Lieutenant to take charge of his ship and property, who, taking advantage of his Captain's failing, managed to abstract the two necklaces in question, and sold them surreptitiously to Mr. Woodhouse. One of these was the one now in the Museum with the pendants of Ulysses and Penelope. In the same grave with this necklace was found a coin of Cassander. The other necklace was a much larger one in circumference, with large, spread gold leaves. There were a great number of antiquities of various kinds, which I do not see in the Museum, such as the silver lamp with 3 burners and Greek inscription, and the bronze statuette, both which stood on the sideboard; also a quantity of leaden sling-bullets, with the name of Callistratus on them, and other Generals sent against Corcyra; Roman and Greek glass, pottery, &c., which I could only identify if I saw them again. I must confess I was rather disappointed with the coins, having heard so much of his collection: not having seen them since they came here, I cannot say if all are present.

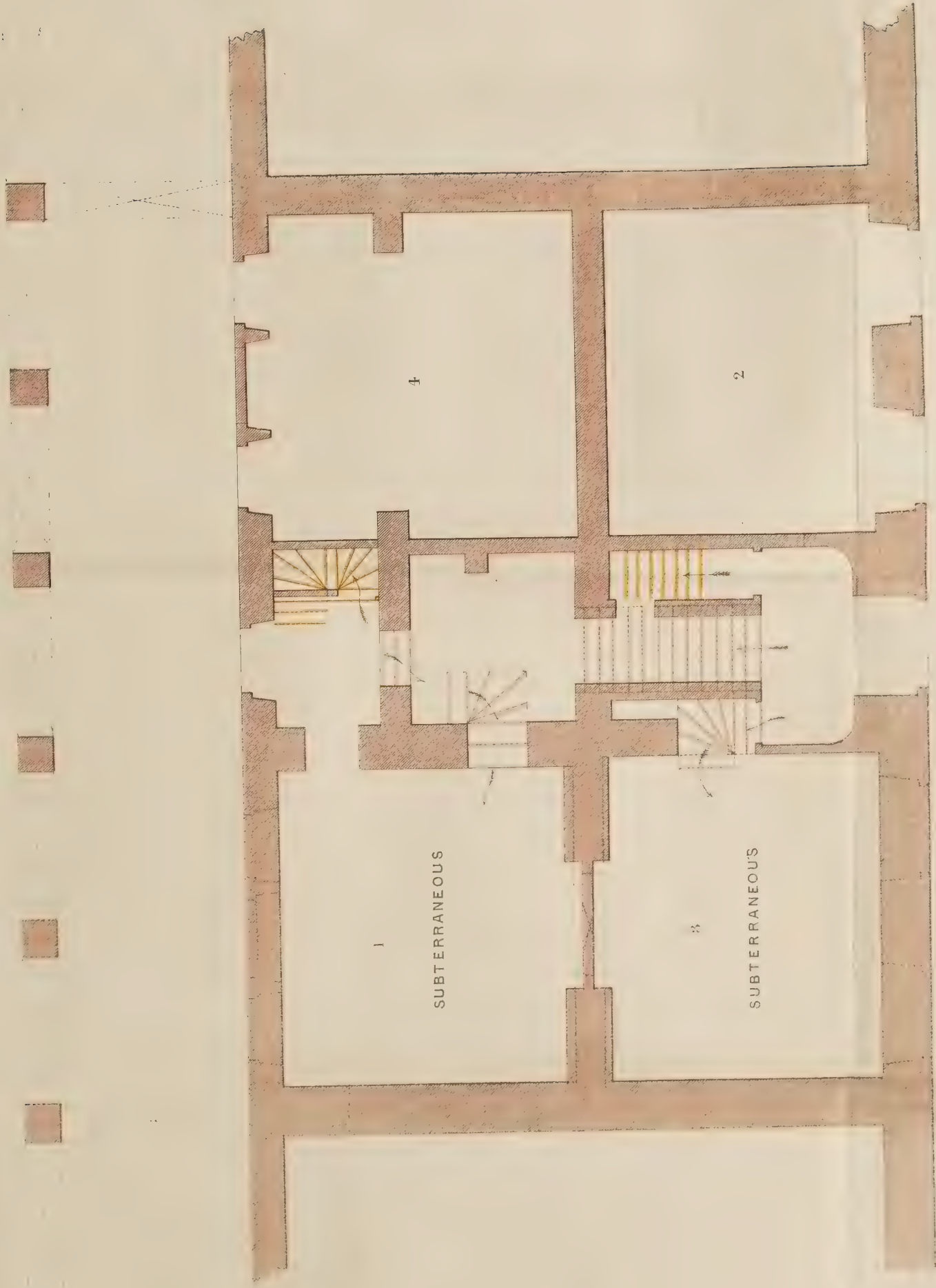
Truly yours,

(Signed) WM. YORKE MOORE.

C. T. Newton, Esquire,
&c., &c.

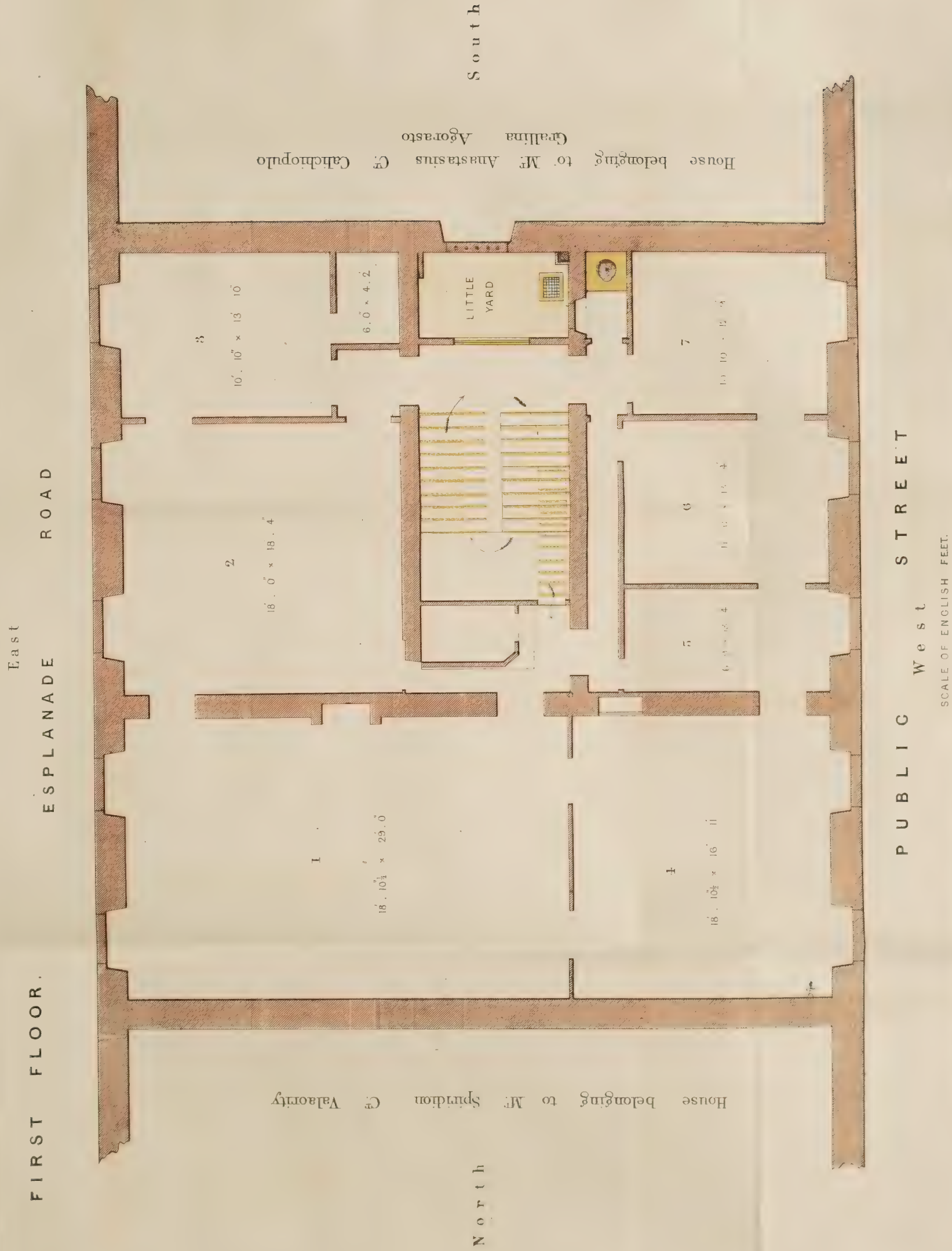


GROUND FLOOR
AND
SUBTERRANEAN.



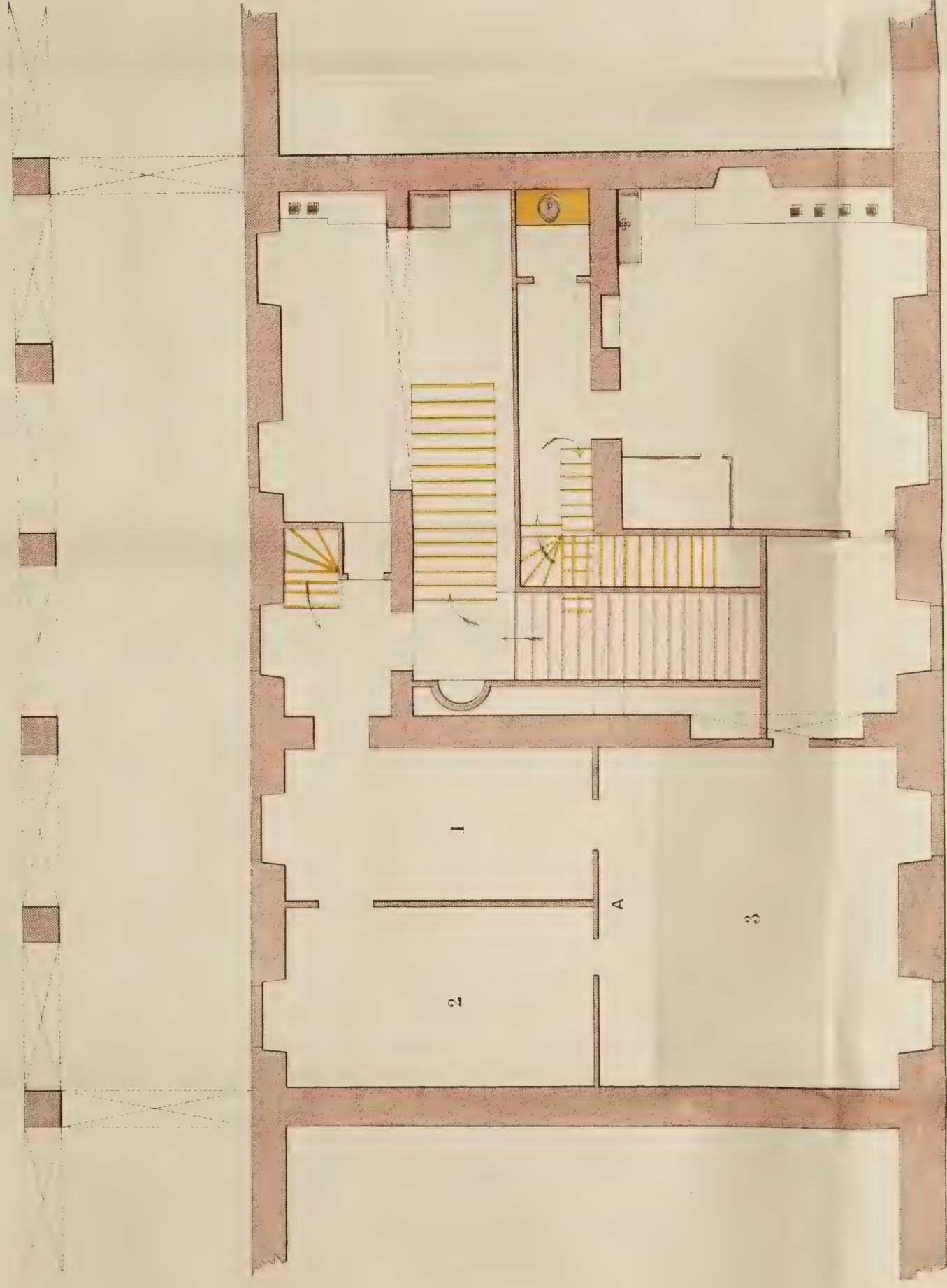
SCALE OF ENGLISH FEET

PLAN OF MR WOODHOUSE'S RESIDENCE (ENCLOSURE N° 89)

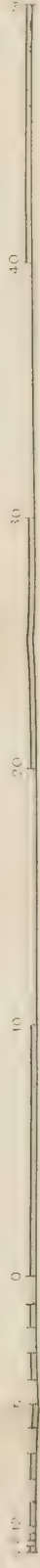


PLAN OF MR WOODHOUSE'S RESIDENCE (ENCLOSURE N° 89)

MIDDLEINGS
(MEZZANINI)



SCALE OF ENGLISH FEET



BAHNSON & SONS, LTD., 10, MARK LANE

78

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND) (CLASSICS AND FRENCH).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 July 1867;—for,

COPY “of any PROPOSAL or PLAN submitted by the COMMISSIONERS of
NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland* to the GOVERNMENT for the Introduction
of CLASSICS and FRENCH into the NATIONAL SCHOOLS, and of any
CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.”

Office of National Education, Dublin, }
18 July 1867. }

JAMES KELLY,
WM. HOMAN NEWELL,
Secretaries.

(*Sir Robert Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 July 1867.

SCHEDULE.

	PAGE.
Extract from Minutes of the Board, dated 26 March 1867 - - - - -	3
Extract from Minutes of the Board, dated 28 May 1867 - - - - -	3
Proposed Plan - - - - -	3
Extract from Minutes of the Board, dated 4 June 1867 - - - - -	5
Extract from Minutes of the Board, dated 18 June 1867 - - - - -	5
Letter from Commissioners of National Education to Lord Naas, dated 19 June 1867 - - - - -	5
Letter from Archdeacon Fitzgerald to Commissioner of National Education, dated 12 November 1861 - - - - -	6
Letter from Commissioners of National Education to Archdeacon Fitzgerald, dated 28 November 1861 - - - - -	6
Letter from Rev. Dr. MacIvor to Commissioners of National Education, dated 28 November 1866 - - - - -	7
Memorial referred to in foregoing letter - - - - -	8
Commissioners of National Education to Rev. Dr. MacIvor, dated 19 December 1866 - - - - -	11
Rev. Dr. Henry to Commissioners of National Education, dated 17 December 1866 - - - - -	11
Commissioners of National Education to Rev. Dr. Henry, dated 21 December 1866 - - - - -	12
Commissioners of National Education to Rev. Dr. Henry, dated 26 February 1867 - - - - -	12
Rev. Dr. M'Cosh to A. O'Callaghan, Esq., Head Inspector, and John Molloy, District Inspector, dated 14 January 1867 - - - - -	13
Rev. Dr. Henry to Commissioners of National Education, dated 11 March 1867 -	13
Rev. Dr. Henry to Commissioners of National Education, dated 1 April 1867 -	14
Dr. Browne, District Inspector, to Rev. Dr. Henry, dated 30 March 1867 -	14
Commissioners of National Education to Rev. Dr. Henry, dated 3 April 1867 -	15
Rev. L. E. Berkely to Commissioners of National Education, dated 5 April 1867 -	15
Commissioners of National Education to Rev. L. E. Berkely, dated 18 April 1867 - - - - -	15
The Lord Bishop of Derry to Commissioners of National Education, dated 1 June 1867 - - - - -	16
Rev. Dr. Henry to Commissioners of National Education, dated 3 June 1867 -	16

COPY of any PROPOSAL or PLAN submitted by the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland* to the GOVERNMENT for the Introduction of CLASSICS and FRENCH into the NATIONAL SCHOOLS, and of any CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the BOARD, dated 26th March 1867.

READ letter No. 2,947/67, from Rev. Doctor Henry, on the subject of Doctor McCosh's proposal to introduce classics into the Belfast District Model School, as submitted to the Board of Trade on the 19th February, and expressing his entire approval of the project, which he offers some suggestions for carrying into effect.

Ordered, that the Resident Commissioner do draw up a paper submitting a plan for the introduction of classics into the Model and ordinary "National Schools," and that a copy of this plan be enclosed to each Commissioner.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the BOARD, dated the 28th May 1867.

THE Resident Commissioner again submits his Memorandum, modified in some particulars, regarding the introduction of classics into the Model and ordinary National Schools, and the consideration of which was postponed on the 14th instant.

Ordered, that the Board approve of this Memorandum, and that a letter be written to the Lord Lieutenant, informing him thereof, and applying for the means to carry out the proposed plan in the existing National Schools in connection with the Board, expressing, at the same time, the opinion of the Commissioners, that it would be also desirable that the plan should be carried out in connexion with the establishment of Model Schools, under the terms of the letter of the Right Honourable C. P. Fortescue, of the 19th June 1866, which has already been approved of by the Board.

The letter of the Lord Lieutenant to be submitted to the Commissioners for approval at their next meeting.

MEMORANDUM.

THE classical and French course, which will consist of portions of the works of the authors named below to be agreed upon by the Commissioners, will embrace a period of three years, namely,

First Year	{	Latin - -	Grammar, Delectus, Cæsar.
		French - -	Grammar, translation of French to English.
Second Year	{	Latin - -	Sallust, Virgil.
		Greek - -	Grammar, Delectus, Xenophon's Anabasis.
		French - -	Translation from English to French.
Third Year	{	Latin - -	Horace, Cicero, Livy.
		Greek - -	Lucian, Homer, &c., &c.
		French - -	The language generally.

No languages department is to be recognised in a school unless at least six pupils

pupils who have each made 150 attendances in the year, satisfactorily pass their examination.

For every pupil of the languages class, who has made the necessary attendances, and who passes a satisfactory examination in the course prescribed for his year.

In Latin - - 10 s. to be awarded to the teacher.

In Greek - - 10 s. to be awarded to the teacher.

In French - - 5 s. to be awarded to the teacher.

If a pupil pass his examination in one language, such pupil counts as one who "satisfactorily passes his examination"; but if that pupil pass in two or three languages, he yet counts as one only.

A pupil can be presented only once for the course of each year.

No pupil is to be admitted into the languages class who is not qualified for the fourth class, or who has been at any school excepting a National School during the year immediately preceding his admission to the languages class.

The manager and teacher may determine upon the fees payable by the pupils for instruction in the languages. It is suggested that the fee for instruction in languages should be twice the amount of the fee paid for literary instruction, *e. g.*, if the fee for literary instruction be 5 s. a quarter, that for "languages" would be 10 s. a quarter; if the fee for literary instruction be only 1 s., then the fee for "languages" would be 2 s., &c. &c. The pupils' fee for one language is to be the same as for two or three languages.

Where the teacher of the languages class is also the literary teacher, principal or assistant of the school, he is not to occupy more than one hour of the regular school hours in the tuition of the languages class.

But where the teacher is solely employed in giving instruction in classics and French, the tuition of the languages classes may be proceeded with throughout the day generally.

The pupils of the languages class are, however, to continue to attend the ordinary instruction of the school; and wherever there is not a separate teacher for classics and French, the payment for giving instruction in the languages class will be made dependent on the general proficiency of the pupils of the school in English and elementary education.

Where the teacher of the languages class is either the principal or assistant teacher of the school, and, as such, is paid his class salary by the Board, his remuneration for the tuition of the languages class is to consist of the "*results fees*," to be awarded by the Board and the pupils' fees.

But where the teacher has in the languages class at least 30 pupils in daily average attendance, and is solely employed for four hours daily in giving instruction in classics and French to such pupils, his remuneration will consist of a class salary to be paid by the Board (as if he were an ordinary literary teacher of a National School), besides the "*results fees*," and the fees of the pupils.

A teacher who is solely occupied as teacher of the languages class, and who claims *class salary*, must be qualified to teach Latin, Greek, and French.

As already laid down, a languages department cannot be recognised in a school, unless at least six pupils who have each made 150 attendances in the year, satisfactorily pass their examination; but should a teacher *before or after school hours* choose to instruct one or more pupils in Latin, Greek, or French, and that such pupil or pupils make 150 attendances in the year, and satisfactorily pass the examination, the Commissioners will be prepared to award the results fees just as in the case of pupils of a regular languages class taught during one of the school hours.

ESTIMATE.

		£.	s.	d.
It is estimated that for the year ended 31st March 1868,				
there will be required class salary for three teachers, to be				
solely employed as teachers of classics and French - -		156	-	-
Results fees - - - - -		885	-	-
TOTAL - - - £.		1,041	-	-

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the BOARD, dated the 4th June 1867.

THE Commissioners postpone to the 18th instant the consideration of the draft letter to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant with the memorandum regarding the introduction of classics into the National Schools.

EXTRACTS from MINUTES of the BOARD, dated 18th June 1867.

THE Commissioners proceed to the consideration of the draft letter proposed to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant with the memorandum regarding the introduction of classics into the National Schools, and the Board's Resolution thereon, dated the 28th May 1867.

Ordered, that the letter, of which the following is a copy, be approved and be forwarded to Lord Naas, viz. :

(Enclosure.)

Office of National Education,
19 June 1867.

My Lord,

WE have the honour, by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, to transmit for the information and approval of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant a copy of a resolution on the subject of the introduction of classics into the National Schools, agreed to at two meetings of the Board, held on the 28th May and 4th June instant; and also a copy of a memorandum setting forth the details of the plan proposed for carrying out this measure.

This question of the introduction of classics into elementary schools has been brought under the notice of the Commissioners at various times, and has been most fully and carefully considered.

To the enclosed memorandum we attach an estimate of the probable cost of carrying out the scheme for the year 1867-8, the proposed expenditure being a little over 1,000 £.

We are further instructed to observe, that although there is no direct connection between classical instruction and the alterations suggested by the Right Honourable Mr. Fortescue's letter, the Commissioners think it desirable that both should be included in the same supplemental Estimate; and that, although good measures taken separately, they are much better when taken together. One reason for adopting both together is, that the class which will derive the most advantage from one alteration will be least pleased with the other.

If both proposals should be adopted, there will not be the slightest grounds for insinuating that any alteration was made with exclusive deference to the desires of any portion of the population.

In our letter of the 4th December last, we had the honour to forward to your Lordship a statement, in the form of a Supplemental Estimate, setting forth the cost of carrying out the proposals in the Right Honourable Mr. Fortescue's letter, for the financial year 1867-8.

We have, &c.
(signed *James Kelly,*
William H. Newell. } Secretaries.

To the Right Honourable
Lord Naas, M.P., Chief Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

The Venerable Archdeacon *Fitzgerald* to Commissioners of National Education.

Sirs,

Rathkeale, 12 November 1861.

I BEG of you to state to the Commissioners of Education that, in conformity with their instructions recently addressed to me to fill up the vacant office of schoolmaster to the National male school of this town, I appointed on the 1st of November instant a certain Mr. Moran, who was recommended to me by the inspector of the district, Mr. Robinson, and who appeared to me an eligible person. I gave him leave of absence on the 2nd, after having given him the key of the school-house, desks, &c. He wrote to intimate that he resigned for the reasons following. During the vacancy of the school-rooms, consequent on the removal of Mr. Quinlivan, the last teacher, I gave the use of the schoolroom to the classical teacher of the town, Mr. Millar, who is a graduate (A. B.) of Trinity College, and who attended divinity lectures, although he did not proceed, as he has intended, to take orders in the Protestant Church, to which he belongs. As Mr. Moran had not a single pupil, although I hope, as in the case of Mr. Quinlivan, to induce a sufficient number to attend the school ultimately, I proposed to let Mr. Millar and his pupils (about 14 in number), and the children of both Protestants and Catholics to continue in the school-house, there being ample room for both schools, even if the National Schoolmaster's numbers should reach the maximum of 35. The schoolmaster at first consented, but in a letter addressed to me on the 3rd, from Ballystein, to which he had proceeded on leave of absence, he declined to return, on the ground that he might incur blame with the Commissioners. He is already an assistant in some school, and hopes to be employed permanently in the service of the Board. May I then beg of the Board to allow Mr. Millar to continue in the schoolroom; Mr. Moran or any other schoolmaster being allowed ample scope and room enough for all reasonable purposes, and Mr. Millar engaging to leave whenever the inspector may deem it necessary.

The airiness of the room is a great boon to the boys learning their Latin and Greek from Mr. Millar, and the house is, of course, used for the legitimate purpose of education.

Praying of you to submit these matters to the Commissioners,

I have, &c.

(signed) *Michael Fitzgerald*,
Manager Rathkeale Male School,
No. 1282.

The Secretaries of the
Commissioners of Education in Ireland,
&c. &c.

Commissioners of National Education to Venerable Archdeacon *Fitzgerald*.

(8112/61.—Rathkeale Male National School, County Limerick.—
B. O., 22/11/61.)

Sir,

Education Office, 28 November 1861.

WE have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 12th instant, stating that you have given the use of a portion of the above schoolroom (which is vested in trustees) to a classical teacher, Mr. Millar, for teaching Latin and Greek to his own pupils, proposing to occupy the rest of the room as a "National School," under the charge of a master, whom you intend to appoint, and expressing a hope that the Board will give their sanction to the arrangement.

In reply, we are directed to request your attention to the rule of the Board, Part I., Section V., paragraph 5, which declares that "Vested school-houses must be used exclusively for the education of the children attending them," and also to inform you that, having regard to that rule, and to the fact that the classical

classical teacher is not in the employment of the Board, the Commissioners must decline to permit the Rathkeale National School to be used by him for the instruction of his own pupils as proposed.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Maurice Cross,* } Secretaries.
James Kelly, }
 The Venerable Archdeacon Fitzgerald,
 Rathkeale.

Rev. Dr. *MacIvor* to Commissioners of National Education.

Moyle, N. T. Stewart.

28 November 1866.

Gentlemen,

I BEG to enclose a memorial from the inhabitants of this parish, praying for the admission of an *intermediate element* in the N. T. Stewart School, and in whatever other schools it may happen to be required. I enclose also a list of signatures to the memorial, one list among many that have been sent to me. The people feel the want most keenly, and anxiously hope that their prayer may be conceded. I enclose also some printed copies of the memorial, which I hope may facilitate its consideration by the Commissioners. I also enclose the three lists of names referred to in the memorial. These I have not printed, and I suppose the Commissioners will judge that I had no right to do so. I trust the individuals mentioned in them will forgive the very considerable liberty I have taken with their names in order to advance an important public interest.

Our memorial is long, for we were anxious to press our case and to obviate objections. Possibly we have not done so sufficiently, or other objections may present themselves to the Board to which we have not alluded; if so, we would gladly present ourselves before the Commissioners, collectively or individually, to be cross-questioned on the subject so far as it comes within our range.

The principal apprehension the Commissioners are likely to feel is that it might injure their primary instruction. We have endeavoured to show that this apprehension is groundless, and I may add that it would be most easy for the Commissioners to provide abundant securities against it. For instance, a just condition of the permission would be that the proficiency of the pupils in the ordinary branches should be decidedly above par; that is decidedly above the standard previously attained or attainable *in that school*. Again, instruction in any *dead* language might only be allowed to such pupils as have reached the fourth class, or at least the upper division of the third. In respect to living languages the case is somewhat different; French especially should be earlier begun.

Some other modern languages besides French are often wanted, and might be permitted by the Board. Two others could at present be taught effectively in N. T. Stewart School.

I ought to mention that, in drawing up our Memorial, I designedly understated our case in several important particulars. I did so in order to *print* the paper, and I feared a sinister use, injurious to the Board, might be made of it by some of those into whose hands it might fall. If the Board wish, I could easily supply the deficiencies and argue the case in a letter. But I trust we have said enough to convince the Commissioners of the necessity, the practicability, the safety, and the public advantage of the simple plan we advocate, and that the Board will therefore assent to our petition. Should it be requisite to procure some *à priori* Government sanction, I trust the Board will not delay, but either themselves apply or aid in applying at once, in this comparative leisure before the meeting of Parliament.

And trusting the Commissioners will pardon the freedom with which I have addressed them,

I am, &c.

(signed) *James MacIvor.*

To the Secretaries,
 Education Office.

To the Honourable the Board of National Education in Ireland.

THE MEMORIAL of the Undersigned Inhabitants of *Newtown Stewart* and its Vicinity

Humbly Showeth,

THAT your Memorialists respectfully thank the Board and Government for the many National Schools established hereabouts, and especially for the Newtown Stewart Minor Model School, institutions which offer to all classes of the community, on easy and equitable terms, an excellent system of primary instruction.

But these schools have also, your Memorialists regret to say, inflicted on the community a most serious loss, by destroying hereabouts, and we believe generally* in Ireland, the previously existing means of intermediate education, all that faulty yet not ineffective machinery which opened up to the middle classes, and to the most gifted of the poor, the colleges, the professions, and the public service in general.

It must also, we think, be obvious to the Commissioners that, so long as their primary schools exist, no endeavour to restore the lost means of intermediate instruction *except in connection with those primary schools*, can possibly succeed. In large towns, no doubt, means and pupils may be found for two or three sets of institutions existing side by side, but not in small towns like ours, not in villages, or country places. There the same cause which destroyed them when existing must always prevent their revival. In fact, in all such places the primary school is of paramount importance, and must extinguish all competition; unless, therefore, it contain, or *may* contain, an intermediate element, intermediate instruction in Ireland, except in large towns, is finally destroyed.

Under these circumstances, your Memorialists view with extreme distress the continued unwillingness of the Board to allow an intermediate element to combine itself locally with their primary instruction. Especially they are distressed at the stringent enforcement of the Board's order, forbidding the continuance of classical and French teaching in Newtown Stewart School, and they earnestly solicit that this order may be withdrawn.

Your Memorialists are aware that they can expect from the Board no exceptional privileges; that whatever boon is conceded to them must be extended to three or four other schools in this parish, and to many other schools, perhaps 500 schools besides. But we also know that our own wants are not exceptional; that the destruction of intermediate education by means of the Board's schools has been extremely general, and amounts in the aggregate to a serious national calamity, if any educational deficiency could be so described. We therefore press our memorial the more earnestly, knowing that in pleading our own cause we are pleading also the cause of others.

Nor can we believe that the sympathies of either Board or Government are averse to our petition. No Commissioners of Education could desire to make primary instruction a finality, instead of the first step to something higher. And it were absurd to think that a Government which pays liberally in Ireland for primary teaching, and offers almost lavishly University advantages, could desire to abolish the intermediate links, to remove the bridge which should connect these two; and this at a time when not the professions only, but almost all branches of the public service, are being thrown open to public competition.

They can only be some difficulties of detail which hamper the Commissioners: we will venture, therefore, to extend our memorial, and to glance at one or two objections which are supposed to stand in our way.

I. Is

* This unhappy effect of the Government "interference" in education is only too well known in Ireland, and the attention of the empire has frequently been called to it—for example, by the Endowed Schools Commissioners. The first sentence of their "Recommendations" is, "We are of opinion,—I. That the establishment of a system of primary education by the Government has had the effect of greatly diminishing the resources which, though no doubt scanty and imperfect, formerly enabled the middle classes, to a certain extent, to provide a suitable education for their children."—*Report*, p. 278. Compare p. 223, where they mention that, "There are 91 towns, having each above 2,000 inhabitants, according to the Census of 1851, in which there is no grammar or superior English School in operation." Of course, smaller towns and villages are still more destitute, if possible. And things have not improved since 1853. The Commissioners would now endorse still more emphatically the opinion of Mr. Kirk, that while Irish education has increased in quantity, it has declined in quality.—*Report*, p. 219.

I. Is it feared that the classical and French teaching might injure the primary or English instruction of the school ?

(a.) We reply, first, that, while permitted, *it did not*, but very much the contrary ; as is well known to all the Board's officers, and to every one else connected with the school.

(b.) We reply, secondly, that *it ought not*, but very much the contrary ; classics and French have always been deemed cognate with any superior English teaching, and should tend to better it. This is sufficiently acknowledged by the Board itself, in its earliest text-books, and in its final examinations.

(c.) And, thirdly, we reply that, so far from injuring, it is essential to the success of the institution considered merely as an English school ; for it is essential towards securing such a school attendance as will render superior instruction in *any* department possible. In fact, its exclusion immediately disorganised the school, by causing the withdrawal of all the more intelligent and industrious boys from the "third class" upwards. Instead of a hard-working and successful school of 50, 60, or 70 boys, all learning English, and the more advanced learning classics also, and making good their way towards the public service, we have now only some 25 or 30 of the youngest and least intelligent boys. Should the prohibition continue, it will be impossible to maintain permanently a fifth class, or even a decent fourth class in the school.

Nor is our school or neighbourhood exceptional ; the same cause everywhere banishes the more intelligent and advanced classes from the Irish National Schools, and reduces them to little above the level of the infant-school or dame-school. It appears from the Board's published statistics, that the average age of all children attending their schools is *decidedly under 10*, in many large districts *decidedly under nine*, and that the number of schools which possess a fifth, or even a permanent fourth class, is an extremely small per-centage of the whole. The Board offers some superior English instruction ; but the exclusion of the intermediate element virtually excludes those who are capable of receiving it ; it thus frustrates *in limine* the Board's intention, and leaves the superior English a dead letter on their books, or a vain parade upon their walls.

The Irish people are fairly intelligent, and fairly ambitious of learning. They are very willing to be taught logic, political economy, Christian evidences, chemistry, natural philosophy, navigation, and the other branches which, no doubt properly, the Board delights to honour. But then they are mostly poor. They cannot afford to keep their children at school beyond a certain age, except in pursuit of those substantial advantages which hitherto, in Ireland, learning and good conduct have been supposed to bring. If the Board desire that its schools shall be attended by children above the average age of 9 or 10, it must allow them to fall in with this natural ambition. It must allow them to be made a step towards those results which the people have been wont to see, and are able to appreciate, such as the clerical, the medical, the legal professions, and the social status which these bestow.

II. Is it feared that this is "only theory" ; and that in desiring to impart classics and French, we are attempting to "force" education on classes unfitted for it or unaccustomed to it ?

In reply, we simply forward *three* lists of names.

(a.) The *first* is a list of the boys primarily affected by the Board's order, those, namely, who formed the Latin classes in Newtown Stewart School, with a statement of their social position, and that of their immediate relatives. The Board will observe that, though in humble or struggling circumstances, they are just of that class from which the professions are in fact recruited, or have been hitherto. Nearly all of them have uncles, full cousins, or elder brothers, who have made their way to the professions.

(b.) The *second* list contains the names of more than 20 teachers who actually have imparted classical instruction, since the year 1800, in different districts of this parish, in Newtown Stewart, Lisnatunny, Douglas, Ardstraw Bridge, Crew Bridge, Dreguish, Magheracriggan, Ergenagh, or

Clare, not all simultaneously, but two or three or four at a time, as the wants of the localities varied. At present, with some 25 National Schools in the parish, and several Church Education Schools besides, there is no classical or other superior instruction whatsoever. And we have every reason to fear, besides, that the little English which is learned in early childhood is, for want of being kept up and carried on, mostly forgotten before the age of puberty.

(c.) The *third* list represents, in part, the fruit of this old fashioned instruction: a list, namely, of those natives of the parish who, since the year 1800, have actually reached the professions. And we say, "in part;" for our list is most incomplete: more careful inquiries, we are satisfied, would increase it 25 per cent. or more. It contains, however, *between three and four hundred names*. And many of these, the Board will observe, not only reached the professions, but attained to some eminence therein. Our Clerical List contains a dean of Maynooth and several Protestant rectors, our Medical List includes three who each won the honours of knighthood. And all this, we add, not without some pride, is from a parish whose only resources are agricultural, whose resident gentry are few or none, and where the average size of the farms is under 20 acres of but middling land; of land reclaimed with difficulty from rock, or bog, or mountain.

Nor here, again, is our neighbourhood exceptional. All the districts around, and many other districts in Ireland, cherish similar recollections, and desire to maintain the like prestige. Tyrone has been called, we hear, the Northern Kerry. Kerry may well have been a Southern Tyrone. And other counties, we know, could wrest the palm from either of us. Now this, we venture to believe, is a laudable ambition, and a valuable branch of public industry, to call it by no higher name. Is it not strange that it should be discouraged and crushed by Commissioners of National Instruction? Ireland has no commanding coal field or gold field; is not very fortunate or very successful in mining, manufacturing, or commercial enterprise; and not many paths to wealth or eminence lie open to her youth. But there *was* this avenue, not alien to the national aptitude or taste, and not unconsecrated by some national tradition. Is it reasonable, we ask again, that it should be closed by a Board of Education, or reasonable that when, unintentionally, Board and Government had done us this great harm, they or either of them should be slow to repair it?

III. Is it said that, admitting the deficiency or loss, it rests on other shoulders than the Board's to repair it?

We venture to reply, *no others can repair it* so long as the Board exists. This we have said before; and we believe it must be obvious to the Commissioners, or to anyone who considers the subject. In small towns like ours, we repeat, or in country places (that is, over the bulk of Ireland) materials do not exist for working more than one set of institutions. And this must be the primary school; its claims are paramount; the intermediate can only reach the people by being made, or at least by being *allowed* to combine itself therewith, as it did rudely in Ireland aforetime; as it does still, in a more systematic and superior form, in the Scottish Parochial School.

Men talk, it is true, of building a new set of intermediate schools. Of such we need only say, they could only be few; they could only benefit a few favoured localities. Not one of them could reach *us*, for example; nor, probably, any of the neighbouring parishes. It is only in some connection with the village school that the intermediate element can reach the people generally.

IV. Is it feared that such combination might embarrass the national system, or prove difficult to work?

If so, we will venture to state what amount of recognition would satisfy our own wants, and, as we believe, those of the country at large.

First, we ask *permission* that classics and French may be taught in Newtown Stewart School, or in any other National School, vested or non-vested, where it is really required; that is, where the materials exist, and the people are willing to pay for it, subject, of course, to the condition that it shall not injure the English teaching of the school.

Secondly.

Secondly, we ask that, being permitted, it shall also be *paid for* by the Board, on about the same scale as *any other recognised extra*, such as drawing, music, physical science, or navigation. That is to say, that six, or eight, or ten pounds a year, in addition to the pupils' fees, be paid to the master for each language efficiently taught; or, better, that a proficiency premium of from 10 s. to 1 l. be paid him for each pupil successfully instructed in them.

[This second part of our petition is not essential in this neighbourhood, nor perhaps in many others. The people are willing to pay liberally for a privilege they quite well understand. But we suppose it would be desirable generally, or even essential, if only for the sake of unity of management and the harmonious working of the National system.]

These two concessions could be easily made and easily worked, and we believe would be quite sufficient for their purpose; sufficient, not, indeed, to universalise intermediate education, much less to force it upon any one, but sufficient to place its first and most difficult steps fairly within reach of the self-denying and industrious. This would be an enormous advantage to them, and could be no loss to any one: certainly none to the National School system. On the contrary, it would invigorate and improve the Board's primary teaching, and make it prolific of results; would bring back to the schools the third, fourth, and fifth classes, and repay them for their attendance; would largely increase the master's salary, and not chiefly by the Board's, but chiefly by the local contributions; and would still more signally improve the masters' social position, thus attracting and retaining in the Board's service a more respectable and efficient staff of teachers. In short, it would energise and elevate, we believe, the whole character of the Irish National Education, to the lasting benefit of the nation and of the empire.

We trust, therefore, the Board and Government will accede to our humble and very earnest petition; and your Memorialists will ever pray.

Commissioners of National Education to Rev. Dr. *MacIvor*.

(10,455/66.—B.O. 18/12/66.)

Rev. Sir,

Office of National Education,
19 December 1866.

HAVING laid before the Board of National Education your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing a Memorial from the inhabitants of Newtown Stewart on the subject of the introduction of classics and French into the National Schools, &c., &c.,—

We are now to inform you that the Commissioners approve of the general principle of placing the attainment of a knowledge of "Classics and French," within the reach of the poorer classes, provided it can be done without injury to the primary instruction given in the National Schools.

We have, &c.

Rev. James MacIvor, D.D.,
Moyle, Newtown Stewart.

(signed) *James Kelly,*
William M'Creedy, } Secretaries.

Rev. Dr. *Henry* to Commissioners of National Education.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's College, Belfast,
Monday, 17 December 1866.

As I find that I shall be unable to attend the Board of Education to-morrow, permit me to express strongly, in these few words, my hope that you may find it expedient to adopt measures for allowing, in certain cases and under proper conditions, instruction to be given in French and classics in some of the

National Schools, where these branches of learning may be sought for and required. The question, I see by the programme, will be brought before you to-morrow. I have nothing whatever to do with the present movement, nor have I considered the proposals that will be presented for your consideration; but, as the question is re-opened, I feel bound to say that my opinion as to the expediency and practicability of our permitting such instruction to be given, under proper restrictions, in some of our schools, remains unaltered. The want of this is severely felt by all denominations, and in almost every part of Ireland. I trust it may appear to you that this want may be, to some extent, supplied through certain of the National Schools, not only without interference with the objects of the system which we sustain, but in direct and efficient support of them.

Any scheme calculated to give effect to the proposals that will be made to you will require the most mature consideration, and should you feel disposed to accede to the general principle involved, I will ask you to allow me to lay before you a scheme which, I think, will be worthy of your notice, as holding steadily in view the objects of the establishment of the National system of education itself, and the benefits likely to accrue to all denominations, and to Ireland at large, from its adoption.

Should you entertain the important question of intermediate education at all, I should be glad to find that the various points which it embraces had been referred to a committee of the Board.

I write this from a conviction that the question is one of broad application to all the provinces of Ireland, and to all the creeds represented at the Board of Education.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. Shuldham Henry.*

To the Commissioners of National
Education.

Commissioners of National Education to Reverend Dr. *Henry.*

(10,979/66. B. O. 18/12/66.)

Office of National Education,
21 December 1866.

Reverend Sir,

Your letter of the 17th instant having been read at the meeting of the Board on the 18th instant, we have been directed to inform you that the Commissioners adopted the following resolution on the subject of the introduction of the classics and French into the National Schools, viz.,

"The Commissioners approve of the general principle of placing the attainment of a knowledge of classics and French within the reach of the poorer classes, provided it can be done without injury to the primary instruction given in the National Schools."

We are also directed to request you will have the goodness to submit the scheme you propose, in order that it may be considered in connection with the Reverend Dr. MacIvor's proposition.

We are, &c.
(signed)

The Reverend Dr. Henry,
President, Queen's College,
Belfast.

James Kelly,
William M'Creedy, } Secretaries.

Commissioners of National Education to Reverend Dr. *Henry.*

(Enclosure.—B. O. 19/2/67.)

Office of National Education,
26 February 1867.

Reverend Sir,

By direction of the Commissioners, at their meeting on the 19th instant, we forward a copy of the Reverend Dr. M'Cosh's letter on the subject of the introduction of the teaching of classics, &c., into the Belfast District Model School ;
and

and we are to state that the Commissioners will be glad to receive, at your earliest convenience, your proposed plan for the introduction of such teaching into the National Schools.

We have, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly,*
William H. Newell, } Secretaries.

The Reverend Dr. Henry,
President, Queen's College,
Belfast.

Rev. Dr. *M'Cosh*, to Head and District Inspector at Belfast.

Gentlemen,

Belfast, 14 January 1867.

REJOICING in the resolution of the Commissioners of Education by which they approve of the general principle "of placing the knowledge of classics and French within the reach of the poorer classes," I do now, in the name of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, of the Mayor of Belfast, and a number of the principal manufacturers and merchants of the town, and in my own name, ask you to take the steps you may deem proper to introduce, or allow us to introduce, the teaching of classics in the Model School in this place.

It will best suit our views if you, or the Board, out of your own staff, appoint a teacher to give instruction in Latin, and, if it be required, in Greek.

Or if you have no suitable person ready to engage in the work, we ask the Board, through the instrumentality of the Inspectors, to appoint a competent teacher.

Or if there be objections to these proposals, we offer to appoint ourselves a thoroughly qualified teacher to give instruction in the ancient classical languages, our appointment being always subject to the veto of the Board, and the teacher being placed under the Inspectors.

We propose that the teaching should for the present be only an hour or so each day, at such time as the Inspectors may appoint, and so as not to injure the efficiency of the primary instruction. But we are anxious to have it in the school hours, as we are convinced that the excellent resolution of the Board has no fair chance of being carried into successful operation, if the teaching is at other hours not so convenient, or when the pupils are wearied with their ordinary work.

In order to give the scheme a trial, we offer to pay in part, or in whole if necessary, the salary of the teacher for the next six months, by the expiry of which time it may be hoped that the plans of the Board for carrying out their own resolution may be matured.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James M'Cosh.*

Andrew O'Callaghan, Esq., Head Inspector.
John Molloy, Esq., District Inspector.

Rev. Dr. *Henry* to Commissioners of National Education.

Gentlemen,

Queen's College, Belfast,
11 March 1867.

REFERRING to the letter of the Rev. Dr. *M'Cosh* proposing to have classics introduced into the Model School of Belfast, and of which, through you, the Commissioners sent me a copy, I have to express my entire approval of the proposals Dr. *M'Cosh* has made on his own behalf and that of others. That gentleman, before writing the letter, had an interview with me, and our views were quite concurrent as to application about to be made by him to the Commissioners.

For various reasons, I should myself prefer to have a person competent to give instruction in classics furnished by the Board itself, either from Marl-

borough-street School, or some other of our establishments ; but, as I find on inquiry that such a teacher cannot at present be provided, I have to suggest that you will empower your head and district Inspectors here to co-operate with Dr. M'Cosh and those who act with him, in obtaining the services of a suitable classical instructor, say for three months, by way of experiment. The applicants themselves undertake to pay the teacher for this service ; but as a general principle I think he should be approved of by, and be under the control of, the inspectors to whom the instructions of the Commissioners on this matter ought, in my opinion, to be given directly. I would recommend that whilst the instruction in classics shall be allowed to be given during the ordinary school hours, sufficient time and opportunity shall be afforded to any classical scholars to prosecute their studies in the other necessary and prescribed branches.

I am, &c.

The Secretaries of the Board of
National Education.

(signed) *P. Shuldham Henry.*

Rev. Dr. *Henry* to Commissioners of National Education.

Queen's College, Belfast,

1 April 1867.

Gentlemen,

I AM sorry that my name appears so often in the programme of business in connection with the introduction of classics into the Model School here. I gave my opinion and advice in the matter, not because the application was made for a school in Belfast, but because I thought, and still believe, that the proposal, if granted, would be applicable to all similar cases through Ireland. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I take a broad view of that, and of all questions of education.

I cannot but feel, either that some practical effect, by way of experiment, ought to be given to the resolution of the Board to allow classics, under certain conditions, to be introduced into our schools, or, if the difficulties be insuperable, to allow the matter to drop.

I enclose to Mr. Macdonnell a letter from the excellent Inspector, Dr. Browne, which shows that in his district there are teachers competent to give instruction in classics.

It appeared to me that on last Tuesday both the ex-Chancellor Brady and Mr. Macdonnell held opinions on the subject clear and easy of application, and I am glad to see that the Resident Commissioner, who understands the working of our schools so well, has consented to form a simple plan. I agree with the ex-chancellor that, in any case, an hour in the day would be sufficient for classical instruction ; more than that time is seldom allowed in the parish schools of Scotland, and they have furnished to the colleges and the professions some good classical scholars.

I am, &c.

The Secretaries, Board of Education,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

(signed) *P. Shuldham Henry.*

Dr. *Browne*, District Inspector, to Rev. Dr. *Henry*.

My dear Doctor Henry,

Armagh, 30 March 1867.

I HAD a note from Dr. M'Cosh yesterday, in which he requests me to furnish you with the names of National School teachers competent to teach classics. I have much pleasure in furnishing you with the following list :—John McOwen, R. C. Granemore, N. S. ; Francis Nugent, R. C. Coolmillish, N. S. ; Thomas Hughes, R. C. Tullysaran, M. N. S. ; John Moore, P. D. Ballinahinch, M. N. S. ; George Phoenix, President, Ballylough, N. S. ; Josh. M'Kiney, President, Markethill, N. S. ; George S. Rolston, President, Derrycughan, N. S. ; David Mullen, President, Ballylane, N. S. Of these, M'Owen, Moore, and Phoenix are good classical scholars ; the others are fair Latin scholars, but not so proficient in Greek. They could all teach the entrance course in both Greek

and

and Latin, except Nugent and Hughes. Should you require any further information, I shall feel much pleasure in communicating it, if in my power.

Rev. P. S. Henry, D.D.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Saml. Brown.*

Commissioners of National Education to Reverend Dr. *Henry.*

(3528/67.—B. O. 2/4/67).

Office of National Education,
3 April 1867.

Reverend Sir,

YOUR letter of the 1st inst., and also the letter addressed to you by the Inspector, Dr. Browne, having been submitted to the Board at the meeting yesterday, we are directed to convey to you the thanks of the Commissioners for these communications.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Kelly,*
Will. H. Newell, } Secretaries.

Reverend Dr. Henry,
President, Queen's College,
Belfast.

Rev. *L. E. Berkeley* to Commissioners of National Education.

Lurgan Male, County Armagh, No. 8286.

(3707/66.)

Gentlemen,

Lurgan, 5 April 1867.

I BEG to state that I have been exceedingly gratified by the announcement that the Commissioners of National Education intend to permit and foster instruction in elementary classics in National Schools. William English, teacher of the above school, has formed a Latin class in it, and I have earnestly to request that he may receive such encouragement as it may be in the power of the Commissioners to afford.

The Secretaries, &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *L. E. Berkeley.*

Commissioners of National Education to Rev. *L. E. Berkeley.*

(3707/67.—Lurgan Male National School, No. 8286, County Armagh.)

Rev. Sir,

Office of National Education,
18 April 1867.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, stating "that the teacher of the above school has formed a Latin class in it,"—

We are to inform you that the Commissioners of National Education have not as yet completed their arrangements for the encouragement of instruction in classics in National Schools; but that, as soon as they shall have done so, they will communicate with you on the subject.

We are, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly,*
William H. Newell, } Secretaries.

Rev. *L. E. Berkeley*, Lurgan.

Lord Bishop of *Derry* to Commissioners of National Education.

(5600/67.)

Gentlemen,

Palace, Derry, 1 June 1867.

OWING to my being engaged on a tour of confirmations, it will not be in my power to attend the National Education Board on Tuesday next. I cannot, however, allow the first topic on the programme to be dealt with in silence on my part, lest my silence should be construed into assent to the proposition passed at the last meeting of the Commissioners.

While I was glad to find that the introduction of the classics had received the approbation of the Board, I was surprised that it should have been mixed up with a subject which I conceive has no necessary connection with it.

It will be in the recollection of the Board that I read at length my objections to the Right Honourable C. Fortescue's letter, as utterly subversive of the principles of *united education*; and as I have seen no reason to alter my opinion, I again respectfully record *this my dissent*, and request that it may be communicated to the Commissioners on Tuesday next, the 4th instant, and placed amongst the muniments of your office.

I am, &c.

To the Secretaries of
National Education.

(signed) *William Derry.*

Rev. Dr. *Henry* to Commissioners of National Education.

(5620/67.)

Gentlemen,

Queen's College, Belfast,
3 June 1867.

As it will not be in my power to be at the Board to-morrow, I wish to express through you my surprise that it is proposed to connect, in an application now to be made to the Lord Lieutenant, the question of the introduction of classics into National Schools, with the questions involved in Mr. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June last; matters of consideration which have hitherto been kept perfectly distinct, and which, in my mind, ought still to be so. I greatly rejoice that Mr. Macdonnell's admirable scheme has met the approval of the Commissioners, believing, as I do, that the introduction of classics, particularly into schools located in places where these branches are not now taught, will confer a public and common benefit on the people of Ireland. I had hoped that in asking from the Government means to carry out this plan in any National School for the time being, the simple proposal would not be embarrassed by a question which involves a diversity both of principles and details, as grave as they are complicated. If I remember rightly, the acknowledgment by the Board of Mr. Fortescue's letter was couched in terms of approval, both general and guarded, in respect to the necessity of keeping in view "the principles of National Education." It is quite clear that if the Commissioners were just now called on to carry out the proposals of Mr. Fortescue's letter, very full and serious consideration, leading perhaps to much diversity of opinion, must be given to the mode of doing it, consistently with the fundamental principle of the system, which is that of "united secular and separate religious instruction." Members of the Board who adopt this as a rule, and who dislike discussions involving religious differences, such as are likely to arise from the consideration of the new and sweeping proposals of Mr. Fortescue's letter, cannot contemplate the changes and fresh arrangements which those proposals imply without feelings of anxiety. Many of our best friends entertain serious apprehensions that though Mr. Fortescue never intended his propositions so to act, they would, if fully carried out, inevitably sap the foundation of united education, and, under its semblance, necessitate mere denominational instruction, and that without denominational responsibility to the State then taxed to support it under another name.

It does, therefore, appear to me strange and inexpedient to imperil the simple question

question of the introduction of classics by the proposal in the programme ; and, also, still further to complicate the yet unconsidered application of Mr. Fortescue's suggestions, by uniting at this juncture two subjects so essentially distinct, which ought, each, to be decided on its own merits.

As an humble member of the Board, I can be no party to making an application to his Excellency combining the two questions referred to—an application of so constructive a kind as not likely to lead to any satisfactory result. I withhold my consent wholly uninfluenced by the views which any religious bodies may entertain on the matters at issue ; and, guided solely by a desire to extend the blessings of a sound education amongst all denominations, holding sacred the principles on which I accepted office a quarter of a century ago, I express my earnest hope that the Commissioners may arrive at the simple and safe conclusion, to confine, in the present instance, their application to the Government to the introduction of classics into the National Schools. All schools that hereafter might become such, would enjoy the benefit. My hope is founded on an earnest desire to avoid contentions amongst the Commissioners themselves ; for it is of great importance that the good feeling which we unite cordially in labouring to extend throughout Ireland, should have its centre at the Board table of the system of united education.

I am, &c.

(signed) *P. Shuldham Henry.*

To the Secretaries of the Board of
National Education.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)
(CLASSICS AND FRENCH).

COPY of PROPOSAL or PLAN submitted by the
COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION
in *Ireland* to the GOVERNMENT for the
Introduction of CLASSICS and FRENCH into
the NATIONAL SCHOOLS, and of CORRE-
SPONDENCE relating thereto.

(*Sir Robert Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 July 1867.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND) (DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons
dated 11 July 1867 ;—for,

COPY “ of ANSWERS prepared by MEMBERS of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland*, one by Judge *O’Hagan* and the other by the Resident Commissioner, the Right Honourable *Alexander Macdonnell*, in reply to LETTER of late Government to the Commissioners of National Education, on the subject of the LETTER of the Roman Catholic Bishops of January 1866, to Sir *George Grey*, demanding the Introduction of the DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM into certain SCHOOLS and the DESTRUCTION of the MODEL SCHOOLS.”

Office of the National Education, }
Dublin, 18 July 1867. }

James Kelly,
Wm. Homan Newell, } Secretaries.

SCHEDULE.

	PAGE.
No. 1.—Extract from Minutes of the Board, dated the 4th April 1866 - - - -	1
No. 2.—Statement by Right Honourable Alexander Macdonnell referred to in foregoing Minute - - - - -	1
No. 3.—Extract from Minutes of the Board, dated 10th April 1866 ; with copy of Answer, prepared by Right Honourable Judge O’Hagan - - - - -	4

— No. 1. —

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the BOARD dated the 4th April 1866.

THE secretary submits a statement drawn up by the Resident Commissioner, and proposed by him to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, as the observations which the Commissioners have been invited by the Government to make on the question brought under notice in letter No. 1340-66, from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, transmitting copy of a letter from the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, enclosing a Memorial addressed to him by the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland, in which they propose certain alterations in the system of national education ; transmitting also, copy of a Memorial of the Roman Catholic bishops to the Lord Lieutenant in 1859 ; with copy of the answer given to it by the Government at that time.

Ordered, that Judge O’Hagan be requested to prepare a statement on the question referred to, to be submitted to the Commissioners for consideration, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at Two o’clock.

— No. 2. —

STATEMENT by the Right Honourable *Alexander Macdonnell*, referred to in the foregoing Minute.

Two proposals are made to the Government by the Roman Catholic prelates in their letter addressed to Sir George Grey. The first is, that in future all the Roman Catholic schools, which at present are attended exclusively by

Catholics, should become strictly denominational. The second is, that all the model schools at present conducted by the Board should be at once abolished.

With regard to the first proposal, we are directed by the Board to state that it would be entirely opposed to the fundamental principles of the national system, and would ensure its certain and speedy ruin. The demands made by the Roman Catholic prelates in their Memorial to the Irish Government in 1859, were substantially the same as are contained under this head in the present letter. The answer given by Mr. Cardwell to that Memorial is equally applicable to the present demands. To that masterly State Paper we beg to refer his Excellency, as the best answer that can be given to the present proposal.

So long as it was generally, though erroneously, believed, that united education under the national system was a failure, that it was a plausible, but a visionary scheme, it is not surprising that many sensible men were not unwilling that it should be abandoned. The experiment has, however, now proved eminently successful. In the province of Ulster, containing about two millions of people, and which is the only part of Ireland where the Protestants and Roman Catholics are found in nearly equal numbers, the mixed schools form 86 per cent. of all the national schools.

The proportion of mixed schools as compared with those attended by children of only one denomination is constantly increasing throughout Ireland. Thus, for example, in 1859 there were 80,127 Protestants, and 215,213 Roman Catholic children, attending mixed schools during the single quarter ended 31st December. During the same quarter in the year 1865, there were 103,593 Protestants and 239,890 Roman Catholics, receiving united education in national schools. Of the entire Protestant pupils educated during the year under the Board, more than four-fifths are educated in mixed schools.

Compared with the number of Roman Catholics attending national schools under Roman Catholic management in which Protestants are educated, the Protestant pupils are admittedly often few in number. In the south, middle, and west of Ireland, where the Protestant poor are in the country districts scattered almost everywhere, but nowhere collected in large numbers, three or four Protestant children will often be found in national schools amongst 97 Roman Catholic pupils. This fact has usually been produced as a proof of the total failure of united education. But, surely, the smaller is the minority of Protestant pupils in a national school, the more do they need that that school should be accessible to them, as it is impossible for them to be educated in a school of their own church; and the more do they require in the existing national school the protection of our rules against proselytism or injustice of any kind. Where the minority amounts to 20 or 30, they can to a great degree protect themselves from injustice. But the rules of the Board not only protect the minority of two or three from being oppressed, but effectually prevent the 97 from being oppressors. They are bound to do and to say nothing within the walls of any national school from year's end to year's end, that can give pain to a single child of a different faith from their own. If the Protestant minority are thus saved from all interference with their religious faith, the Roman Catholic majority are, at the same time, habituated to the constant exercise of true practical charity; and they do, in fact, exhibit the most scrupulous regard for the feelings of those who differ from them both in religion and in race.

Great as are the advantages of united education in a country circumstanced like Ireland, the Commissioners could not conscientiously support it, were it proved to be less favourable than denominational education to the sound secular education of the people, or could it be proved to endanger the faith of the children. But what is the fact? United education has been established in Ireland for 34 years. The secular instruction enjoyed under it, is admitted to be superior to that enjoyed by the poor of almost any other nation. And the people, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, who have been educated in national schools, are confessedly as religious, and as moral, as any in the world.

The very persons who denounce the national schools as "Godless", and as unfavourable to the Roman Catholic faith, are the loudest in asserting, with perfect truth, that the Catholic poor of Ireland, educated as they almost entirely have been during the last 34 years in national schools, are the most devoted, and the most moral Roman Catholics in Europe.

The success of the national system, especially with respect to united education was, for a long time, impeded by the opposition of the members, both clerical and lay, of the Established Church. Had they from the first zealously adopted the system in a noble spirit of impartiality, its good results, great as they have been in spite of all opposition, would have been infinitely greater. To substitute for it any Protestant system, or to endeavour to work the present national system in an ungenerous and sectarian spirit, is now proved to be impossible. Now, therefore, is the time when, if the Government firmly resists all attempts to abolish united education, we may confidently expect that the great bulk of the Irish landlords will employ upon the national schools on their estates those large sums of money, and, what is of far more importance, those benevolent feelings which have hitherto been, in too many cases, wasted upon the maintenance of schools that can never be accepted by the great majority of the people of Ireland.

With regard to the second proposal of the Roman Catholic prelates, that the model schools of the Commissioners should be forthwith abolished, the Commissioners direct us to say that, even if those schools were for the time exclusively attended by Protestants, that circumstance would not form a valid ground for their abolition. These schools were from the first regarded by the founders of the national system as an essential part of it. They were warmly supported by the two Roman Catholic primates, Archbishop Murray, and Archbishop Crolly (names that ought never to be mentioned by the friends of impartial education and religious peace in Ireland without reverence and gratitude), and they were at first denounced by the great majority of the members of the Established Church. And yet the Board, trusting that time and reason would mitigate the opposition of their Protestant countrymen; convinced that, while the model schools greatly benefited the Roman Catholics who attended them, they could not possibly injure the Protestants who declined to do so; never thought of abandoning these schools in consequence of Protestant opposition. At present the case is somewhat reversed. About a half only of the pupils are Catholics. The schools have indeed been denounced by the Roman Catholic bishops; but there is no portion of the national system so cordially and so universally approved of by Protestants as are the model schools. The Protestants now see that, without these model schools it would be impossible for the future teachers of the 6,300 ordinary national schools to be trained from early boyhood for their calling; that without these schools no perfect models could be exhibited throughout Ireland of the best methods of popular education; above all that no other examples approaching to them in excellence could be presented to the people of Ireland of the advantages of united education, and of the best means for carrying it into effect. Could it indeed be proved that these model schools, however beneficial to Protestants, were injurious to the faith or to the secular education of the Roman Catholics, who either attended or declined to attend them, the Government might be justified in abolishing them. But no one can with truth assert that they are, in any respect, injurious to Roman Catholics. The most that can be said against them is, what is to be deeply deplored, that they have been denounced by the Spiritual guides of the great majority of the people of Ireland, and that, in consequence, they have been, in many cases deserted in a great degree by the Roman Catholic laity. The Commissioners, however, trust that this opposition will gradually decline, as has been the case with respect to that of the members of the Established Church.

Had anything approaching to compulsion, or dishonest inducements, been held out to the attendance of Roman Catholic pupils at these schools, much might be said against them. But so far from this being the case, the Commissioners have never refused to endow, in the immediate neighbourhood of a model school, a well conducted rival school under Roman Catholic management, though well aware that it had been established for the express purpose of drawing away from the model school the Roman Catholic children attending it. And for so doing, the Board has incurred the severe censure of many of its warmest Protestant supporters.

So long, however, as these model schools continue to be, as they now are, amongst the best examples in the world of sound secular instruction, free from all danger of proselytism,—so long as they are crowded with children anxious

to be educated there in preference to all other schools,—the Commissioners will continue to support them on the same grounds of justice, and of public good, that have induced them, at all hazards, to support their Roman Catholic Convent schools, against the vehement opposition of the Protestants of Ireland, who do not avail themselves of these schools, and who regard them as entirely unsuitable for united education.

Alexr. Macdonnell.

— No. 3. —

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the BOARD, dated the 10th April 1866.

IN compliance with the desire of the Commissioners, as expressed at their last meeting, Judge O'Hagan submits a reply which he has prepared, as requested, and which he proposes to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant in answer to the letter (No. 1340-66) from the Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, enclosing a copy of letter from the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, enclosing a Memorial addressed to him by the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland, in which they propose certain alterations in the system of national education; and also a copy of the Memorial from the Roman Catholic Bishops to the Lord Lieutenant in 1859, with copy of the answer given to it by Government at that time.

Ordered, that the answer proposed by Judge O'Hagan be agreed to as follows, and be forwarded to Sir Thomas Larcom, viz. :—

Sir,

Office of National Education, 11 April 1866.

WE are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th February, forwarding for their consideration a copy of a letter from the Home Department, in which was enclosed a Memorial addressed to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, on the part of the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland, on the subject of the national system of education, and requesting us to move the Commissioners to favour you with their observations thereon for his Excellency's information.

The Commissioners regret that the absence from Dublin of several Members of their Board, chiefly on judicial business at the Assizes, has naturally delayed their reply.

Concurring cordially and unanimously with the opinion expressed by Sir George Grey, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that the system of national education is well adapted to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, and has been the means of conferring very great advantages on this country, the Commissioners also would regard with sincere regret any step tending to its overthrow.

But for many years, although pamphlets, essays, and books have been issued in great numbers, assailing the National Board in various ways, the Commissioners have never replied to any of these publications. They have regarded themselves as an administrative body, whose function is to act and not to argue, and they have deliberately avoided any attempt at controversy which, conducted by them as a body, would demand an impossible identity of opinion.

By the adoption of this course they venture to think that they have accomplished much good for the people of Ireland, which, but for it, they would have been unable to achieve; and they point with satisfaction to the fact that whilst, during the past eight years, very powerful parties, hostile to each other, have on distinct and inconsistent grounds, united in attack on the Board, the Commissioners have increased the number of their schools within that period from 5,408 to 6,372.

Continuing to believe that the policy they have hitherto pursued is wise and sound, as it has been successful, the Commissioners beg to be relieved from the necessity of departure from it, by making the observations on the Memorial of the Roman Catholic prelates, which the letter of Sir George Grey invites them to offer. That Memorial raises almost every question with reference to national education which has been agitated in later years, and a fit consideration

tion of it would involve the detailed discussion of all those questions which for the reasons already indicated, the Commissioners conceive to be, on their part, inexpedient and undesirable.

They will continue to administer the system to the utmost of their power, with impartiality and efficiency; and they will be ready to supply to the Government any information which may be desired as to its character and results.

The Under Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

We are, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly,*
Wm. McCreedy,
Secretaries.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)
(DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM).

COPY of ANSWERS prepared by MEMBERS of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland*, in reply to LETTER of late Government to the Commissioners of National Education, on the subject of the LETTER of the Roman Catholic Bishops, of January 1866, to Sir *George Grey*, demanding the Introduction of the DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM into certain Schools, and the DESTRUCTION of the Model Schools.

(*Sir Robert Peel.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 July 1867.*

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 July 1867;—for,

COPY “of ANSWERS prepared by MEMBERS of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland*, one by Judge *O’Hagan* and the other by the Resident Commissioner, the Right Honourable *Alexander Macdonnell*, in reply to LETTER of late Government to the Commissioners of National Education, on the subject of the LETTER of the Roman Catholic Bishops of January 1866, to Sir *George Grey*, demanding the Introduction of the DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM into certain SCHOOLS, and the DESTRUCTION of the MODEL SCHOOLS.”

Office of National Education,
29 July 1867.

Sir,

IN reference to our letter of the 18th instant, forwarding Returns to the Orders of the House of Commons, we have to state as regards the order of the 11th July, that the documents we forwarded, were

(a.) Copy of the answer prepared by the Right Honourable Alexander Macdonnell, and

(b.) A copy of the Minute of the Board, which was in substance the draft prepared by the Right Honourable Mr. Justice O’Hagan.

However, on reconsidering the terms of the Order of the House of Commons, it is deemed that the Order related to the original draft of the answer, as prepared by Judge O’Hagan; and we accordingly request you to take steps to amend the return, by inserting the original draft, a copy of which we herewith send, instead of the Minute of the Board, as communicated in our letter of the 18th.

We have, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly*,
Wm. H. Newell, Secretaries.

Major General

Sir T. A. Larcom, K.C.B., Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

DRAFT of LETTER prepared by the Right Honourable Mr. Justice *O’Hagan*,
as submitted to Board 10th April 1866.

Sir,

WE are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of February, forwarding for their consideration a copy of a letter from the Home Department, in which was enclosed a Memorial addressed to Sir George Grey, on the part of the Roman Catholic Prelates in Ireland, on the subject of the national system of education, and requesting us to move the Commissioners to favour you with their observations thereon for his Excellency’s information.

The Commissioners regret that the absence from Dublin of several members of the Board chiefly on judicial business at the assizes, has necessarily delayed their reply.

Concurring, cordially and unanimously, with the opinion expressed by Sir George Grey, on behalf of Her Majesty’s Government, that the system of national education “is well adapted to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland,” and “has been the means of conferring very great advantages on this country,” the Commissioners also “would regard with sincere regret any step tending to its overthrow.”

But for many years, although pamphlets, essays, and books have been issued in great numbers, assailing the National Board in various ways, the Commissioners have never replied to any of those publications.

They have regarded themselves as an administrative body, whose function is to act and not to argue.

Although in full harmony with each other as to the general scheme and working of the system, they entertain their own individual views on the comparative value of the several portions of it, and the modifications it may from time to time require. And they have deliberately avoided any attempt at controversy, which, conducted by them as a body, would demand an impossible identity of opinion.

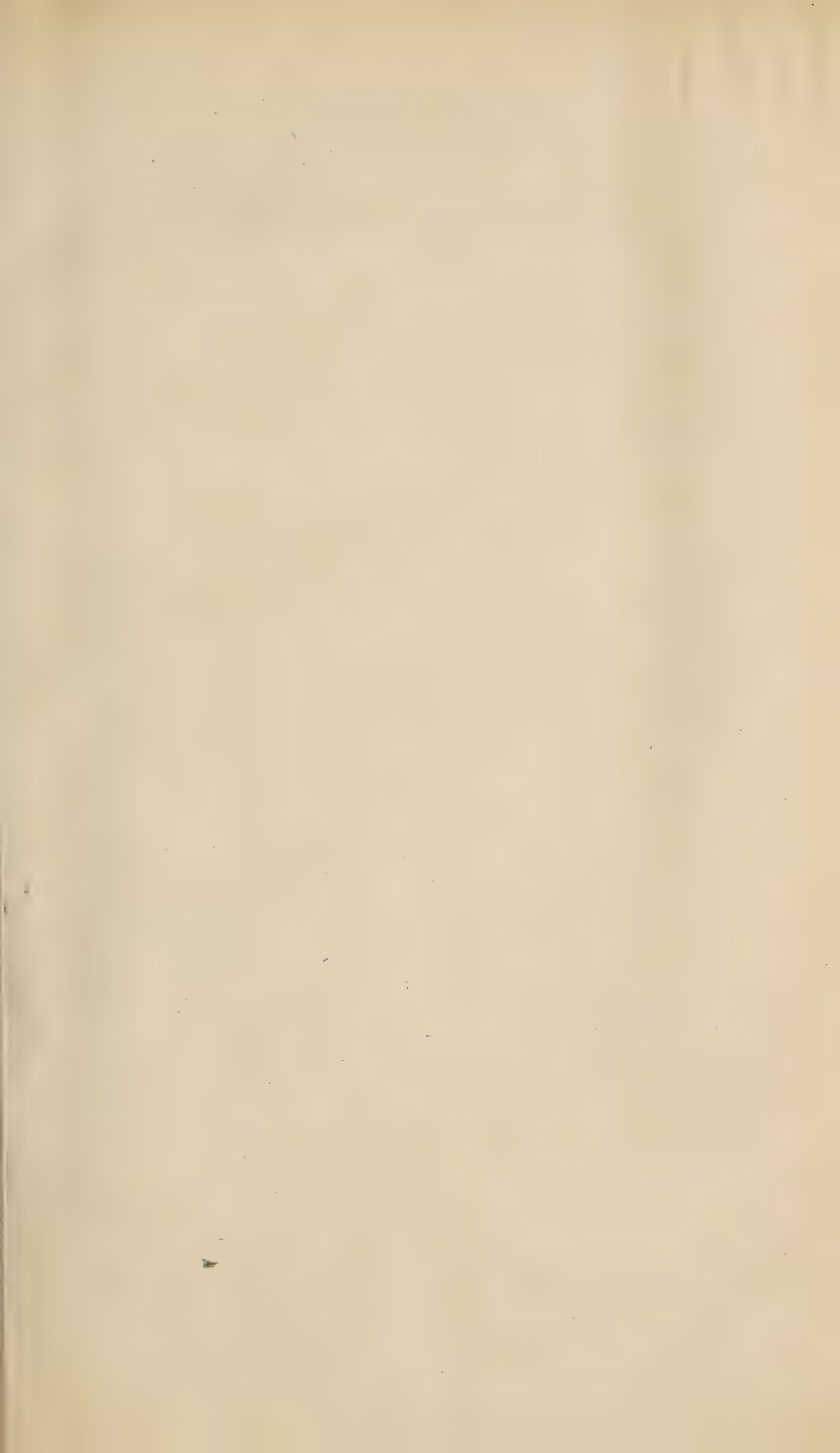
By the adoption of this course, they venture to think that they have accomplished much good for the people of Ireland, which, but for it, they would have been unable to achieve; and they point with satisfaction to the fact that whilst, during the past eight years, very powerful parties, hostile to each other, have, on distinct and inconsistent grounds, united in attack upon the Board, the Commissioners have increased the number of their schools within that period from 5,408 to 6,372.

Continuing to believe that the policy they have heretofore pursued is wise and sound, as it has been successful, the Commissioners beg to be relieved from the necessity of departure from it, by making the observations on the Memorial of the Roman Catholic Prelates, which the letter of Sir George Grey invites them to offer.

That Memorial raises almost every question which has been agitated in the angry controversy of later years, and a fit consideration of it would involve the detailed discussion of all those questions which, for the reasons already indicated, the Commissioners conceive to be, on their part, inexpedient and undesirable.

They will continue to administer the system of national education to the utmost of their power, with impartiality and efficiency; and they will be ready to supply to the Government any information which may be desired as to its character and results.

We are, &c.



NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)
(DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM).

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

COPY of ANSWERS prepared by MEMBERS of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland*, in reply to LETTER of late Government to the Commissioners of National Education, on the subject of the LETTER of the Roman Catholic Bishops, of January 1866, to Sir *George Grey*, demanding the Introduction of the DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM into certain SCHOOLS, and the DESTRUCTION of the MODEL SCHOOLS.

(*Sir Robert Peel*.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 August 1867.*

EDUCATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 March 1867;—for,

COPY “ of a STATEMENT issued by the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in reply to the LETTER of the Right Honourable *C. P. Fortescue*, M.P., on the Organization and Government of MODEL SCHOOLS, &c.”

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

STATEMENT in reply to the LETTER of the Right Hon. *C. P. Fortescue*, M.P., on the Organization and Government of MODEL SCHOOLS, &c.

THE Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly have had their attention directed to a letter, dated 19th June 1866, addressed by the Right Hon. *C. P. Fortescue*, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. This letter was printed in return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th July 1866. It deals with the subject of the Organization and Government of Training and Model Schools, and with the principle upon which the remuneration of teachers of schools supported by the State ought to be regulated.

The Commissioners, in their reply, dated 2 July 1866, “without binding themselves to the adoption of any particular details,” “express their general approval of the proposals made, and their readiness to co-operate with the Government in carrying them into practical effect.” The Assembly’s Committee are deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the subjects referred to in this correspondence, and of their bearing upon the educational interests of the country, and they feel it incumbent upon them to lay their views before both the Government and the public.

The first point to which, in this letter, the attention of the Commissioners is called is the training of teachers in Model Schools. They are reminded that “it was originally laid down by Lord Derby, as a condition of the employment of teachers, that they should have received previous instruction in a Model School,” but now, after the lapse of 35 years, “there are still in the National Schools,” it is stated, “4,309 untrained teachers out of a total of 7,472.” In this statement there is no distinction made between principal teachers and assistants. The principal teachers alone could be expected to have been trained. At the end of 1864 they numbered 5,863. A few of the assistants have been trained, but the mass of them are virtually in course of training, and many of them would afterwards find their way into the Model Schools. These assistants numbered, at the same date, 1,609, and should have been deducted from the total of untrained teachers, to give a fair view of what the Normal and Model Schools have effected in this department.

The letter proceeds to say that “it is, of course, known to the Government that the District Model Schools assist in supplying competent teachers, but the number they are able to send out does not, it appears, exceed 90 annually.” On this point, the Committee observe, that if the statement here made be correct, a very remarkable change must have passed over the model schools since the date of the “explanatory paper” of the Commissioners (6th February 1864). In that document, printed by order of the House of Commons, the Commis-

sioners say, that "to keep up the requisite number of teachers, about 700 new teachers must be supplied every year, and of these the District Model Schools only furnish about 130." In 1864, these schools were said to furnish every year about 130 new teachers, and the Committee believe that even that statement greatly underrated their capacity; but, in 1866, "the number does not, it appears, exceed 90 annually." The explanation of this serious and sudden deterioration of the Model Schools is not far to seek. Toward the close of 1863, an order was issued by the Commissioners, which took effect early in the following year, directing a large reduction to be made on the staff of candidate teachers in all the Model Schools. This was accordingly done, and thus a large number of these young persons were sent to their homes, and all the sanguine hopes they had been induced to cherish cruelly extinguished. The amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class monitors, chiefly, if not exclusively, in Convent Schools, and when this policy of repression, as regards Model Schools, has produced its natural and inevitable results, the authors of it persuade the Government to complain that the Model Schools are doing, and can do, comparatively little for the training of teachers. The Commissioners labour to produce inefficiency and incompleteness, and, when they have done so most effectually, the Chief Secretary is instructed to mourn over the results.

In the letter of Mr. Fortescue, it is stated that, "between the Training School in Dublin and the District Model Schools in the country, the number of persons prepared annually for the office of teacher is only about 400, whereas, the number of new teachers, principals, or assistants annually required is about 900." In 1864, according to the statement of the "explanatory paper," just quoted, "about 700 new teachers must be supplied every year," but here, in the letter of the Government, they rise to "about 900." And once more new teachers, principals, and assistants are most conveniently grouped together to magnify the want, and so to depreciate the capabilities of the Normal and District Schools to meet that want.

The Assembly's Committee are convinced that, with suitable encouragement, the Dublin Model School could train 400 teachers annually, and the District Model Schools 300, the whole number actually required. Dr. Patten, head inspector, in his report for 1862, says, "During 1861, 33 males and 30 females left the Belfast Model School, prepared to take charge of schools as principal or assistant teachers; and, in 1862, the number was still larger, as many as 76 having left for a similar purpose." This is what one Model was able to accomplish before the staff of its pupil teachers and monitors was reduced about one-third, and what, then, might have been accomplished by all the Model Schools of the Board?

But the Government view the state of things as represented to them "with much concern," and what do they propose? "In 34 out of 60 school districts, into which the country has been divided, no Model School has been established," and what more simple or natural than that the Board should be asked to proceed to have Model Schools established in some of these districts, and thus larger provision made for the training of teachers? If the Model School system be a good one, and the present number of these schools be insufficient, others ought to be erected. But nothing of the kind is proposed. "Considering the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the case of Model and Training Schools, they are not prepared to undertake the extension of such schools under exclusive management." On this statement, the Assembly's Committee observe, that it has never yet been proved that the Roman Catholic people have any hostility to the Model Schools, and the education given therein. On the contrary, they have continued till the present hour, in the face of very great difficulties, to take advantage of this education for their children, and the hostility referred to is manifested mainly, if not exclusively, by those who hold that the Church and not the State has a right to the entire direction and control of the education of the people, and it is in the interests and at the bidding of these parties that the changes sought are being made. Protestants of all denominations are satisfied with the present Model School system, and desire its extension. It follows that the plan now proposed can be meant only for the encouragement of conventual and monastic seminaries.

And what is this plan? The Government "prefer to stimulate private enterprise, and to encourage the establishment of Model Schools under local management."

ment." Such a Model School, it is said, should have a domestic establishment with accommodation for 15 resident pupils, and a school-house capable of accommodating at least 150 pupils, the domestic establishment to be erected from funds derived from private sources, and the school-house from private funds, or in whole or in part, from a Parliamentary grant.

The Assembly's Committee view this proposed revolution in the Model School system with most serious apprehension. If these proposals be carried out, they will be the destruction of united education in Ireland. Those making them may profess to maintain the principles of united education, but they are, in reality, doing all in their power to subvert them. The changes sketched in this letter are specially adapted, not to say designed, to convert the schools of the religious orders of the Church of Rome into training and model schools. In convents the domestic establishment stands ready for the purpose described, and also the school-house capable of accommodating 150 pupils. And can these convent schools ever become model schools in the proper sense of the term? "The chief objects of Model Schools," according to the statement of the Commissioners in their rules and regulations, "are to promote united education, to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of teacher." These objects Model Schools under local management, and especially Convent Schools, cannot accomplish. Their teachers are exclusively of one denomination. In their very dress they represent sectarianism in its most distinctive forms. The schools are attended by Roman Catholic children alone. Roman Catholic teachers alone could be trained in them, whilst the teachers of these schools themselves are neither trained nor classed, and are, therefore, not competent to undertake the training of others.

On the other hand, in the administration of a Mixed or Non-sectarian plan of Education, it is essential that teachers should have a considerable course of training in an institution where this system is to be found in its highest perfection. In the existing Model Schools, both teachers and pupils are of various religious denominations. The idea of United Education is in them a pleasing reality. Young teachers of different denominations are for a considerable time trained together. Thus they imbibe principles of toleration, mutual forbearance, and respect. It is necessary in such a system that the Training Schools should be under the Commissioners' supervision and control. In no other way can that unity and uniformity in training be maintained which are essential to success. The Model Schools are under the charge of trained and classed teachers of known ability and tried excellence, and they are thus in every respect preferable to schools under local management as training institutions for young candidate teachers.

In any case, these "local Model Schools" would spring up, not where they are most wanted, but where they could most effectually damage existing institutions. The plan is virtually to set up rival schools, supported out of the public funds, and under exclusive and sectarian management; and when these would have impaired the usefulness of the present Model Schools, the injury done to the latter would be used as an argument for getting rid of them altogether.

The next point referred to in the letter of the late Chief Secretary is the necessity of a revision of the arrangements for the reception of teachers in training in the Normal Establishment in Dublin. It is recommended that teachers and pupil-teachers be permitted to board and lodge out of the official establishment, receiving an allowance in lieu of board and lodging, and that Chaplains should be appointed in connection with the Central Training and District Model Schools.

In regard to the former of these points, it is surely reasonable to ask, Why, after the country has been put to large expense in the erection of a boarding establishment, it should be given up as useless? Has any evil been proved to have arisen from united boarding and training? On the contrary, have not leading officials from time to time testified to its eminent advantages? In the report of the Commissioners for last year the following statement occurs:— "The establishments in which the teachers, both male and female, attending at our Training Institution are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling toward each other, and for the careful observance

of their religious duties." Is the Government of the country prepared to undo a system working so admirably—to foster sectarian separations and animosities, and virtually to suggest measures for preventing the people, and especially the youthful teachers of the people, from having friendly and kind intercourse with each other? Any Statesman who imagines that he will pacify this country by handing the youth of it over to be educated, and the candidate teachers in it to be boarded and lodged by the religious orders of the Church of Rome, makes, we believe, a most serious mistake; and it is manifest that, to board Roman Catholic teachers "out of the official establishment" just means to board them in convents and monasteries, and thereby to support these institutions at the public expense.

Reference is indeed made to the "Scotch Presbyterian Training Colleges, in which there are no official residences for the teachers in training," but these Colleges are under a Denominational and not a Mixed System; and, in any case, the circumstances of the two countries are so different that institutions and arrangements well adapted to the one may be entirely unsuitable for the other. Besides, the proposed change will never remedy the supposed evil. The parties objecting to united boarding and lodging will object also to the teachers going to professors of other persuasions than their own, and to their sitting on the benches with Protestants, just as they object to pupils going to Model Schools. In fact, the objection is not against the teachers living together so much as against their being under professors appointed by the Commissioners and not by themselves.

With regard to the proposal to appoint "Chaplains" for the Central Training and District Model Schools, the Committee regard such appointment as wholly unnecessary, as likely, if carried out, to entail large expense upon the State, and as tending to the introduction of religious rivalries and animosities. To place the teachers in private houses, and to pay "Chaplains" for them, would subject them to the control of the clergy and weaken the legitimate influence of the Commissioners and the professors, who are supposed to be preparing them for the public service, and not for the purposes of ecclesiastical domination. Farther, to insist, as is proposed, that "every teacher of a Model School must possess a certificate as to faith and morals of the chaplain of his own religious denomination," is to give such chaplain a veto on all appointments, which he will take care so to exercise that none but parties subservient to his ends shall be employed as teachers. It is not enough that a man should be of irreproachable character, but he must be sound in the "faith," and so certified, not by a clergyman, but by "the chaplain of his own denomination"! This is a power so liable to be abused, and so tyrannical, that no man should be entrusted with it. Besides, the proposal is utterly inconsistent with a United Non-Sectarian System of Education, such as Parliament professes to maintain in Ireland, and the practice, begun in Model Schools, must ultimately be extended to all the National Schools throughout the kingdom.

The Committee regard, with much concern, the proposal to change the principle upon which the remuneration of teachers in Ireland has hitherto been regulated. It is daily becoming more difficult to procure teachers for National Schools. This arises chiefly from the fact that they are not sufficiently remunerated. Many of the present teachers have expended much time and labour in securing a high classification, and now to turn round upon them and to apportion their payments solely according to the "ascertained results of education" would be unfair, and calculated greatly to discourage a most deserving and important class of individuals. These "results" have all along been taken into account by Inspectors, but upon the "class" of the teacher the amount of his salary has mainly depended. To change this system would be to put the untrained and unclassified teacher, who has indolently declined the necessary study, on a level with the individual of highest qualification and class. The Committee would gladly co-operate with the Government and the Commissioners in endeavouring to induce the people to contribute more liberally for the education of their children, and it is mainly, they consider, in this direction an improvement should be sought. Of the total sum of 39,135 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* contributed, under the head of "payments by pupils," in National Schools over Ireland, during the past year, Ulster contributed 16,092 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*, and the Assembly's Committee believe that that sum could and ought to be largely increased.

In conclusion, the Committee express their decided conviction that if these changes,

changes, made and threatened, are permitted to be carried out, the destruction of the present system of United Education in Ireland is inevitable. It is the best boon the Parliament of Great Britain ever conferred on this country, and it is earnestly hoped that neither Parliament nor the public will permit the system to be insidiously subverted by those who, at the same time, profess to keep always "in view the fundamental principles of United Secular Education."

(signed) *David Wilson, D.D.,*
Moderator of General Assembly of the
Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

EDUCATION (IRELAND).

COPY of a STATEMENT issued by the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in reply to the LETTER of the Right Honourable C. P. Forster, M. P., on the Organization and Government of MODEL SCHOOLS, &c.

(Colonel Greville-Nugent.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1867.*

747

TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 February 1867 ;—for,

COPIES “of all CORRESPONDENCE between Her Majesty’s Government and the Commissioners of National Education in *Ireland*, upon the subject of the Proposals with respect to TRAINING and MODEL SCHOOLS contained in the LETTER of the Right Honourable *C. P. Fortescue*, M.P., to the Commissioners, dated the 19th day of June 1866 :”

“Of any MINUTES adopted by the Commissioners in reference to those Proposals :”

“And, of any MEMORANDUM or REPORT upon the subject submitted to the Commissioners by any of their Inspectors or other Officers.”

Office of National Education, }
20 March 1867. }

JAMES KELLY, }
WILLIAM H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

No. 1.

COPY of LETTER, dated 19th June 1866, from the Right Hon. *C. P. Fortescue*, M.P., Chief Secretary for *Ireland*, to the Commissioners of National Education in *Ireland*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Irish Office, 19 June 1866.

I AM desired by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that Her Majesty’s Government have had under their careful consideration several important questions connected with the operation of the National system of Education in *Ireland*, to which they desire to call the attention of the Commissioners, with a view to the adoption of certain alterations which they believe would produce great public advantage.

The first point which they request the Board to consider is that of the training of teachers in model schools.

It was originally laid down by Lord Derby as a condition of the employment of teachers, that they should have received previous instruction in a model school, which was accordingly opened in Dublin in 1833.

But the Commissioners of Education having thus one normal school only, and having a large and increasing number of teachers to train, were forced to adopt a very limited course of instruction, a course which at first was spread over three months only, and which has never exceeded five months ; and notwithstanding this effort to extend, however imperfectly, the influences of training as widely as possible, it appears that there are still in the National Schools 4,309 untrained teachers out of a total number of 7,472.

It is of course known to the Government that the district model schools assist in supplying competent teachers. But the number which they are able to send out does not, it appears, exceed 90 annually, while in 34 out of 60 school districts into which the country has been divided, no model school has been established. It is accordingly ascertained that between the training school in Dublin and the district model schools in the country, the number of persons prepared annually for the office of teacher is only about 400, whereas the number of new teachers, principals, or assistants, annually required is about 900.

The Government view this state of things with much concern, and are anxious to apply a remedy to the incompleteness and inadequacy of the present training system; but considering the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the case of model and training schools, they are not prepared to undertake the extension of such schools under such exclusive management. The Government prefer to stimulate private enterprise and private zeal to supply the wants which exist, and they therefore propose to encourage the establishment of model schools under local management.

The following is the outline of the plan which the Government would propose for the consideration of the Board.

A model school, under local management, would consist of two parts:

1st. The domestic establishment, which should have accommodation for at least 15 resident pupils, and which should in every respect be suitable to its purpose as a part of a training institution.

2nd. The school-house, which should be of a superior character, and be capable of accommodating at least 150 pupils.

The domestic establishment should be erected from funds derived from private sources.

The school-house may be built either from private funds, as in the case of ordinary non-vested National Schools, or partly from private funds, and partly from the Parliamentary grant, as in the case of vested National Schools. In the former instance, the school would be called a non-vested model school; in the latter instance, a vested model school.

To the erection of a vested model school-house the Commissioners would contribute in the same proportion of expense as in the case of ordinary schools. The management and general direction of a vested model school would be vested in trustees, who, subject to the Board's approval, would appoint the teachers, and would have the absolute power of dismissing them.

The heads of the school should exhibit qualifications for the proper training of students in the art of teaching, and the organisation of schools.

The day-school must be open to pupils of all denominations, and must be conducted exactly upon the principle of an ordinary National School: a course of study by students in training would be laid down by the Board. For each student who should pass a satisfactory examination a grant should be made by the Board. The Government would look to the Board for advice as to the amount of such grant, and also for the suggestion of all regulations of detail necessary to carry into effect the plan which I have described.

Her Majesty's Government, in the next place, strongly recommend a revision of the arrangements for the reception of teachers in training, in force in the Normal establishment in Dublin, with the view of providing, if possible, an ampler and more practical course of instruction for a larger number of teachers. They desire also to observe, that there is a marked distinction between the position of students residing for a considerable time as boarders in a training institute or model school and that of day-scholars attending an ordinary school; a distinction which accounts for the fact, that objections are often entertained, especially by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, against sending teachers or pupil teachers to an institution where their domestic life is not based, like the family life of a home, upon identity of religious belief.

It appears to the Government that the double object of meeting such objections, and of providing the means of retaining a larger number of teachers for a longer period in training, might, to a great extent, be attained by permitting teachers or pupil teachers, at their own desire, or that of the managers of schools by whom they are sent up for training, to board and lodge out of the official establishment. In such cases teachers and pupil teachers should receive an allowance in lieu of board and lodging, and arrangements could be readily made for their reception in private boarding-houses sanctioned by the Commissioners. If a precedent were needed for such an arrangement, I find that in the Scotch Presbyterian training colleges there are no official residences for the teachers in training, who, by means of an allowance from the college, provide board and lodging for themselves.

The Government are further of opinion that, considering the nature of these institutions, in which the Commissioners stand, to a great extent, towards the teachers

teachers *in loco parentis*, and in which large number of children of different religious denominations are drawn together without that local supervision, either lay or clerical, which the patron or manager affords to an ordinary National School, some special provision should be made for the religious instruction and supervision of the inmates, and with this view they recommend the appointment of chaplains in connection with the central training and district model schools, upon the following conditions :—

The Commissioners, upon the recommendation of the Bishop or other authority of the church to which they belong, should appoint as chaplains resident clergymen of each denomination.

The chaplain should have control, subject to the rules of the Board, over the religious instruction of the teachers in training and pupils of his own denomination.

It would be especially his duty to watch over those teachers who, under the last proposal, should reside out of the official establishment.

The Commissioners should require his certificate as a condition of granting or continuing their license to a boarding-house for the use of teachers of his own denomination.

He should be remunerated by a capitation grant for the teachers in training and the pupils belonging to his own church, his total income not, however, exceeding some fixed amount.

Every teacher of a model school would, as at present, be appointed by the Commissioners, subject to the possession of a certificate as to faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination.

Finally, I am directed by his Excellency to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are desirous of drawing the attention of the Commissioners to the important principle upon which the remuneration of the teachers of schools supported by the State has with such marked success been recently regulated in England and Scotland; I refer to the principle of State payments being apportioned to the ascertained results of education.

The Government do not urge upon the Commissioners the general adoption of this principle as an immediate change in the Irish system. They propose its early introduction in certain cases where it might properly be tried at once, as in that of the model schools, to be followed by its gradual development, not necessarily in the precise form which it has assumed in England, but with such modifications and adaptations as the Commissioners, profiting by English experience, with their knowledge of the wants and circumstances of Ireland, may recommend. I may add that I should hope that, as one effect of the change, the incomes of meritorious teachers would thereby be improved.

The Lord Lieutenant invites the immediate consideration of the Commissioners to the proposals herein contained, and requests to be favoured with their views thereon as soon as possible.

The Commissioners
of National Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. S. Fortescue.

No. 2.

MINUTE dated 22nd June 1866.

PRESENT :

Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
Hon. Judge Longfield.
The Lord Chief Baron (Pigot).
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.

John Lentaigue, Esq.
John O'Hagan, Esq.
James W. Murland, Esq.
Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

ORDERED, That a special meeting of the Board be summoned for Tuesday next, the 26th instant, at two o'clock, to consider a letter from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, submitting several important questions connected with the operation of the system of national education in Ireland, with a view to the adoption of certain alterations which Her Majesty's Government believe would produce great public advantage.

PAPERS RELATING TO

No. 3.

MINUTE dated 26th June 1866.

PRESENT:

Rev. Dr. Henry.
 Hon. Judge Longfield.
 Rev. John Hall.
 John Lentaigue, Esq.
 Laurence Waldron, Esq.

Hon. Thomas Preston.
 Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
 James W. Murland, Esq.
 Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

READ letter, No. 5533/66, from the Bishop of Derry, requesting that, as his Parliamentary duties prevent his attending, he may be furnished with a copy of Mr. Fortescue's letter, and also given an opportunity of considering it before any action is taken thereon.

Read the following letter, 5456/66, from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

(Here follows letter, which *see*, No. 1.)

Ordered, That a special meeting of the Board be summoned for Saturday the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock, to consider the foregoing; and that a copy of Mr. Fortescue's letter be sent to each Commissioner.

No. 4.

MINUTE of the 30th June 1866.

PRESENT:

Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.
 Right Hon. Lord Bellew.
 Rev. Dr. Henry.
 Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
 Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan.
 Rev. John Hall.

John Lentaigue, Esq.
 Hon. Thomas Preston.
 Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
 James W. Murland, Esq.
 Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

READ letter, No. 5456/66, from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as set forth in the proceedings of the 26th instant.

Read also letter, No. 5671/66, from the Hon. Judge Longfield, approving of the suggestions contained in the Chief Secretary's letter, but stating that he considers that greater security than hitherto obtained should be sought, that schools towards which building grants are made, shall not be diverted to some other purpose. Also, that each student of a model and training school under local management, who is paid for by the Board, shall not only pass a satisfactory examination, but, in addition, shall show that he has gone through a proper course of training; and that grants shall be limited to cases where the student remains a reasonable time, say five years, in the service of the Board. And further, that the clause which requires every teacher of a model school, in order to his appointment, to present a certificate from the chaplain of his own denomination, should be limited to the Commissioners consulting the chaplain as to the morals, &c. of the teacher.

Ordered, That the Chief Secretary for Ireland be informed, that the Commissioners have considered the proposals to which their attention has been invited by the Lord Lieutenant; and without binding themselves to the adoption of any particular details, they beg to express their general approbation of those proposals, and their readiness to co-operate with the Government in carrying them into practical effect, keeping always in view the fundamental principles of united secular education.

No. 5.

(5456/66.—B. O. 30/6/66.)

COPY of LETTER, dated 2nd July 1866, from the Commissioners of National Education in *Ireland*, to the Right Hon. *C. P. Fortescue*, M.P., Chief Secretary for *Ireland*.

Sir,

Office of National Education, 2 July 1866.

WE have had the honour to lay before a special meeting of the Board of National Education your letter of the 19th ultimo.

We are now directed to inform you, that the Commissioners have considered the proposals to which their attention has been invited by the Lord Lieutenant; and without binding themselves to the adoption of any particular details, they beg to express their general approbation of those proposals, and their readiness to co-operate with the Government in carrying them into practical effect, keeping always in view the fundamental principles of united secular education.

We have, &c.

(signed) *James Kelly,*
William M'Creedy,
Secretaries.

Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

MINUTE of the 17th July 1866.

PRESENT :

Rev. Dr. Henry.
John Lentaigue, Esq.
John O'Hagan, Esq.

Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

THE Commissioners proceed to consider whether any further steps should at present be taken by them with reference to Mr. Fortescue's letter of the 9th June, addressed to the Board.

The Resident Commissioner explains that he has written to Lord Naas apprising him that the Commissioners have received this letter from the Right Honourable C. P. Fortescue, and asking what he would wish should be done in reference to it.

The Secretary read letter, 6267/66, from the Bishop of Derry, stating that he is of opinion that no action should at present be taken by the Commissioners in reference to Mr. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June.

Ordered, That no action be taken until Lord Naas's answer shall have been received.

No. 7.

MINUTE of the 13th of November 1866.

PRESENT :

Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. M. Brady.
James Gibson, Esq.
Hon. Judge Longfield.
Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan.

Right Hon. J. A. Lawson, M.P.
John Lentaigue, Esq. D.L.
John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C.
J. W. Murland, Esq.
Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

THE Resident Commissioner brings under the notice of the Board that the time has arrived for preparation of the estimate for 1867-8, and asks if it is to be prepared with relation to the letter of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, which was laid before the Commissioners on the 30th of June last.

Ordered, That provision be made in the estimate for the several matters proposed in Mr. Fortescue's letter, with the exception of payment by results, which is to remain for future consideration.

No. 8.

MINUTE of the 20th November 1866.

PRESENT :

Hon. Judge Longfield.
Right Hon. Chief Baron Pigot.
John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.

John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C.
James W. Murland, Esq.
Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

READ letter from the Lord Bishop of Derry (10,150/66), placing on record his dissent from making provision in the estimate for the several matters proposed in the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June last (which was taken into consideration by Board on the 13th instant), and stating his opinion that it is highly inexpedient that matters of so much importance, "not on the programme," should have been brought forward and decided upon without due notice having been given.

Ordered, That, in consideration of the foregoing letter, the question as to whether the estimate for 1867-8 shall be prepared, so as to provide for the several matters suggested in the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June, be brought before the Board at its next meeting; the usual notice to be given on the "programme."

No. 9.

MINUTE of the 27th November 1866.

PRESENT :

Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.
James Gibson, Esq.
The Bishop of Derry.
Hon. Judge Longfield.
Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan.
The Lord Chief Baron (Pigot).

Right Hon. J. A. Lawson, M.P.
Rev. Dr. Hall.
John Lentaigne, Esq.
Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald.
James W. Murland, Esq.
Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

THE Commissioners proceed to consider the question whether an additional estimate shall be prepared, so as to provide for the several matters (excepting the payment by results) suggested in the letter of the 19th June 1866 (5456/66), from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The secretary reads the following paragraph in Mr. Fortescue's letter :—

" Her Majesty's Government, in the next place, strongly recommend a revision of the arrangements for the reception of teachers in training, in force in the Normal Establishment in Dublin, with the view of providing, if possible, an ample and more practical course of instruction for a larger number of teachers."

Ordered, That to defray the increased expense of the Normal Establishment under the new arrangement proposed, the sum of 3,090 *l.* be applied for, which is made up, as follows :—

The Commissioners propose to extend the period of training from five months to 44 weeks, and to increase the number of teachers in training from 200 to 300,
for

for which purpose the present staff of two professors at 450 *l.* a-year each, with two assistants at 300 *l.* each, and a lecturer on physical science at 360 *l.*, must be increased to—

1. A professor of the English course, including reading, grammar, geography, &c. - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
2. A training master associated with him - - - - -	450	-	-
3. A professor of arithmetic and mathematics - - - - -	100	-	-
4. A training master - - - - -	450	-	-
5. A professor of the physical sciences - - - - -	100	-	-
6. A training master - - - - -	450	-	-
7. A professor of method, discipline, and organization - - - - -	100	-	-
8. A training master - - - - -	450	-	-
	100	-	-
	£.	2,200	- -

Increase in the foregoing over the sum at present available (1,860 <i>l.</i>) for the staff of professors, &c. - - - - -	340	-	-
The increase consequent on the maintenance of 100 additional teachers residing out of the establishment for 44 weeks, at 12 s. 6 d. a week each - - - - -	2,750	-	-
	£.	3,090	- -

The secretary next read the following paragraphs :

“ The Government are further of opinion that, considering the nature of these institutions, in which the Commissioners stand, to a great extent, towards the teachers *in loco parentis*, and in which large number of children of different religious denominations are drawn together without that local supervision, either lay or clerical, which the patron or manager affords to an ordinary national school, some special provision should be made for the religious instruction and supervision of the inmates, and with this view they recommend the appointment of chaplains in connection with the central training and district model schools, upon the following conditions :—

“ The Commissioners, upon the recommendation of the Bishop or other authority of the church to which they belong, should appoint as chaplains resident clergymen of each denomination.

“ The chaplain should have control, subject to the rules of the Board, over the religious instruction of the teachers in training and pupils of his own denomination.

“ It would be especially his duty to watch over those teachers who, under the last proposal, should reside out of the official establishment.

“ The Commissioners should require his certificate as a condition of granting or continuing their license to a boarding-house for the use of teachers of his own denomination.

“ He should be remunerated by a capitation grant for the teachers in training and the pupils belonging to his own church, his total income not, however, exceeding some fixed amount.

“ Every teacher of a model school would, as at present, be appointed by the Commissioners, subject to the possession of a certificate as to faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination.”

Ordered, That the sum of 5,800 *l.* be asked for the remuneration of chaplains, under the arrangement recommended above, this sum being calculated at an average per head of 10 s. for each pupil, and 1 *l.* for each teacher.

Ordered, further, That the details as to the appointment and powers of chaplains be hereafter determined.

Ordered, also, That an adjourned meeting, for the consideration of the other subjects of Mr. Fortescue's letter, be summoned for Friday the 30th instant, at half-past three o'clock.

No. 10.

MINUTE of the 30th November 1866.

PRESENT :

Right Hon. M. Brady.
James Gibson, Esq.
Chief Baron Pigot.
Rev. Doctor Hall.
John Lentaigne, Esq.

John O'Hagan, Esq.
Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald.
James W. Murland, Esq.
Right Hon. A Macdonnell.

THE Commissioners proceed to consider the subjects contained in Mr. Fortescue's letter which were not decided on at the Board of the 27th instant.

1st. As to whether provision should be made in the additional estimate to be sent forward, for the erection of vested model schools under local management ; and,—

2nd. Maintenance of model schools under local management (non-vested).

The Commissioners being divided in opinion on these points, the question is put to the vote, when the following members vote in favour of provision being made in the additional estimate for the above :

For.

The Lord Chief Baron.
Right Hon. M. Brady.
Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald.
John Lentaigne Esq.
John O'Hagan, Esq.
Right Hon. Alex. Macdonnell.

Against.

Rev. John Hall, D.D.
James Gibson, Esq.
James W. Murland, Esq.

Ordered, That provision be made in the estimate, 5,000 *l.* for the former service, and 6,000 *l.* for the latter.

On the subject of payment of teachers by ascertained results of education—

Resolved, That it is not necessary to provide, at present, for this service until the Commissioners shall have been enabled to mature a scheme for the purpose.

Ordered, That the estimate be prepared and forwarded to the Government for approval.

No. 11.

(5456/66.—Supplemental Estimate for 1867-8.—B. O. 30/11/66.)

COPY of LETTER from the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education to the Right Hon. Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for *Ireland*, dated 4th December 1866.

Office of National Education,
4 December 1866.

My Lords,

WE are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to call your Lordship's attention to a letter addressed to them by the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, dated the 19th June, and to the Board's letter, in reply, dated the 2nd July 1866.

The Commissioners now take leave to transmit for the consideration of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in the shape of a "Supplemental Estimate," a statement of the probable expense to be provided for in the financial year 1867-8, for carrying into practical effect the proposals contained in the letter of the 19th June 1866.

Should the course now proposed meet with his Excellency's approval, the Commissioners request that the estimate may be forwarded to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

We have, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly,*
William M'Creeady,
Secretaries.

The Right Hon. Lord Naas,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

(22,478.)

COPY of LETTER from Major General Sir *Thomas A. Larcom* to the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education, dated 13 December 1866.

Gentlemen,

Dublin Casle, 13 December 1866.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to state that his Excellency is anxious to have laid before him the Minutes of Proceedings of the meetings of the Board of National Education, at which the question of the supplemental estimate referred to in your communication was discussed.

I am to request, therefore, that you will forward to me copies of the same, the names of the Commissioners present, and the record of divisions (if any) which took place in the Board upon the subject.

The Secretaries:

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*

No. 13.

(10,877/66.—Enclosure.)

COPY of LETTER from the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education to Major General Sir *Thomas A. Larcom*, K.C.B., dated 19 December 1866.

Sir,

Office of National Education,
19 December 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th inst., stating that the Lord Lieutenant is anxious to have laid before him the Minutes of the Proceedings of the meetings of the Board of National Education at which the question of the supplemental estimate which accompanied our letter of the 4th inst. was discussed.

We have now the honour to forward, for his Excellency's information, copies of the Minutes of Proceedings in question, with the names of the Commissioners present, and the record of divisions as called for by your letter.*

Major General Sir T. A. Larcom, K.C.B.

We have, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly,*
William M. Creedy,
Secretaries.

No. 14.

MINUTE of 5th February 1867.

PRESENT:

James Gibson, Esq.
The Bishop of Derry.
Hon. Judge Longfield.
Rev. John Hall, D.D.
Laurence Waldron, Esq.
John Lentaigne, Esq.

John O'Hagan, Esq.
Hon. Thomas Preston.
Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald.
James W. Murland, Esq.
Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

SUBMITTED a Memorandum (No. 11 on the Programme) by P. J. Keenan, Esq., Chief of Inspection, on a Statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly, in reply to the letter of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ordered, That No. 11 on Programme be postponed to the next meeting of the Board.

* Note.—The Enclosure sent in the foregoing letter consisted of the Eight Minutes given in this Return (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10).

No. 15:

MINUTE of the 12th February 1867.

PRESENT:

Right Hon. M. Brady.
 James Gibson, Esq.
 Laurence Waldron, Esq.
 Hon. Judge Longfield.
 Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan.

John Lentaigne, Esq.
 John O'Hagan, Esq.
 Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald.
 James W. Murland, Esq.
 Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

THE Secretary again submits a Memorandum by P. J. Keenan, Esq., Chief of Inspection, on a statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly, in reply to the letter of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ordered, That this Memorandum be entered on the Minutes as received; and that it be preserved in the office for the perusal of any member of the Board who may desire to do so.

MEMORANDUM by P. J. Keenan, Esq., Chief of Inspection, on a Statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly, in reply to the Letter dated 19 June 1866 of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MEMORANDUM.

MY attention having been called to a statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in reply to the letter dated 19 June 1866, of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland, I found that it contained a general repudiation of the facts and propositions of Mr. Fortescue's letter; and as, for obvious reasons, my duty called me to investigate the several allegations of the Committee, I have now the honour to present to the Board of National Education this memorandum, as the result of my inquiries.

I have taken special care to limit my comments to the simple elucidation of truth, and to characterise my remarks by a respectful consideration for the influential source from which the document emanated.

In the accuracy of the statistical information contained in this memorandum, the Commissioners may have the most implicit confidence.

With the sanction of the Resident Commissioner, I caused a number of the clerks to undertake the compilation of the statistics necessary for my investigation, and I placed those clerks under the general superintendence of Mr. Daly (a Presbyterian), and Mr. Fitzsimon (a Roman Catholic). In the absence, for part of the time, of Mr. Daly, through illness, I caused Mr. Thomas Craig, also a Presbyterian, to perform the check work entrusted to Mr. Daly.

Besides, I required that the result of every individual clerk's share in the labour should be checked by another clerk, and I have now deposited in the office all the sheets of detail certified and checked by the various clerks engaged in the work.

I here take leave to express my obligations to the several clerks who took part in the statistical work referred to, especially as the heavy part of it was accomplished after office hours, during the prevalence of the severe weather of the past few weeks.

I should observe, that when the statistics for the Annual Report for any particular year, say, for example, the year 1865, were in course of preparation, all the documents of the year, documents relating to the appointment and dismissal of teachers and to sundry other particulars, could not, in the nature of ordinary official action, be at the disposal of the compiler of the Report. Hence, an Annual Report is given only as the result of the information at hand at the time the Report is compiled. But as the statistics set forth in the following pages mainly relate to 1865 and previous years, I had the advantage of having at my command *all the documents and all the information* necessary to make my representations

representations complete. Accordingly, the returns herein made will be found to differ slightly from the numbers published in the Annual Reports; but with regard to accuracy, as I have already said, they may be entirely relied upon.

In the returns published in our Reports, the class of teachers called "Junior Literary Assistants" has been always included under the same head as the work-mistresses. In the returns from which the summaries in this memorandum are made, this class of teachers, 309 in number, is properly embraced under the general head "Assistant."

The first statement in the Committee's document is as follows:—

"The first point to which, in this letter, the attention of the Commissioners is called, is the training of teachers in model schools. They are reminded that 'it was originally laid down by Lord Derby, as a condition of the employment of teachers, that they should have received previous instruction in a model school;' but now, after the lapse of 35 years, 'there are still in the National Schools,' it is stated, '4,309 untrained teachers, out of a total of 7,472.' In this statement there is no distinction made between principal teachers and assistants. The principal teachers alone could be expected to have been trained. At the end of 1864 they numbered 5,863. A few of the assistants have been trained, but the mass of them are virtually in course of training, and many of them would afterwards find their way into the model schools. These assistants numbered, at the same date, 1,609, and should have been deducted from the total of untrained teachers, to give a fair view of what the normal and model schools have effected in this department."

In this passage it is objected, that no distinction is made when stating the number of untrained teachers, between principal teachers and assistant teachers. Here are the facts: on the 31st December 1865, there were engaged in the teaching of National Schools, 3,314 trained principals, and 324 trained assistants, or a total of 3,638 trained teachers; and there were similarly engaged at the same time, 2,661 untrained principals, and 1,833 untrained assistants, or a total of 4,494 untrained teachers.

The return of untrained teachers in Mr. Fortescue's letter was, accordingly, no exaggeration.

But the Committee appear to ignore, almost entirely, the training of assistant teachers; and they observe: "The principal teachers alone could be expected to have been trained."

I have now before me the names of all the persons who were trained in the normal establishment, Dublin, during the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866. I refer, of course, to those persons only who, during their period of training, were boarded and lodged at the public expense.

The Professors, in those returns, describe the position occupied by each person on entering the training establishment, as "Principal," "Assistant," &c. &c.

In 1863 there were 325 persons trained, of whom only 146, or 45 per cent. were *principal* teachers.

In 1864, there were 306 persons trained, of whom only 118, or 38·7 per cent. were *principal* teachers.

In 1865, there were 308 persons trained, of whom only 135, or 43·8 per cent. were *principal* teachers.

And in 1866 there were 285 persons trained, of whom only 118, or 41·4 per cent. were *principal* teachers.

In brief, during those four years there were 1,223 persons trained, of whom only 517, or 42·3 per cent. were *principal* teachers. How, then, can it be maintained that "the principal teachers *alone* could be expected to have been trained?"

Then, again, the Committee say, "a few of the assistants have been trained;" and "these assistants numbered, at the same date, 1,609, and should have been deducted from the total of untrained teachers, to give a fair view of what the normal and model schools have effected in this department."

I have already shown that on the 31st December 1865, there were as many as 324 assistants who had been trained; and from the "training lists" before me, I find that during the past four years, 232 assistants were trained, or an average of 58 per annum; the average per annum of principal teachers for the same

period being only 129, although they are nearly three times as numerous as the assistants.

But, besides the 232 assistants, there were trained in the normal establishment during the past four years, 474 persons (or 118 per annum) of a still more junior character, namely: pupil teachers, paid monitors, and others, who, in many cases, upon the expiration of their training, become the recruits for the assistantships, as the assistants in turn form the great corps of recruits for the principalships.

It is clear, therefore, that the statement, "*a few of the assistants have been trained,*" is *an inadequate expression of the facts*; and further, it is evident that "to give a fair view of what the normal and model schools have effected" in the department of training, *assistants must not be deducted from the total of untrained teachers.*

The importance of the office of "assistant" is, I take leave to say, under-rated by the Committee. A stranger to the national system or to the country, might reasonably conclude, from the manner in which assistants are alluded to, in the passage first quoted, that they are mere juveniles or pupil-teachers, or persons of that class.

"But the mass of them," the Committee say, "are virtually in course of training, and many of them would afterwards find their way into the model schools."

Whatever the meaning of this passage may be, it applies quite as truly and forcibly to the 2,661 untrained *principal* teachers as it does to the 1,833 untrained assistants; for the assistant teachers must be of the same minimum age as the principal teachers, *and must pass the same examinations, identically for classification.*

And if it be, as it of course is, a lamentable circumstance, that there are 2,661 untrained *principal* teachers in charge of National Schools, numbers of whom, from the accidents of age, marriage, &c. &c. are practically ineligible for training, it is a subject of much more serious concern to find in our schools 1,833 *untrained* assistants, persons who are rarely married, who are exactly of the age and temper for training, and who, if neglected, may pass away from the groove of teaching altogether.

The next point in the Committee's paper, is: "The letter proceeds to say, that 'it is, of course, known to the Government that the district Model Schools assist 'in supplying competent teachers; but the number they are able to send out does 'not, it appears, exceed 90 annually.' On this point the Committee observe, 'that if the statement here made be correct, a very remarkable change must 'have passed over the model schools since the date of the 'Explanatory Paper' of the Commissioners (6th February 1864). In that document, printed by Order of the House of Commons, the Commissioners say, that 'to keep up 'the requisite number of teachers, about 700 new teachers must be supplied 'every year, and of these the district model schools only furnish about 130.' In 1864, these schools were said to furnish, every year, about 130 new teachers, 'and the Committee believe, that even that statement greatly underrated their 'capacity, but, in 1866, 'the number does not, it appears, exceed 90 'annually.'"

When the explanatory paper of 6th February 1864, above referred to, was submitted to the Lord Lieutenant there were about 130 pupil teachers in the district and minor model schools throughout the country; and, as the period of service of each pupil teacher, by the terms of his appointment, was one year, it was then correctly stated that the number of such persons issuing from the model schools, if each served the stipulated time, was, as represented, 130.

But it is now found that, with a view to their better education, the pupil teachers, as a general rule, are retained for a second year, the effect of which practice is, of course, to reduce to nearly one-half the number of pupil teachers *leaving* the model schools annually.

Ninety, the number mentioned by Mr. Fortescue, is, in reality, in excess of the average number that left the model schools annually during the past three years, the average being only 76; but it was anticipated that, consequent upon the operation of the Cork school, recently opened, and of the Enniskillen school, soon to be opened, the number might reasonably be set down as 90.

The

The Committee then say: "The explanation of this serious and sudden deterioration of the model schools is not far to seek. Towards the close of 1863, an order was issued by the Commissioners which took effect early in the following year, directing a large reduction to be made on the staff of candidate teachers in all the model schools. This was accordingly done, and thus a large number of these young persons were sent to their homes, and all the sanguine hopes they had been induced to cherish cruelly extinguished. The amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class monitors, chiefly, if not exclusively, in convent schools; and when this policy of repression as regards model schools has produced its natural and inevitable results, the authors of it persuade the Government to complain that the model schools are doing, and can do, comparatively little for the training of teachers! The Commissioners labour to produce inefficiency and incompleteness, and, when they have done so most effectually, the Chief Secretary is instructed to mourn over the results!"

The order referred to as having been made in 1863 was not an order for *reduction*, it was an order for the *rectification* of the teaching and monitorial staff throughout the model schools generally. In some model schools it was observed that there was an excess of teaching power, or of the monitorial staff, whilst in other model schools the error lay in the opposite direction. The effect of the order upon *all* the model schools in operation in 1863 is as follows:—

A. Under the Head of Retrenchment.	Principals	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Assistant teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Pupil teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	Monitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
B. Under the Head of Addition.	Principals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Assistant teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Pupil teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	Monitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
C. Result of Retrenchment and Addition.	Principals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 added.
	Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ditto.
	Pupil teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 deducted.
	Monitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 ditto.

As to the statement of the Committee: "And thus a large number of those young persons *were sent to their homes*, and all the sanguine hopes they had been induced to cherish *cruelly extinguished*," I have simply to observe, that not a single pupil teacher throughout the length and breadth of the land was sent to his or her home or to any other place consequent upon the order in question.

To test whether any "of those young persons were *sent to their homes*," as alleged, I caused a circular to be recently issued, inquiring as to the facts in respect to every model school in the country, and the replies of the inspectors were uniformly of the same tenour, *that no such case ever occurred*.

Not even a little monitor was ever sent away, under such circumstances, from any model school in the country, except, indeed, from the Clonmel school, where the inspector, acting on a misconception of his orders, to which the attention of his head inspector, with a view to the correction of the mistake, was soon afterwards directed, removed two children (monitors) before the expiration of their full period of service. But, in respect to this solitary case, it is to be remarked that the children in question were not sent away from the model school to their homes, for they were living at their homes, as monitors generally are, and simply attending the model school like ordinary day scholars.

When a reduction of the staff was to be effected, consequent upon the process of rectification referred to, it was accomplished, not by a removal of persons before the expiration of their full period of service, but simply by leaving unfilled the vacancies, as from time to time they occurred.

After what has been just stated, the observation that "the amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class monitors, chiefly if not exclusively, in convent schools," needs but little remark.

The amount "thus saved" in the rectification of the staff of all the model schools was a mere trifle, about 300*l.* a year; and it was applied to no special purpose, or special service, for the very good reason that Parliament was not invited by the Board to vote it again.

It would be quite as fair and logical to charge the Commissioners with applying this small saving to the increase of their grants to the schools of the town of Belfast, which, from 11,767 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*, in 1853, became 12,032 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* in 1865. Indeed there is something like a coincidence in amount between the increase in the latter case and the "saving," a few hundred pounds; but no coincidence is to be met with in the items the "saving" and the "vote for the support of the first-class monitors," the one being 300 *l.* and the other 2,000 *l.*

The observation which I have been examining, "The amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class monitors, chiefly, if not exclusively, in convent schools," requires further notice. It implies that the employment of first-class monitors is *confined* to the convent schools. Now, the number of first-class monitors in the National Schools of the country on the 31st December last was 122, of whom 68 were in convent schools, one was in a monastic school, and 53 were in common National Schools.

On the 31st December 1865 there were upwards of 74,000 children in the convent schools, and the monitorships were the only prizes open to those children so long as they remained in the convent schools.

In the common National Schools persons eligible for first-class monitorships often float at once into the great channel of assistantships; 2,157 prizes, not one of which, by our rules, is obtainable in a convent school by a person who completes her ordinary monitorship and who desires to associate her future fortunes and labours, as a national teacher, with the place of her education, and with the nuns who have trained and nurtured her.

Hence the occurrence of a small majority of those first-class monitorships in the convent schools.

The Committee next say: "In the letter of Mr. Fortescue it is stated that, 'between the training school in Dublin and the district model schools in the country, the number of persons prepared annually for the office of teacher is only about 400, whereas the number of new teachers, principals, or assistants annually required is about 900.' In 1864, according to the statement of the 'Explanatory Paper,' just quoted, 'about 700 new teachers must be supplied every year;' but here, in the letter of the Government, they rise to 'about 900'! And once more new teachers, principals, and assistants are most conveniently grouped together to magnify the want, and so to depreciate the capabilities of the normal and district schools to meet that want!"

The correctness of the statement in the explanatory paper of February 1864, and the accuracy of Mr. Fortescue's statement, appear to be alike impugned in the foregoing passage.

It is assumed that there were not as many as 700 new teachers wanted in 1864, or as many as 900 in 1866. Advisedly, the representations of 1864 and 1866 were *understatements*. They were based on averages of previous years. The following table shows the exact number of persons appointed for the first time to teacherships during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865:

Year.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
1863	406	429	835
1864	381	529	910
1865	393	602	995

Note.—The above returns refer to persons who had never before served in the capacity of *assistant* or of *principal* in any National School in Ireland. Those returned as principals began their professional career as such, *i. e.* they had never previously acted as assistants.

The average number for the three years preceding 1866, when Mr. Fortescue announced the number of vacancies to be 900, is thus, it appears, 913. But, as I have said, and as those returns show, 900 is an understatement; for, strictly speaking, it is an average of the *future*, or *expected* vacancies that ought to have been set forth, as it was in reference to such vacancies Mr. Fortescue was legislating. Similarly, it would have been quite legitimate for the Board, when drawing up the statement of February 1864, to have set down the vacancies by an anticipation of what they were likely to be in the future, rather than by an average of what they had been a few years previously.

The

The grouping of principals and assistants in the return in no respect "*magnifies the want*," as is alleged by the Committee. Whether as principals or as assistants, 900 persons are required, annually, to recruit the ranks of our teachers, *and whether as principals or as assistants, they must be competent for their work.*

Nor does the grouping of the assistants and the principals effect the object attributed by the Committee to Mr. Fortescue, *i. e.* "to depreciate the capabilities of the normal and district schools to meet that want"; for principals and assistants, as I have shown, alike avail themselves of "the capabilities of the normal schools" for the purposes of training.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Fortescue stated that the number of new teachers required for the National Schools amounts to 900 annually, the Assembly's Committee, in the next sentence which I quote, lay it down that 700 teachers, "*is the whole number actually required.*"

(I take leave here to remind the Board, that in 1864 the occurrence of 700 vacancies was denied by those who opposed the views of the Commissioners at that time.)

The Committee proceed to say: "The Assembly's Committee are convinced that, with suitable encouragement, the Dublin Model School could train 400 teachers annually, and the District Model Schools 300; the whole number actually required. Dr. Patten, Head Inspector, in his Report for 1862, says: 'During 1861, 33 males and 30 females left the Belfast Model School, prepared to take charge of schools as principal or assistant teachers; and, in 1862, the number was still larger, as many as 76 having left for a similar purpose.' This is what one model was able to accomplish before the staff of its pupil teachers and monitors was reduced about *one-third*, and what, then, might have been accomplished by all the model schools of the Board?"

In the preceding passage the Committee say that, "with suitable encouragement, the Dublin Model School could train 400 teachers annually;" but they appear to overlook the fact that Mr. Fortescue recommended "suitable encouragement" to be given to the Dublin Model School, so that there might be provided, as he said, "*an ampler and more practical course of instruction for a larger number of teachers.*"

In reference to the capabilities of the district and minor model schools to produce candidates for teacherships, comment has already been made in a previous part of this memorandum; but as regards the particular case quoted above by the Assembly's Committee, *i. e.*, as to what one model school was able to accomplish, strict inquiry has been instituted, and it has been ascertained that the number of pupil teachers and paid monitors *who left that model school and all the other model schools in the country*, to become teachers or assistant teachers in National Schools during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, was as follows:—

YEAR.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Pupil Teachers - - -	49	38	39	49	45	39	34
Paid Monitors - - -	21	32	32	15	21	28	21
TOTAL - - -	70	70	71	64	66	67	55

In reference to the Belfast case, which the Committee refer to as an illustration of "what one model school was able to accomplish before the staff of its *pupil teachers and monitors* was reduced," it is left to be inferred (at all events it may be so inferred) that the 63 prepared for teaching purposes in 1861 had all been pupil teachers or monitors; and further, that they had all become principal teachers or assistant teachers in National Schools. Now, the Committee overlook the fact that it was stated by Messrs. Patten and W. R. Molloy, in their Report for 1861, page 132, that 19 of the number had been simply *pupils* in the school; and that in their Report for 1863, in which they refer back to their returns for 1861 and 1862, they show that they count pupils who were *promoted to mere monitorships* as amongst the number "prepared for the office of teacher." They show that of the 54 "prepared" as they express it, "for the office of

"teacher" in 1863, 21 were mere pupils who became *monitors only*, 2 were mere pupils who became *pupil teachers only*, and 11 were mere pupils who became teachers; 5 only were monitors who became teachers, and 15 only were pupil teachers who became teachers.

Messrs. Patten & Molloy pursued this system of reporting for three years, *i. e.*, for 1861, 1862, and 1863.

For 1861 they returned 63 as the number of teachers produced; but I find that the number of persons who left the school to become teachers or assistant teachers in that year was only 37, the remainder having been *mere* pupils who became monitors, with the exception of two who became pupil teachers.

In 1862 they returned 76 as the number prepared for the office of teacher; but Mr. W. R. Molloy (who conjointly reported with Dr. Patten, lately Head Inspector) shows, in a return he has furnished, that he included in the 76 so many as 33 mere pupils who became *monitors only*; 2 mere pupils who became *pupil teachers only*; 18 mere pupils who became teachers; 6 monitors who were promoted to *pupil teacherships*; and 17 monitors or pupil teachers who left the school to become teachers.

I regret that Dr. Patten and Mr. W. R. Molloy should have entertained the opinion that the promotion of a child of 11 or 12 years of age to a monitorship was the *accession* of a teacher to the ranks of the National teachers, or that the engagement of *mere pupils* for teacherships had any connection with the question of preparing persons for teacherships *through the agency of the monitorial or pupil teacher system*; but I take the liberty of saying that the Committee, when quoting the figures 76 and 63, should have explained what Messrs. Patten & Molloy, as interpreted in their Report for 1863, intended those figures to represent.

The Committee, further, leave it to be inferred that a satisfactory measure of success, consequent upon the recent action of the Board, has not been latterly experienced in the Belfast Model School. The following return for the year 1866 is the best answer to any such suggestion:—

No. of pupils who became monitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
No. of ditto who became teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
No. of monitors who became teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
No. of pupil teachers who became teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL - - -							46

The last two items are the only ones which exhibit any success in the production of candidate teachers on any recognised or systematic course of instruction; but as Messrs. Patten and W. R. Molloy fallaciously (on what grounds I cannot understand) included for the three years 1861, 1862, and 1863 the other items, I have, for the purpose of comparison, inserted those items also.

The concluding sentence of the paragraph just quoted is: "This is what one model school was able to accomplish before the staff of its pupil teachers and monitors was reduced about *one-third*; and what, then, might have been accomplished by all the model schools of the Board?"

When the rectification of the teaching staff in the model schools, already described at page 11, was under consideration in 1863, it was observed that there was one person occupying some teaching position, as teacher, pupil teacher, or paid monitor, for every 10½ pupils in average attendance in the Belfast Model School; a state of things which was wholly indefensible: The rectification which took place left, I should add, a very liberal provision of teaching power; it left a teacher, pupil teacher, or paid monitor for every 14½ pupils.

The following are the details:

Staff in 1863.					Staff as Rectified.	
3 Principal Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	The same.
22 Assistant Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	The same.
1 Singing Master	-	-	-	-	-	The same.
1 Drawing Master	-	-	-	-	-	The same.
1 Work Mistress	-	-	-	-	-	The same.
1 Navigation Master	-	-	-	-	-	The same.
27 Pupil Teachers	-	-	-	-	23	Pupil Teachers.
54 Paid Monitors	-	-	-	-	27	Paid Monitors.

The

The Committee then proceed to say :—“ But the Government view the state of things as represented to them ‘with much concern,’ and what do they propose? ‘In 34 out of 60 school districts into which the country has been divided, no model school has been established,’ and what more simple and natural than that the Board should be asked to proceed to have model schools established in some of these districts, and thus larger provision made for the training of teachers? If the model-school system be a good one, and the present number of these schools be insufficient, others ought to be erected. But nothing of the kind is proposed. ‘Considering the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the case of model and training schools, they are not prepared to undertake the extension of such schools under exclusive management.’ On this statement the Assembly’s committee observe that it has never yet been proved that the Roman Catholic people have any hostility to the model schools, and the education given therein. On the contrary, they have continued till the present hour, in the face of very great difficulties, to take advantage of this education for their children; and the hostility referred to is manifested mainly, if not exclusively, by those who hold that the Church, and not the State, has a right to the entire direction and control of the education of the people; and it is in the interests and at the bidding of these parties that the changes sought are being made. Protestants of all denominations are satisfied with the present model-school system, and desire its extension. It follows that the plan now proposed can be meant only for the encouragement of conventual and monastic seminaries.”

No generalisation can so accurately express the different degrees of favour evinced from time to time by Roman Catholics towards the district and minor model schools, as a statement of the attendance at those schools since their first institution.

I have therefore prepared the following Table, from the information contained in the Annual Reports of the Commissioners, the first of the uniform returns referring to the year 1852 :

TABLE exhibiting the Attendance and the Religious Denominations of the Pupils of the District and Minor Model Schools, from the Year 1852.

Y E A R	Number of Schools in Operation.	Number of Children on the Rolls.		Per-centage of Catholics.	Per-centage of Protestants.
		Roman Catholics.	Protestants.		
1852 - - -	9	1,350	763	63·8	36·2
1853 - - -	9	1,259	770	62·	38·
1854 - - -	10	1,403	656	68·	32·
1855 - - -	12	1,941	1,008	65·8	34·2
1856 - - -	12	2,203	1,052	67·7	32·3
1857 - - -	13	2,702	2,027	57·1	42·9
1858 - - -	13	2,550	2,066	55·3	44·7
1859 - - -	14	2,275	2,260	50·2	49·8
1860 - - -	16	2,333	2,691	46·4	53·6
1861 - - -	19	2,963	3,939	43·	57·
1862 - - -	22	2,830	4,886	36·6	63·4
1863 - - -	24	2,569	5,746	30·9	69·1
1864 - - -	24	2,245	5,904	27·5	72·5
1865 - - -	25	2,453	6,438	27·6	72·4
1866 - - -	25	2,075	6,499	24·2	75·8

It may be added that the attendance of Roman Catholics at some of the model schools is practically *nil*. That at Derry, where there is a population of 12,036 Catholics, and at Sligo, where there is a population of 9,838 Catholics, there are in the model school of the former place only 10 Roman Catholics, whilst in the model school of Sligo there is not a single Roman Catholic in attendance.

For the better comprehension of that part of the question relating to “the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman

"Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the "case of model and training schools," I beg to subjoin a statement of the religious denominations of the teachers, trained and untrained, in the National Schools of Ireland.

On the 31st December 1865 there were 6,316 Roman Catholic teachers, of whom 3,599, or 57 per cent., were untrained; and at the same time there were 1,816 Protestant teachers, of whom 895, or 49·3 per cent., were untrained.

Arranged in provinces, the Catholic teachers number:—

Province.					Untrained.	Trained.	TOTAL.
Munster	-	-	-	-	1,370	813	2,183
Leinster	-	-	-	-	840	800	1,640
Connaught	-	-	-	-	693	672	1,365
Ulster	-	-	-	-	696	432	1,128
TOTAL - - -					3,599	2,717	6,316

And similarly arranged, the Protestant teachers number:—

Province.					Untrained.	Trained.	TOTAL.
Munster	-	-	-	-	16	36	52
Leinster	-	-	-	-	27	57	84
Connaught	-	-	-	-	18	35	53
Ulster	-	-	-	-	834	793	1,627
TOTAL - - -					895	921	1,816

The preceding returns represent in provinces the number of the trained and the untrained; and in juxtaposition with those returns I now give a table showing the distribution of the district and minor model schools of the country:—

Ulster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Leinster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Munster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Connaught	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Total, 26 district and minor model schools.

In connection with this part of the question, I beg to submit the following statistical facts:—

Roman Catholics.—There are 3,732 Roman Catholic male teachers, of whom 1,873, or 50 per cent., are trained; and there are 2,584 Roman Catholic female teachers, of whom only 844, or 32·6 per cent., are trained.

Established Church.—There are 304 Established Church male teachers, of whom 158, or 52 per cent., are trained; and there are 183 Established Church female teachers, of whom 97, or 53 per cent., are trained.

Presbyterians.—There are 742 Presbyterian male teachers, of whom 459, or 61·8 per cent., are trained; and there are 462 Presbyterian female teachers, of whom 173, or 37·4 per cent., are trained.

Other Protestants.—There are 67 male teachers of other Protestant denominations, of whom 24, or 35·8 per cent., are trained; and there are 58 female teachers of other Protestant denominations, of whom 10, or 17·2 per cent., are trained.

The Committee then ask,—“And what is this plan? The Government “prefer to stimulate private enterprise, and to encourage the establishment “of model schools under local management.” Such a model school, it is said “should have a domestic establishment with accommodation for 15 resident “pupils

“pupils, and a school-house capable of accommodating at least 150 pupils, the domestic establishment to be erected from funds derived from private sources, and the school-house from private funds, or in whole or in part from a Parliamentary grant.

“The Assembly’s committee view this proposed revolution in the model school system with some serious apprehension. If these proposals be carried out, they will be the destruction of united education, but they are in reality doing all in their power to subvert them. The changes sketched in this letter are specially adapted, not to say designed, to convert the schools of the religious orders of the Church of Rome into training and model schools. In convents the domestic establishment stands ready for the purpose described, and also the school-house, capable of accommodating 150 pupils. And can these convent schools ever become model schools in the proper sense of the term? ‘The chief objects of model schools,’ according to the statement of the Commissioners in their rules and regulations, ‘are to promote united education, to exhibit the most approved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of teacher.’ These objects model schools under local management, and especially convent schools, cannot accomplish. Their teachers are exclusively of one denomination. In their very dress they represent sectarianism in its most distinctive form. The schools are attended by Roman Catholic children alone. Roman Catholic teachers alone could be trained in them, whilst the teachers of these schools themselves are neither trained nor classed, and are, therefore, not competent to undertake the training of others.”

Mr. Fortescue does not state that the school-house may be erected “*in whole or in part*” from a Parliamentary grant. What he does state is, that it may be built “partly from private funds, and partly from the Parliamentary grant.”

Then it is stated in the foregoing paragraph that the changes sketched in the letter “are specially adapted, not to say designed, to convert the schools of the religious orders of the Church of Rome into training and model schools. In convents the domestic establishment stands ready for the purpose described, and also the school-house, capable of accommodating 150 pupils.”

No one intimately acquainted with the economy of the Irish convents could say that in convents the “domestic establishment stands ready for the purpose described.” In point of fact, there is in all Ireland only one convent in which the domestic establishment “*stands ready*” at present for the purposes of a training institution.

Most of the convents, to be sure, have the necessary school-house accommodation for 150 pupils; but on the other hand, there were in 1865, exclusive of convent, model, evening, and workhouse schools, 132* school-houses, each of which, either in a single department or in the combined departments of boys and girls under the same roof, commanded an average attendance throughout the year of 150 pupils.

And as to the domestic establishment, Mr. Fortescue’s plan, it is to be observed, does not exclude the use of any rented house capable of decently accommodating the minimum number of students.

It is not correct to say that the 140 convent schools are attended by Catholics only.

And it should be borne in mind that convent schools are to be found chiefly in towns and places where schools under Protestant management already exist, either under the Board or under Protestant societies—in towns and places where Protestant pupils have the option of attending schools taught by Protestant teachers. But, last year, notwithstanding those facts, 74 Protestants found in the convent schools the opportunities of a good secular education, without any interference with their religious convictions.

And, further, I submit it is not proper to suggest that the principles of the National system are not as honestly, as scrupulously, and as effectively carried out in those schools as in any schools under the management, for instance, of members of the General Assembly, some of whose schools are conducted in rooms under or adjacent to Meeting Houses, in nearly all of whose schools Presbyterians are the sole teachers; and in 127 of whose schools in the counties of Antrim and Down alone, in the year 1865, *Protestant pupils only* were to be found in attendance.

* Ulster -
Munster -
Leinster -
Connaught

Then, as regards the observation of the Committee, "whilst the teachers of "these (convent) schools themselves are neither trained nor classed, and are "therefore not competent to undertake the training of others"—

I have simply to refer to the fruits of those convent schools, as described in the Inspectors' Reports, published by Order of the House of Commons in June 1864. For special evidence of the competency of the nuns to prepare persons for the office of teacher, I refer particularly to the reports on the convent schools of Kinsale, St. Finbar's, Queenstown, Middleton, Fermoy, Doneraile, Kenmare, S.S. Mary and Munchin, Kilkenny, Thurles, Carlow, Athy, Baggot, St., King's Inn, St., Rahoon, High-street (Newry), &c. &c. Mr. Robinson, a Protestant Inspector, in his Report on the St. Catherine's Convent National School, county Limerick, says :

1. "I find that the ladies are carefully examined at their noviciate, and "that they are set apart for the work of teaching in accordance with their "abilities and knowledge.

2. "That during the five years immediately after entering the convent, "they are actually taught in class by the mistress of novices, and obliged "to examine each other, and showed how to do it; and—

3. "That they are carefully taught the art of teaching, theoretically and "practically, being assisted in this by a very excellent manuscript text- "book." (*Vide* page 151 of the Parliamentary Return of June 1864.)

An examination of the volume of reports, to which I have referred, and of the reports received by the Commissioners since the publication of that volume, will show that the best monitors in the country are taught in those convent schools; that many of the best and most devoted teachers in the Board's service are produced in them; that there are in charge of those schools ladies who possess not only the necessary scholastic attainments, the necessary didactic ability, the necessary technical knowledge of the National system, and the necessary skill in the cultivation of human character to distinguish them as accomplished educationists, but who, besides, are so conversant with the polite arts, with general literature, and with the philosophy of method, that it becomes difficult to understand why the Committee conclude that, because those ladies are "neither "trained nor classed," they "are therefore not competent to undertake the training of others." Neither Lancaster nor Bell, neither Pestalozzi nor De La Salle was ever trained or classed; yet each successfully undertook "the training of others." Of our own professors, as of most of our inspectors, the same may be said, they have been neither trained nor classed as teachers; yet the inspectors undertake the "classification," and the professors both the "training" and the "classification" of others.

Then the Committee say:—"On the other hand, in the administration of a "mixed or non-sectarian plan of education, it is essential that teachers should "have a considerable course of training in an institution where this system "is to be found in its highest perfection. In the existing model schools, both "teachers and pupils are of various religious denominations. The idea of "united education is in them a pleasing reality. Young teachers of different "denominations are for a considerable time trained together. Thus they imbibe principles of toleration, mutual forbearance, and respect. It is necessary "in such a system that the training schools should be under the Commissioners' "supervision and control. In no other way can that unity and uniformity "in training be maintained which are essential to success. The model schools "are under the charge of trained and classed teachers of known ability and "tried excellence, and they are thus in every respect preferable to schools under "local management as training institutions for young candidate teachers."

In reference to the preceding observations it needs only to be observed that there are, as I have shown, 4,494 teachers, 2,661 of whom have the principal charge of schools, who are altogether untrained; *i. e.*, there are 55.3 per cent. of all the teachers in the country untrained: and if those teachers, as is now the case with hundreds of them, cannot be induced to come to Dublin for training, to an institution where the "system is to be found in its highest perfection," it would surely be desirable to find them disposed to go to other institutions where,

where, even though the "system" might not "be found in its highest perfection," they would yet be trained in a course of study under the direction and control of the Board, and be exercised daily in a course of teaching in schools conducted, as Mr. Fortescue laid down, in every respect on the fundamental principles of the National system.

The following Table shows the religious denominations of persons trained, from 1850 to 1866 inclusive:

YEAR.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Other Protestant Denominations.	Total of Protestants of all Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	
1850	- -	15	41	2	58	214
1851	- -	15	34	1	50	207
1852	- -	17	43	2	62	240
1853	- -	18	32	3	53	228
1854	- -	17	40	1	58	228
1855	- -	18	41	2	61	227
1856	- -	33	47	2	82	221
1857	- -	25	51	1	77	211
1858	- -	17	34	2	53	207
1859	- -	17	34	- -	51	206
1860	- -	23	40	- -	63	190
1861	- -	21	60	1	82	237
1862	- -	44	59	4	107	212
1863	- -	62	93	7	162	159
1864	- -	71	84	13	168	138
1865	- -	59	77	7	143	165
1866	- -	61	75	12	148	137

Note.—It is to be observed that some who are returned in the above table as trained during the past few years, had been previously trained and included in the returns of former years.

The Committee then add:—"In any case, these 'local model schools' would spring up, not where they are most wanted, but where they could most effectually damage existing institutions. The plan is virtually to set up rival schools, supported out of the public funds, and under exclusive and sectarian management; and when these would have impaired the usefulness of the present model schools, the injury done to the latter would be used as an argument for getting rid of them altogether."

It is submitted that the preceding statement is a mere speculation.

The Committee could not possibly have had any analogous case in view to enable them to come to such a conclusion; for, in point of fact, no model school for the training or preparation of teachers has ever been established in opposition to any of the Board's model schools; and the non-model schools which have hitherto been the greatest producers of teachers, such as those in Done-
raile, Queenstown, Kinsale, Middleton, &c., are situated in towns where model schools do not exist.

Even the Kenmare convent school, opened so recently as the close of the year 1861, and which is far away in the remote wilds of Kerry, has already sent forth, through its monitorships, 12 competent, indeed accomplished, teachers, to do service in National Schools: a number exactly equal to the aggregate number of female teachers that issued from the monitorships of the model schools of Londonderry, Omagh, Newtown Stewart, Newtownards, Lurgan, Sligo, Galway, Kilkenny, Enniscorthy, Waterford, Limerick and Cork, all of them taken together, during the last seven years.

That which is called the "*policy of repression as regards model schools*," is referred for its origin, by the Committee of the General Assembly, to the close of the year 1863; but it is to be observed that 11 of the 12 model schools just named were in full operation before that time.

Then the Committee go on to remark:—"The next point referred to in the letter of the late Chief Secretary, is the necessity of a revision of the arrangements for the reception of teachers in training in the normal establishment in

“Dublin. It is recommended that teachers and pupil teachers be permitted to board and lodge out of the official establishment, receiving an allowance in lieu of board and lodging, and that chaplains should be appointed in connection with the central training and district model schools.

“In regard to the former of these points, it is surely reasonable to ask, Why, after the country has been put to large expense in the erection of a boarding establishment, it should be given up as useless? Has any evil been proved to have arisen from unfitted boarding and training? On the contrary have not leading officials from time to time testified to its eminent advantages? In the report of the Commissioners for last year the following statement occurs: ‘The establishments in which the teachers, both male and female, attending at our training institutions are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling toward each other, and for the careful observance of their religious duties.’ Is the Government of the country prepared to undo a system working so admirably, to foster sectarian separations and animosities, and virtually to suggest measures for preventing the people, and especially the youthful teachers of the people, from having friendly and kind intercourse with each other? Any statesman who imagines that he will pacify this country by handing the youth of it over to be educated, and the candidate teachers in it to be boarded and lodged by the religious orders of the Church of Rome makes, we believe, a most serious mistake; and it is manifest that, to board Roman Catholic teachers ‘out of the official establishment’ just means to board them in convents and monasteries, and thereby to support these institutions at the public expenses.”

In reference to the first part of the foregoing passage it is only necessary to observe that it forms no part of Mr. Fortescue’s scheme, and that it never was contemplated by the Commissioners to abandon the “boarding establishments” as useless.

It, cannot, however, be affirmed that the system *now* works “admirably;” for the Commissioners have, in the course of the last few years, offered free places in the training establishment to the Catholic managers of hundreds of National schools for their teachers; and in most cases those managers have declined to avail themselves of the privileges thus offered to them.

Why the Committee, in the preceding statement, as in so many other statements, conclude that the direct object of Mr. Fortescue’s scheme is to foster convents and monasteries, and support them at the public expense, I cannot, I am bound to say, conjecture.

The Committee, as a conclusion to the statement I have last quoted, then observe:—

“Reference is, indeed, made to the ‘Scotch Presbyterian Training Colleges, in which there are no official residences for the teachers in training,’ but these colleges are under a denominational and not a mixed system; and, in any case, the circumstances of the two countries are so different that institutions and arrangements well adapted to the one may be entirely unsuitable for the other. Besides, the proposed change will never remedy the supposed evil. The parties objecting to united boarding and lodging will object also to the teachers going to professors of other persuasions than their own, and to their sitting on the benches with Protestants, just as they object to pupils going to model schools. In fact, the objection is not against the teachers living together so much as against their being under professors appointed by the Commissioners and not by themselves.”

As regards the above paragraph, and in connection with that preceding it, I may remark that residence in an official establishment, even in the existing model schools throughout the country, has never in the case of female pupil teachers been required, and has in no single instance been practised. No unsatisfactory results have ever been known to flow from the system pursued in respect to female pupil teachers; no complaint has ever been made that any of those pupil teachers failed, when placed in charge of schools, to evince a thoroughly earnest and comprehensive appreciation of their duties as National teachers.

Besides,

Besides, in all the minor model schools, even the *male* pupil teachers are externs, living where they choose, provided only the place of residence be regarded by the inspector as decent, and as safe in respect to health and morals.

Then, again, it is overlooked by the Committee, that in the Central Training Establishment itself there is an "Extern Department," and that in it there always has been such a department, composed of persons who are able to maintain themselves, or of others who fail, from one cause or another, to secure free places in the "Intern Establishment."

And it should not be forgotten in this part of the case, that originally, and for many years, the Commissioners, acting on the Scottish principle (their training school at the time being directed by a distinguished Scotch educationist), had no resident students whatsoever; all the training students being externs.

In point of fact, the adoption of the intern system is mainly a question of economy; as in respect to education or training, it means but very little; for the professors lecture or teach only during the common school hours; and before or after those hours the teachers in training are mere students; such as they would; or might be in any other boarding or private establishment in the city.

The Committee next say:—"With regard to the proposal to appoint 'chaplains' for the Central Training and District Model Schools, the Committee regard such appointment as wholly unnecessary, as likely, if carried out, to entail large expense upon the State, and as tending to the introduction of religious rivalries and animosities. To place the teachers in private houses, and to pay 'chaplains' for them would subject them to the control of the clergy and weaken the legitimate influence of the Commissioners and the professors, who are supposed to be preparing them for the public service, and not for the purposes of ecclesiastical domination. Farther, to insist, as is proposed, that 'every teacher of a model school must possess a certificate as to faith and morals of the chaplain of his own religious denomination,' is to give such chaplain a veto on all appointments, which he will take care so to exercise that none but parties subservient to his ends shall be employed as teachers. It is not enough that a man should be of irreproachable character, but he must be sound in the 'faith,' and so certified, not by a clergyman, but by 'the chaplain of his own denomination!' This is a power so liable to be abused and so tyrannical, that no man should be entrusted with it. Besides, the proposal is utterly inconsistent with a united non-sectarian system of education, such as Parliament professes to maintain in Ireland, and the practice begun in model schools must ultimately be extended to all the National Schools throughout the kingdom."

In reference to the preceding paragraph it is to be observed:—

(1.) That the question of paying the chaplains of model schools was first mooted 20 years ago.

(2.) That the existing system of unpaid chaplains is an utter failure, there being but one model school in the country, the Bailieboro Model School, county Cavan, in which a Roman Catholic clergyman attends to give religious instruction to the Catholic pupils or pupil teachers.

(3.) The objection to the condition, that every teacher should be appointed subject to the possession of a "certificate as to his faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination" should be considered in connection with the provision for appointing teachers to ordinary National Schools. In these schools the local patrons have the right of appointing the teachers, subject to the approval of the Board, and they have the absolute right of the dismissal of the teachers (Rule Part I, sec. 6, par. 12).

Now, the salaries of model school teachers, like the salaries of teachers of ordinary National Schools, consist mainly of two parts; (1), that derived from the public funds; and (2), that derived from the fees of the pupils.

The teachers of model schools have, accordingly, a *local* as well as a *central* interest in their position, as have the teachers of common National Schools.

But the model school teachers receive a local aid *very much greater* in amount than that received on the average by teachers of common schools; a circumstance which binds the model school teachers with all the more force and interest to *local influences*.

A model school teacher, therefore, should not be altogether independent of some local control, just as a common school teacher, in turn, is not independent of a central control.

The teacher of the common school is appointed subject to the satisfaction of the manager as to "faith and morals," and any other condition (not inconsistent with the Board's rules) the manager may choose to impose. This unqualified exercise of the manager's authority relates to nearly 8,000 teachers.

In the district and minor model schools in which there are 190 teachers, 76 only of whom are Roman Catholics, this local power represented in the chaplain is to be exercised, not to the life-and death degree enjoyed by the managers of the 8,000 teachers of common National Schools, but simply in the manner proposed by Mr. Fortescue, as to the attestation which every honest teacher is prepared for, that in the profession of his faith he is sincere, and that in his morals he is pure.

I may add, that the Commissioners have required that every teacher presenting himself for training should possess a certificate of character from an officiating clergyman of the church to which he belongs. The certificate of character from a clergyman, under such circumstances, applies of course to the "faith and morals" of the teacher; for it is presumed that a clergyman, when giving a certificate in his *clerical capacity* to a teacher, gives it in no other sense.

Then the Committee observe: "The Committee regard with much concern, the proposal to change the principle upon which the remuneration of teachers in Ireland has hitherto been regulated. It is daily becoming more difficult to procure teachers for National Schools; this arises chiefly from the fact that they are not sufficiently remunerated. Many of the present teachers have expended much time and labour in securing a high classification, and to turn round upon them and to apportion their payments solely according to the 'ascertained results of education' would be unfair, and calculated greatly to discourage a most deserving and important class of individuals. These 'results' have all along been taken into account by inspectors, but upon the 'class' of the teacher the amount of his salary has mainly depended. To change this system would be to put the untrained and unclassed teacher, who has indolently declined the necessary study, on a level with the individual of highest qualification and class. The Committee would gladly co-operate with the Government and the Commissioners, in endeavouring to induce the people to contribute more liberally for the education of their children, and it is mainly, they consider, in this direction an improvement should be sought. Of the total sum of 39,135 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* contributed under the head of 'payment by pupils' in National Schools over Ireland during the past year, Ulster contributed 16,092 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*, and the Assembly's committee believe that that sum could and ought to be largely increased."

The figures quoted by the Committee are incomplete. If they make inquiry in the interests of the teachers, they will find that each principal teacher in Munster, owing to the larger attendance at Munster schools, receives, on the average, a higher amount of fees than the teacher of an Ulster school.

On the objection of the Committee to payment by "results," it would, at present, be premature to make any detailed observations, as preparatory to the adoption of such a system a series of most important statistical investigations has been undertaken; and until the issue of those statistical investigations, as well as a full statement of the working of the system in England is before the Board, and a code of regulations laid down, it would be simply out of all propriety and reason to discuss the question.

The Committee, I may be permitted to remark, have not quoted the concluding sentence of Mr. Fortescue's letter on this subject; Mr. Fortescue said, "I may add, that I should hope that, as one effect of the change, the incomes of meritorious teachers would be thereby improved."

"The

The Committee conclude as follows : " In conclusion, the Committee express their decided conviction that if these changes, made and threatened, are permitted to be carried out, the destruction of the present system of united education in Ireland is inevitable. It is the best boon the Parliament of Great Britain ever conferred on this country, and it is earnestly hoped that neither Parliament nor the public will permit the system to be insidiously subverted by those who, at the same time, profess to keep always ' in view the fundamental principles of united secular education.' "

Upon this passage I have, obviously, no occasion to make any observation.

Finally, I should remark that I have now given every line in the Committee's statement, excepting the few introductory sentences in which the Committee announce that " they feel it incumbent on them to lay their views before both the Government and the public."

(signed)

P. J. Keenan,
Chief of Inspection.

31 January 1867.

TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOLS
(IRELAND).

COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between Her Majesty's Government and the Commissioners of National Education in *Ireland*, upon the subject of the Proposals with respect to TRAINING and MODEL SCHOOLS contained in the LETTER of the Right Honourable C. P. Forster, M.P., to the Commissioners, dated 19 June 1866; of MINUTES adopted by the Commissioners in reference to those Proceedings; and, of MEMORANDUM or REPORT upon the subject submitted to the Commissioners; &c.

(Colonel Greville-Nugent)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1867.

TRINITY COLLEGE (DUBLIN).

RETURN to Two Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 27 and 28 June 1867 ;—for,

(ORDER, 27 June 1867.)

RETURNS “showing the Gross and Net Amount of the REVENUES of
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, specifying the various Sources from which
they are derived, and how much from each Source, with any Deductions
therefrom :”

“And, the Number of Resident and of Non-Resident UNDERGRADUATES on
the Books, and who appeared at the last TERMINAL EXAMINATION.”

(*Mr. Monsell.*)

(ORDER, 28 June 1867.)

That there be added to the RETURN relative to TRINITY COLLEGE
(DUBLIN), “the Number of STUDENTS who have kept their Terms
during the last Academic Year.”

(*Mr. Lefroy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 July 1867.

REVENUES OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Note.—By the Statutes of the College, the Financial Year ends on the 20th day of November.

I.—REVENUE derived from the Crown.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Rental of Estates granted by Queen Elizabeth and King James I. - - - - -	38,196	9	-			
<i>Deductions :</i>						
Quit Rents - - - - -	220	16	2			
Tithe Rent-charge - - - - -	2,979	4	2			
Poor Rates - - - - -	1,027	4	10			
Local Agents' Fees, and County Cess - - - - -	150	6	11			
New Roads, and other local Expenditure - - - - -	2,218	17	3			
Schools and local Charities - - - - -	230	-	-			
	6,826	9	4			
Net Revenue derived from the Crown - - - - -	£.			31,369	19	8

II.—REVENUE derived from other Sources.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Gross Rental of Estate bequeathed by Provost Baldwin, City Estate, Louth, Longford, and Queen's County Estates - - - - -	5,949	12	6			
Renewal Fines on ditto - - - - -	24	13	9			
	5,974	6	3			
<i>Deductions :</i>						
Quit and Chief Rents - - - - -	138	15	8			
Tithe Rent-charge - - - - -	256	18	8			
Poor Rates - - - - -	200	1	10			
Local Agency Fees - - - - -	37	3	1			
Schools and Local Charities - - - - -	73	-	-			
	705	19	3			
2. Dividends on Government Stock, and other Interest - - - - -	-	-	-	5,268	7	-
3. Entrance Fees and Decrements paid by Students - - - - -	-	-	-	885	13	10
4. Fees on Degrees and Testimoniums - - - - -	-	-	-	11,832	18	9
5. Registration of University Electors - - - - -	300	-	-	2,731	7	-
Deduct poundage to Registrar - - - - -	15	-	-			
				285	-	-
6. Rent of College Chambers - - - - -	1,838	12	3			
Deduct cost of Painting and Repairs - - - - -	812	1	6			
				1,026	10	9
7. Fines for neglect of Duties, repayment of Advances for Printing Books, and other contingent Receipts - - - - -	-	-	-	467	7	4
Net Revenue from other Sources - - - - -	£.			22,497	4	8

SUMMARY.

	Gross.			Net.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Revenue derived from the Crown - - - - -	38,196	9	-	31,369	19	8
Revenue from other Sources - - - - -	24,030	5	5	22,497	4	8

EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING RETURN.

1. The net amount of revenue, as shown in the above summary, was further reduced by the following charges during the past year:—

	£.	s.	d.
1. Repairs and maintenance of public buildings, &c. -	1,619	12	7
2. Local taxes on public buildings, &c. - - -	1,472	8	11
3. Pensions and charities - - - - -	1,253	9	7
£.	4,345	11	1

2. In the year 1866, there was received from benefactions, of which the college is the trustee, the sum of 1,832 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.*, which sum was expended in conformity with the will of the donors, with an addition of 509 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.* from the college funds.

3. In the annual balance sheet of the college accounts, certified by the auditors, and signed by the visitors of the college, the gross revenue for the year 1866 exceeds that given above by the sum of 1,790 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* This difference arises from two causes; the former account includes the amount of benefactions just mentioned (1,832 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.*), of which the college is only the trustee; but, on the other hand, it gives only the actual rent received within the year, which did not amount to the full year's rent; whereas the latter gives the full annual rental. With these exceptions, the auditors' account of revenue agrees with that given above.

4. The above summary of the revenue derived from the Crown does not include the Provost's Estate, the gross rental of which is about 1,900 *l.* This rental is subject to considerable deductions, the amount of which cannot be accurately ascertained, in consequence of the recent demise of the late holder of the office, in whose hands all the accounts were kept.

5. The fees received from their pupils by the 19 members of the tutorial body of the college, under the head of tuition fees, are not included in the above return, as they are collected by an officer nominated by the tutors themselves, and do not enter into the accounts of the college. The amount of these fees in the year 1866, was 10,300 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.*

6. The income tax deducted by the college tenants has not been included among the deductions from the gross rental of the estates, as it is deducted from the salaries paid by the college.

(signed) *Joseph Carson, D. D., Bursar.*

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

RETURN showing the Number of Resident and of Non-resident Undergraduates on the Books, and who appeared at the last Terminal Examination; and the Number of Undergraduate Students who have kept their Terms during the last Academic Year.

Undergraduates who kept terms during the last academic year	-	1,218
Resident undergraduates - - - - -	-	568
Non-resident undergraduates - - - - -	-	488
Appeared at last term examination - - - - -	-	399

Note.—As no separate lists are kept of resident and of non-resident students, I have been obliged, in making out the above return, to consider every student as non-resident for any term in which he was absent from one-fourth of the lectures of his class.

In order to account for the apparent discrepancy between the first total (1,218) and the sum of the two subsequent totals, it is to be observed that the number of students on the books is less at the end of Trinity Term, just before the summer vacation, than at any other period of the year. It may be added, that the number of students who attend the examination in Trinity Term is much less than in the other terms.

There is also a very large number of graduate students who have kept terms by attendance on lectures in divinity, law, medicine, and civil engineering, and who are not included in this return.

(signed) *Andrew S. Hart, LL. D.,*
Senior Lecturer.

TRINITY COLLEGE (DUBLIN).

RETURNS showing the Gross and Net Amounts of the REVENUES of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN; and the Number of Resident and Non-Resident UNDERGRADUATES on the Books, and who appeared at the last TERMINAL EXAMINATION.

(*Mr. Monseil.*)

RETURN of the Number of STUDENTS who have kept their Terms during the last Academic Year.

(*Mr. Leffroy.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 July 1867.*

777

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (DUBLIN), &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 26 March 1867 ;—for,

COPIES “ of the REPORT of the COMMISSION on the COLLEGE of SCIENCE, DUBLIN, and of the Objections made to any of the Recommendations by Members of the Commission :”

“ Of MINUTE of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, directing the Abolition of the Office of Director of the Museum of Irish Industry :”

“ And, of all CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place with different Departments of the Government with reference to the Abolition of that Office, and to the new Arrangements proposed to be adopted for the Government of the Museum.”

Mr. H. Cole to Sir Thomas Larcom.

South Kensington Museum,
11 October 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit to you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the accompanying Report on the proposed College of Science, and to request to be favoured with any observations which his Excellency may desire to make on the subject.

Sir Thomas Larcom, R.E., K.C.B.,
&c. &c., Dublin Castle.

I am, &c.
(signed) Henry Cole.

REPORT on the COLLEGE of SCIENCE for IRELAND.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords,

IN accordance with the request contained in the letter of the Lord President, dated the 17th February 1866, and with your Lordships' Minute of the 10th March, we, the Commissioners thereby appointed, have carefully considered the subject of the new College of Science referred to us, and have now the honour to submit the following Report :

2. From the General Minute on Scientific Institutions and Instruction in Dublin, that of the 21st September 1865, it appears that your Lordships consider that, for the various reasons therein given, “ the Museum of Irish Industry ” now existing in Dublin “ should,” on its re-organisation as contemplated by the Minute, “ have a wider scope given to it than that of a School of Mines ; that it should become a College for affording a complete and thorough course of instruction in those branches of science which are more immediately connected with and applied to all descriptions of industry, including agriculture, mining, and manufactures ; that it should in this way supplement the elementary scientific instruction already provided for by the Science Schools of the Department, and that it should assist in the training of teachers for these schools.”

3. At the same time Minute of 10th March 1866 states that “ as the sphere of action sketched out in this (the preceding) Minute will be somewhat new and beyond the limits hitherto placed on the action of the Science and Art Department in respect of the encouragement of science, my Lords have appointed

a commission to advise them on the subject ;" and it proceeds, " My Lords consider that it is desirable that the college should, on its establishment, commence with a clear and defined object, a well considered course of study, and a proper staff of professors. They, therefore, request the Commission to consider these subjects and report generally on the scope of the instruction to be given, the examinations for testing it, and the certificates, &c. to be awarded to successful students.

4. Her Majesty's Government having thus decided generally on the necessity for the enlargement of the sphere of action of the existing Government Institution for Scientific Instruction in Dublin, it would appear that the matters on which your Lordships desired that we should advise may be most conveniently taken under the following heads :

- I. The precise sphere of action of the college, and the object at which it should aim.
- II. The scope and subjects of instruction.
- III. The staff of professors necessary.
- IV. The course of instruction and its duration.
- V. The examinations and granting of certificates.

I.—*The precise Sphere of Action of the College, and the Object at which it should aim.*

5. We think the object of the college should be to supply, as far as practicable, a complete course of instruction in science applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under mining, agriculture, engineering, and manufactures, and to aid in the instruction of teachers for the local schools of science.

6. We do not consider that the practical applications of science to industry, or the arts themselves, should be undertaken by the new College of Science as a special part of its teaching. Its aim should rather be to impart a sound and thorough knowledge of those branches of science which may be so applied, leaving it to the student subsequently to specialise his knowledge and turn his attention in the direction he may find most suitable : but practical subjects when capable of being rendered illustrative of scientific principles should in all cases be introduced in the course of instruction.

7. Under existing circumstances, however, due to the division and redistribution of duties between the Royal Dublin Society and the College of Science, and in consequence of the representation made by the secretary, we think it may be advisable to attach a chair of Agricultural Science to the college. This should be looked upon as experimental, and its continuance be understood to be dependent on its success.

II.—*The Scope and Subject of Instruction.*

8. The subjects of instruction should be the following :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Applied Mathematics. | 8. Geology. |
| 2. Descriptive Geometry and Mechanical Drawing. | 9. Mineralogy. |
| 3. Mechanism. | 10. Agricultural Science. |
| 4. Physics. | 11. Mining. |
| 5. Chemistry. | 12. Metallurgy. |
| 6. Botany. | 13. Machinery. |
| 7. Zoology. | 14. Surveying. |

9. We propose, that under Applied Mathematics should be taken the application of mathematics to those sciences which are generally included under the head of mechanics, viz., statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and hydrodynamics, as well as to some other branches of physics.

10. Under Mechanism should be treated only the relations of motion, or the study of machines merely as contrivances for changing one kind of motion into another, apart from any considerations of force, a science which has been termed Kinematics.

11. Under

11. Under Machinery, then, would be treated the application of mechanics and mechanism to machines used in the industrial arts.

12. As probably many students will enter at first without a sufficient knowledge of pure mathematics, the Professor of Applied Mathematics should give such preliminary instruction as may be necessary to students entering for the associateship (*see par. 18.*) He should not be called upon to give any such instruction to the occasional students, who can obtain it easily for themselves, and who should not be allowed to join the Applied Mathematics class without being thoroughly prepared in the elements of pure mathematics.

13. Chemistry should include both lectures and laboratory practice.

14. The requisite appliances and assistance for instructing the students practically in this and other branches of science should be provided.

III.—*The Staff of Professors.*

15. To teach the foregoing subjects professors will be required in—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Applied Mathematics and Mechanism.
2. Physics.
3. General Chemistry.
4. Applied Chemistry.
5. Botany.
6. Zoology. | 7. Geology.
8. Mineralogy and Mining.
9. Agriculture.
10. Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical Drawing, Machinery and Surveying. |
|---|---|

Professorships of physics, general chemistry, applied chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, and agriculture already exist in connection with the Science and Art Department. This proposal, therefore, contemplates the addition of three new professorships.

16. It will be necessary for the Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanism, and the Professor of Descriptive Geometry, Machinery, and Surveying, to devote their whole time to the college; whilst from the other professors a minimum of three lectures a week during the session will be required. As the school develops, assistants or tutors, to teach under the professors, may be needed in many of the subjects.

IV. *The Course of Instruction.*

17. The course of instruction should extend over three years. There should be two terms in each year. In the first two years the instruction should be general. In the last year it should be specialised under the heads of Agriculture, Mining, Engineering, and Manufactures. The following is the scheme proposed:

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.	Second Term.
Applied Mathematics.	Applied Mathematics.
Physics.	Physics.
Descriptive Geometry.	Botany.
	Descriptive Geometry.

SECOND YEAR.

Applied Mathematics.	Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Laboratory Practice.
Laboratory Practice.	Zoology.
Mechanical Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.

THIRD YEAR.

Division A.—Mining.

Geology, with demonstrations in Palæontology, Mineralogy, Mining, and Assaying.

Division B.—Agriculture.

Geology, Agricultural Science, and Land Surveying.

Division C.—Engineering.

Mechanism, Machinery, Mechanical Drawing, and Surveying.

Division D.

Mechanism, Applied Physics, and Applied Chemistry.

V. *Examinations and Certificates.*

18. A diploma of associateship of the college should be given to students who pass in all the subjects of the first two years, and take a first class in all the subjects in one division of the third year.

19. Persons should also be permitted to enter for the separate courses, and to receive certificates after examination.

20. The examinations should be conducted by officers appointed by the Science and Art Department conjointly with the professors of the college.

21. In conclusion, we would beg leave strongly to urge that it is important and advisable to have instruction given in Political Economy. Probably the best way of promoting a knowledge of this important science would be to establish evening lectures, to be attended by the students, but open to all other persons. Any objection that might be taken to a Government Department dealing with this subject might, we would suggest, be met by requesting one or other of the Universities to appoint the lecturer for the time being.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*Rosse.**Talbot de Malahide.**W. B. Carpenter.**B. M. Cowie.**John Fowler.**E. Frankland.**W. H. Gregory* (with the exception of paragraph 21, to which I object).*H. D. Harness*, Col. R. E.*A. W. Hofmann.**Thomas H. Huxley.**J. Beete Jukes.**Robert Kane.**Myles O'Reilly* (with the exception of paragraph 21; to which I object).*Lyon Playfair.**E. Sabine*, Lieut.-General, R. A.*Warrington W. Smyth.**William K. Sullivan.***John Tyndall.**J. F. D. Donnelly*, Capt. R. E., and
Secretary of Commission.

South Kensington, 9 July 1866.

Sir *Thomas Larcom* to Mr. *H. Cole*.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 13 October 1866.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that his Excellency concurs in the Report on the College of Science in Ireland therein transmitted, and trusts it will be carried into effect with all convenient speed.

I am, &c.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.,
South Kensington Museum.

(signed) *Thomas Larcom.*

* Professor Sullivan signs with the following reservation, "with the exception of paragraph 13, which does not express the decision of the Commission; the first part of paragraph 16 so far as relates to the words 'devote their whole time;' and the last sentence of paragraph 21, to which I strongly object."

The Right Hon. *H. Corry* to the Secretary to the Treasury.

College of Science, Dublin.

South Kensington Museum,
26 November 1866.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter of the 20th January 1866, in which you state that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury concur in the arrangements proposed in the Minute of the 21st September 1866, by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to be adopted for the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry, my Lords transmit herewith an estimate for placing and maintaining the College of Science in Dublin, which it was thereby determined to create, in a thorough state of efficiency.

A Commission was, by Minute of the 10th March 1866, appointed to advise my Lords on the constitution and staff of the proposed college, and on the general scope of instruction to be given in it.

The Commission reported on the 9th July 1866. The Irish Government were communicated with, and Sir Thomas Larcom, in a letter dated 13th October, stated that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant concurred in the report, and trusted it would be carried into effect with all convenient speed.

A copy of the report of the Commission, of which my Lords fully approve, is transmitted herewith.

The estimate is framed on it, except as regards administration, buildings, &c., matters which were not referred to the Commission, and therefore not considered in the report. With regard to the staff of professors, the Commission recommends (page 4) that there should be ten (10) professorships. Seven of these already exist in some form in connection with the Department. Two of the professors, viz., the professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanism, and the professor of Descriptive Geometry, Machinery, and Surveying, will have to devote their whole time to the College; their salaries should, therefore, be 400 *l.* rising to 500 *l.* per annum. These professorships are new.

The professor of Applied Chemistry will be charged with the laboratory and laboratory instruction, which will require his constant attendance, and he will perform analyses when called upon by the Department. Taking into consideration the private work he is enabled to undertake, together with the fees of students, and, on the other hand, that he will have to instruct the Royal exhibitors free of charge, 300 *l.* per annum would seem to be a fair salary. The present chemist will be the future professor of Applied Chemistry. As chemist he receives 200 *l.* per annum.

The other professors are put in the estimate at 200 *l.* a year each. This amount most of them now receive, and it is the same as is paid to the professors in the Royal School of Mines. All the professors will be required to instruct the Royal exhibitors free of charge.

The report contemplates assistants or tutors as the school develops. The only assistant immediately needed is one in the chemical laboratory. The present assistant receives 100 *l.* per annum out of "incidents." He should be put on a fixed salary of 100 *l.*, rising to 150 *l.* by 10 *l.* per annum.

With regard to administration, hitherto the Museum of Irish Industry and the School of Science applied to Industry and the Arts have been under a director. The Minute of the 21st September lays it down, that for the future "a clear line of demarcation between the functions of the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin Society should be strictly maintained, so as to avoid future complication." Under that arrangement the Museum of Irish Industry, converted into a College of Science, was to be strictly instructional, as distinct from the Royal Dublin Society, which was to be exhibitional as far as Government grants were concerned. The Museum of the College then was to "be entirely subordinate to and contain only such objects as are essential to the instruction in the College."

Under the new and altered position of the institution as a pure college, a director would appear to be unnecessary. It is impossible that any one man can really supervise or direct instruction in the whole range of science to be taught in it.

The professors will or should be among the most eminent men in their several branches. So vast has the field of each branch of science now become,

that no one, however eminent, can be considered an authority in any but that which he has chosen for his special study. It follows, if this position be correct, that some layman of administrative capacity, and of sufficient distinction to carry weight, but unbiassed by any special scientific predilections would, if one were required, be a proper head of an institution of this nature. At present, however, we consider a council of professors, with a dean of faculty, to be an organization more adapted to the requirements of a College of Science. The dean would be the organ of the professors in all communications with the Science and Art Department. He would preside at all meetings, where he should have a casting vote, and generally represent the professorial body. The office should be annual and filled by rotation, according to seniority of appointment. Such an arrangement would appear best adapted to induce general co-operation and harmony with energetic action. An honorarium of 100 *l.* should be attached to the office of dean of faculty.

The executive and secretarial business would then devolve on a permanent secretary who should attend all meetings of the council of professors. As this officer would, however, be more especially the agent and representative of the Department in all business, whether immediately connected with instruction or not, it would be advisable that he should not vote at the council. The salary put down is 400 *l.* The gentleman who is now secretary of the committee of lectures might well undertake this office. The curator of the Museum should also act as librarian (for which post he is excellently qualified) as recommended by the House of Commons' Committee. This will give him increased duties, especially as the library will require enlarging. His present salary, which is only 200 *l.* per annum, should be increased to 300 *l.* as recommended. It will be seen that no vote is taken for provincial lectures, which will cause a saving of 500 *l.* per annum. The general science system of the Department has made, and promises to make, such great progress in Ireland that my Lords see no reason for continuing these exceptional grants to that country.

Last year a vote was taken for exhibitions. It is proposed that there should be nine Royal exhibitions of 50 *l.* a-piece tenable for three years, three becoming vacant every year. These would be given in competition at the May examinations of Science Schools and Classes in the same way as the Royal exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines. In addition to these there should be four scholarships of 50 *l.* each, tenable for two years; two to become vacant each year. These should be given in competition to the students who have been a year in the College, if sufficiently deserving to be recommended for them. The 500 *l.* per annum saved by discontinuing the provincial lectures will nearly cover this expenditure.

The Commission on the college recommend lectures on political economy. My Lords do not think it desirable that these should be commenced, or any arrangements made for them till the college has been in action for some time.

A new laboratory, class lecture rooms, and class rooms, will be required for the college. This increased accommodation can be only obtained in two ways.

Either by obtaining some land at the back of the Museum on which to build; this is the property of minors, but it is believed the trustees would be willing to sell or lease it, if power were obtained for them to do so; or by removing the offices of the Geological Survey elsewhere, the collections of the Survey remaining in the College Museum, but under the charge of the officers of the Survey.

The former course cannot be recommended.

The latter course would provide class rooms and lecture rooms at once, sufficient at all events for the wants of the college for many years to come, and it does not appear that it would put the Geological Survey to any serious inconvenience. There is no connection between the College of Science and the Geological Survey.

The most feasible and least expensive plan for providing accommodation for the laboratories and class rooms, is to clear one of the side galleries for them, and to glaze over the court to receive the collections removed from the gallery. The expense of covering in the court, fitting up laboratory, &c., it is estimated would be 3,000 *l.*

The fees should be about 2 *l.* per course of lectures, or 10 *l.* a year, or 25 *l.* for the whole studentship of three years. For laboratory practice about 2 *l.* per month, or 12 *l.* for the full course of nine months. The holders of Royal exhibitions

exhibitions and Royal scholarships will pay no fees. It would be advisable that the fees, until they amounted in the gross to the total amount of the salaries of the professors from Government, should, with only one slight deduction, be apportioned among them. My Lords would propose to fix the deduction till then at 10 per cent., when the question should be re-considered, of the total fees, the Science and Art Department having power to employ the sum thus received in any way that appeared most desirable in the college. The apportionment of the fees among the professors, after the deduction of 10 per cent., might with advantage be made in the following manner: as respects the fees paid for the separate courses, half to go to the professor who gives the course, the other half to go to a common fund, to be shared among all the professors, the secretary and curator of the Museum. As respects the lump sums paid for the year, or the full course, half to go to the professors whose courses are attended, and the other half to go into the common fund, to be distributed among all the professors, the secretary, and the curator. This scheme may require some modification as respects the fees for the laboratory. But these and other details may be arranged afterwards, in consultation with the council of professors.

It will be seen from the estimate, that independent of the cost of preparing the building as a college, and providing rooms for the Geological Survey office, the annual expenditure will be a little over 7,000 *l.* per annum, or about the same as the expenditure in each of the Queen's Colleges, and an increase of less than 2,500 *l.* on the present cost of the Museum of Irish Industry and School of Science applied to the arts.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Corry.*

The Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Right Hon. *H. Corry.*

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 11 January 1867.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 26th November last, and its enclosures.

Their Lordships desire me to state in reply, and for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that they concur generally in the arrangements proposed in your letter, for placing and maintaining the College of Science in Dublin in a state of efficiency, and they agree to an estimate being submitted to Parliament for the amount, and in the form of that transmitted by you.

At the same time my Lords desire to point out that, as the new system is more or less tentative, it becomes necessary to stipulate that the new professors to be appointed shall not be entitled to claim compensation in the event of their offices being abolished within a period of seven years, and they request that the necessary intimation may be made to those gentlemen in writing.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Ward Hunt.*

The Right Hon. *H. Corry.*

Mr. *H. Cole* to Sir *Robert Kane.*

Science and Art Department, London, W.,
21 February 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have approved of the scheme for the New College of Science for Ireland, based on the Report of the Commission of which you were a member.

The Estimates for next year have been framed in accordance therewith, and will, with the report and correspondence, shortly be laid on the Table of the

House of Commons. In anticipation of its publication, that you should be made acquainted with that portion of the scheme which, dealing with the administration, affects yourself personally, the extract from the Vice President's letter to the Treasury, is as follows :—

“ With regard to administration, hitherto the Museum of Irish Industry and the School of Science applied to industry and the arts, have been under a director. The Minute of the 21st September lays it down, that for the future ‘ a clear line of demarcation between the functions of the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin Society should be strictly maintained, so as to avoid future complication.’ Under that arrangement, the Museum of Irish Industry converted into a College of Science, was to be strictly instructional, as distinct from the Royal Dublin Society, which was to be exhibitional as far as Government grants were concerned. The museum of the college then was to ‘ be entirely subordinate to and contain only such objects as are essential to the instruction in the college.’

“ Under the new and altered position of the institution as a pure college, a director would appear to be unnecessary. It is impossible that any one man can really supervise or direct instruction in the whole range of science to be taught in it.

“ The professors will or should be among the most eminent men in their several branches. So vast has the field of each branch of science now become, that no one, however eminent, can be considered an authority in any but that which he has chosen for his special study. It follows, if this position be correct, that some layman of administrative capacity, and of sufficient distinction to carry weight, but unbiassed by any special scientific predilections, would, if one were required, be a proper head of an institution of this nature. At present, however, we consider a council of professors, with a dean of faculty, to be an organization more adapted to the requirements of a College of Science. The dean would be the organ of the professors in all communications with the Science and Art Department. He would preside at all meetings, where he should have a casting vote, and generally represent the professorial body. The office should be annual, and filled by rotation, according to seniority of appointment. Such an arrangement would appear best adapted to induce general co-operation and harmony with energetic action. An honorarium of 100 £. should be attached to the office of dean of faculty.”

Your present office, as you will perceive, ceases under the altered system to be established for the Museum of Irish Industry ; and their Lordships regret that there is no one of the new appointments on the staff of the new college of science which they could offer to one of your eminence. They are glad to think, however, that your leaving the Museum of Irish Industry, of which you have been so long the head, will not entirely deprive the country of your able and valuable services in the furtherance and direction of education in Ireland.

It is to these zealous services that the Museum of Irish Industry owes in so great a degree its present position.

Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S.,
Museum of Irish Industry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Cole.*

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (DUBLIN), &c.

COPIES of the REPORT of the COMMISSION on the COLLEGE of SCIENCE, DUBLIN; of MINUTE of the COMMITTEE of Privy Council for Education directing the Abolition of the Office of Director of the Museum of Irish Industry; and, of CORRESPONDENCE with different Departments of the Government with reference to the Abolition of that Office, and to the new Arrangements proposed to be adopted for the Government of the Museum.

(*Mr. Monsell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 April 1867.*

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 February 1867 ;—for,

COPY “of any LETTERS from the Secretary to the Treasury to the
Secretary for *Ireland* since 1864 respecting a GRANT to the ROYAL IRISH
ACADEMY.”

Treasury Chambers, }
12 February 1867. }

GEORGE WARD HUNT.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 3 May 1865.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that they have had under consideration the memorial from the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, which was enclosed in your letter of the 4th February last.

My Lords are desirous of giving due weight to the opinion expressed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in favour of the Academy; but they are not prepared to recommend to Parliament to make grants in aid of the Museum and Library of the Institution,—while, as regards meteorological science, sufficient provision appears to be already made by the establishments under the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, and my Lords have thought it right to confine themselves to adding to the provision now made in the estimate, in aid of the publication of the transactions of the Academy, a sum of 200 *l.* specially for encouraging the study of ancient Irish manuscripts, as materials of history, by forming catalogues and translations of them and making them available for public use.

The estimate for the Royal Irish Academy has accordingly been increased from 500 *l.* to 700 *l.*

Sir Thos. Larcom, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 26 June 1865.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in reply to your letter of 10th instant, that the interpretation put upon the letter of this Board of 3rd ultimo by the President of the Royal Irish Academy in regard to the disposal of the additional sum of 200 *l.* granted by Parliament, is the correct one, and that their Lordships are of opinion that the additional 200 *l.*, should be strictly applied to the second purpose mentioned in the President's letter, viz., for salary to an Irish scribe, including cataloguing and printing Irish manuscripts, and not merged in an expenditure for any other objects.

Sir Thos. Larcom, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 17 January 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd November last, enclosing an estimate of the expenses of the Royal Irish Academy for the year ending 31st March 1867, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that for the reasons given in the letter from this Board of the 3rd of May last my Lords are not prepared to propose to Parliament to vote additional sums for the Royal Irish Academy, in aid of the several objects enumerated in the letter from the Secretary of the Council, which was forwarded by you, but the additional grant will be restricted, as it was last year, to a sum of 200 *l.* for salary of an Irish scribe, including cataloguing and printing Irish manuscripts.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary for Ireland.

(signed) *Hugh C. E. Childers.*

Mr. *G. A. Hamilton* to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 29 June 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, and its enclosure, recommending that an addition of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week should be made to wages of each of the two porters in the employment of the Royal Irish Academy, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that they are pleased to approve of the proposed increase to the wages of these persons.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

The Under Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. *G. A. Hamilton* to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, 18 January 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant, forwarding the Royal Irish Academy Estimates for the year 1867-8, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to state for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that my Lords are pleased to approve of an estimate of 700 *l.* for the service, being the same amount as that taken last year; but they are not prepared to sanction the other items amounting to 800 *l.*, which are inserted at the foot of the estimate.

I have, &c.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*



ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

COPY of any LETTERS from the Secretary to the
Treasury to the Secretary for Ireland since 1864
respecting a GRANT to the ROYAL IRISH
ACADEMY.

(General Dunne.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 February 1867.*

SANITARY SCIENCE (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 March 1867;—for,

COPY “of any CORRESPONDENCE that passed between the Sanitary Committee of the Ennis Town Commissioners and the Commissioners of the National Board of Education in *Ireland*, in reference to the Introduction of an Elementary and Popular TREATISE ON SANITARY SCIENCE into the LIST of Books used in the NATIONAL SCHOOLS, in that Country.”

Office of National Education, }
Dublin, 21 March 1867. }

JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WM. H. NEWELL, }

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I.—Copy of Memorial of the Ennis Sanitary Committee, dated 10th January 1867, to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland - - - - -	1
II.—Copy of Letter, dated 12th January 1867, from P. M. Cullinan, Esq., M.B., to the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland - - - - -	2
III.—Copy of Letter, dated 2nd March 1867, from the Secretaries, Office of National Education, to Marcus Talbot, Esq., Chairman Ennis Sanitary Committee - - - - -	2
IV.—Copy of Letter, dated 2nd March 1867, from the Secretaries, Office of National Education, to P. M. Cullinan, Esq., M.B., Ennis - - - - -	2

— I. —

COPY of MEMORIAL of the Ennis Sanitary Committee, dated 10th January 1867,
to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

The Memorial of the Ennis Sanitary Committee, to the Board of National
Education, Ireland,

Sheweth,—

1st. That very great and almost universal ignorance of sanitary science and hygiene, prevails in this country.

2nd. That no system of National Education can be considered satisfactory, which does not convey some information on the principles of hygiene, such knowledge being universally and indispensably necessary.

3rd. That a great amount of the sickness and mortality in this country depends on preventible causes, and although the Sanitary Committee does not think that all the sickness and mortality from such causes would be prevented by a more general knowledge of sanitary laws, still there can be no doubt that they may be considerably abated.

4th. That as it appears that no treatise or manual containing any information on sanitary matters is included among the books used in the National Schools, to the pupils, in which especially some elementary knowledge of sanitary science is peculiarly necessary, the Ennis Sanitary Committee begs respectfully that the National Board of Education should have a suitable manual on the subject of popular hygiene, prepared and introduced as a normal element of education in all their schools.

(signed) *Marcus Talbot*,
Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Ennis.

Ennis, 10 January 1867.
To the Secretary,
Board of National Education, Dublin.

— II. —

COPY of LETTER dated 12th January 1867, from *P. M. Cullinan*, Esq., M.B., to the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.

Sirs,

Ennis, 12 January 1867.

HAVING for a long time felt great interest in the subjects of education and sanitary science, I trust that the Board of National Education will excuse me for soliciting their attention to the Memorial, which, upon my motion, the Ennis Sanitary Committee has submitted to them, praying that an Elementary Work on Sanitary Science may be introduced into the National Schools.

I believe that a suitable manual on this subject has not yet been published, which great public want the Board can appropriately and easily have supplied.

I take the liberty of suggesting that such persons as Drs. Lankester, Sutherland, or Mapother, who have applied their attention to sanitary subjects, would, on being applied to by the Board, be likely to undertake the composition of a suitable treatise; but should the Board find a difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of such persons as those I have named, I would myself undertake to compile an elementary and popular manual on the subject, that is, if the Board are of opinion that it is desirable that a book on Sanitary Science should be included in the course of National Education, otherwise so complete and comprehensive, and if they would be willing to adopt my treatise, if it should seem to be suitable, of which, of course, they (and not I) would be the judges.

The Secretaries,
Board of National Education, Dublin.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. M. Cullinan*, M.B.

— III. —

COPY of LETTER, dated 2nd March 1867, from the Secretaries, Office of National Education, to *Marcus Talbot*, Esq., Chairman, Ennis Sanitary Committee.

(466/67.)

Office of National Education,
2 March 1867.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Memorial of the Ennis Sanitary Committee, dated the 10th January last, and signed by you as Chairman, respecting the introduction of an Elementary Work on Sanitary Science into the National Schools, we are to inform you that the Commissioners have a work on this subject in preparation.

We are, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly*,
Marcus Talbot, Esq., } Secretaries.
Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Ennis. *Willm. H. Newell*,

— IV. —

COPY of LETTER, dated 2nd March 1867, from the Secretaries, Office of National Education, to *P. M. Cullinan*, Esq., M.B., Ennis.

(541/67.)

Office of National Education,
2 March 1867.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th January last, respecting the introduction of an Elementary Work on Sanitary Science into the National Schools, we are to inform you that the Commissioners have a work on this subject in course of preparation.

We are, &c.
(signed) *James Kelly*,
P. M. Cullinan, Esq., M.B., } Secretaries.
Ennis. *Willm. H. Newell*,



SANTARY SCIENCE (IRELAND).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Sanitary Committee of Ennis Town Commissioners and Commissioners of National Education, *Ireland*, in reference to the Introduction of a TREATISE ON SANTARY SCIENCE into the List of Books used in the NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(*Captain Stacpole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 March 1867.

162.

Under 1 oz.

REVISED CODE (SCOTLAND).

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 28th day of June 1867.

MINUTE BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Read,

The Minute of the 18th day of June 1866, whereby the inspection and examination of elementary schools in Scotland, as prescribed by the Minute of 11 June 1864, was left without change, but the period within which annual grants might be paid to such schools according to the Code of 1860, was extended to 30 June (inclusive) 1868;—

Resolved,

That the said period be further extended, viz., to 30 June (inclusive) 1869, to allow time for measures to be taken upon the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the schools in Scotland.

REVISED CODE (SCOTLAND).

MINUTE by the LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF
HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The 28th day of June 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by
Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPURRIER,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

HIGHLAND SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN of Sums payable in the Year 1866 on account of GRANTS made to facilitate the Foundation and Endowment of additional SCHOOLS in SCOTLAND, in pursuance of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 87, with the Date of the Grant of each Endowment.

Name of School.	Date of Endowment.	Yearly Amount.
		£. s. d.
Acharacle - - - - -	3 April - - - 1844 - - -	34 - -
Balligrant - - - - -	20 July - - - 1842 - - -	34 - -
Croick - - - - -	23 May - - - 1843 - - -	28 - -
Cross - - - - -	14 April - - - 1858 - - -	25 - -
Dunbeath - - - - -	31 December - 1841 - - -	28 - -
Duror - - - - -	5 January - - 1842 - - -	20 - -
Dunskellar - - - - -	23 July - - - 1845 - - -	34 - -
Foss - - - - -	31 May - - - 1843 - - -	32 - -
Insh - - - - -	26 January - - 1863 - - -	34 - -
Iona - - - - -	19 April - - - 1842 - - -	32 - -
Keanlochbervie - - - - -	8 December - 1846 - - -	34 - -
Keiss - - - - -	8 October - - - 1857 - - -	30 - -
Kinlochspelve - - - - -	28 May - - - 1864 - - -	20 - -
Laid or Poolewe - - - - -	26 April - - - 1853 - - -	34 - -
Lochgilthead - - - - -	9 December - 1859 - - -	34 - -
Oa - - - - -	3 May - - - 1843 - - -	30 - -
Ownich - - - - -	29 January - - 1840 - - -	30 - -
Portnahaven - - - - -	6 May - - - 1842 - - -	30 - -
North Ronaldshay - - - - -	6 July - - - 1842 - - -	30 - -
Rannoch - - - - -	21 May - - - 1842 - - -	30 - -
Salen - - - - -	19 April - - - 1842 - - -	30 - -
Stenschall - - - - -	24 January - - 1845 - - -	30 - -
Stoer - - - - -	3 May - - - 1843 - - -	30 - -
Strathy - - - - -	28 April - - - 1840 - - -	25 - -
Strontian - - - - -	23 November - 1839 - - -	30 - -
Tobermory - - - - -	16 June 1841 and 30 December 1841	34 - -
Tomintoul - - - - -	2 April - - - 1842 - - -	30 - -
Ullapool - - - - -	29 April - - - 1840 - - -	32 - -
Ulva - - - - -	6 February - - 1861 - - -	25 - -
TOTAL - - - £.		869 - -

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, }
6 February 1867.

RETURN of Sums payable in the Year 1866
on account of GRANTS made to facilitate the
Foundation and Endowment of Additional
Schools in Scotland, with the Date of the
Grant of each Endowment.

(Presented in Pursuance of Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 87.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 February 1867.

